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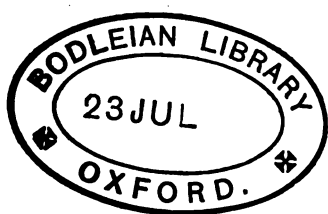


A DIARY
OF
VAL MOVEMENTS
AND OF
PERSONAL EVENTS AND INCIDENTS
IN THE LIFE AND REIGN OF
Her Most Gracious Majesty
QUEEN VICTORIA
COMPILED FROM
OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND PUBLIC RECORDS
VOLUME THE FIRST

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1883

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P R E F A C E.

THE idea under which this work originated was a desire to furnish, in proper chronological order, a record of the leading events and incidents of the present reign which had a personal relation to the Sovereign. As research for this purpose was extended, additional incidents and more copious details were introduced, until the work swelled to a size far beyond the limits at first anticipated. The consequence was, that the original purpose was expanded into a compilation of the nature expressed on the title-page, and of which the present volume is the first instalment.

The 'Diary' thus elaborated from a great variety of sources is in some respects of quite a unique character. It will, however, the compiler believes, form a tolerably complete and most interesting compendium of those numerous Royal acts which Queen VICTORIA has performed with so much grace; of the various public appearances she has made; of the eminent persons she has visited and by whom she has been visited; of the frequent journeys and marine excursions she has undertaken; of the many pleasurable and painful experiences which have fallen to her lot; and, generally of those varied social and political occurrences with which Her Majesty has been more or less intimately associated during a long and singularly prosperous reign. The work

does not profess to deal, except incidentally, with the inner or private life of the Sovereign, to record the Queen's personal impressions of those historical scenes in which she has figured so prominently, or to explain their bearing upon the political questions or imperial considerations of the hour. It is trusted, however, that the compilation, which has been the result of much patient labour, extending over many years, will be appreciated as an interesting memorial of one who, from her exalted station, and from the most exemplary manner in which she has discharged the varied and exacting duties of that august position, as well as on account of her great personal worth, has peculiar claims upon the loyalty, the gratitude, and the affection of all classes of her subjects.

It may not be out of place here to recall the remarkable fact that the Queen has now attained an age which has been exceeded by only eleven of the Sovereigns of England, dating from the Norman Conquest—namely, Henry I., who lived to be 67 years of age; Henry III., who lived 65 years; Edward I., who lived to be 67 years old; Edward III., 65 years; Queen Elizabeth, who reached 69 years; James II., 68 years; George I., 67 years; George II., 77 years; George III., 82 years; George IV., 68 years; and William IV., who lived 72 years. Her Majesty's reign, on the 20th June 1883, extended to 46 years; a period which has not been exceeded by more than three of our English Sovereigns—namely, Henry III., who reigned for 56 years (1216-1272); Edward III., who reigned 50 years (1327-1377); and George III., whose reign extended to 60 years (1760-1820). Queen Elizabeth, upon her death, at the age of 70, had just com-

pleted a 45 years' reign (1558-1603); but at the present age of Queen Victoria she had reigned only 39 years.

During a reign now approaching the term of half a century, Her Majesty has witnessed numerous breaches in the ranks of the high officers of State by whom she is surrounded. She has out-lived by several years every Bishop and every Judge whom she found seated on those benches in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Not a single Cabinet Minister of her uncle and predecessor's days now survives; and she has witnessed the funeral of every Premier who has served under her except Mr Gladstone. She has received the homage of six Archbishops of Canterbury and of four Archbishops of York. She has filled each of the three Chief Justiceships twice at least; has received the addresses of four successive Speakers of the House of Commons; has entrusted the Great Seal of the Kingdom to no fewer than 17 different Lord Chancellors; and has commissioned eight individual Premiers to form no less than 21 different administrations.

DIARY OF ROYAL MOVEMENTS.

1819.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH.

Monday, May 24.

The Princess VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA was born at Kensington Palace, the only child of Edward Duke of Kent and her Serene Highness Mary Louisa Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld, widow of Enrich Charles Prince of Leiningen, and sister of Prince Leopold.*

* The marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Kent was first performed at Coburg, in May 1818, and again at Kew, in July of the same year. A few weeks after the second ceremony, the Royal couple returned to the Continent, and retired to Amorbach, the residence of the late Duke of Leiningen, the first husband of the Duchess, who left her in occupation of the Palace and the guardianship of their two children, Prince Charles, aged about 12, and the Princess Feodore, aged 9. Here they remained until there was good hope of an heir to their house being born, when the Duchess acceded to the patriotic wish of the Duke that the child should be born on English soil, and returned to this country. 'The Duke was so anxious for the safety of his wife and his unborn child, that, on the journey to England, he himself drove the carriage throughout the whole of the land journey from the Castle of Amorbach to Kensington Palace, where they arrived early in April 1819, accompanied by their daughter, Princess Feodore. The Duchess was to be seen daily taking her walk in the gardens of the Palace till within a short time of her accouchement, to which her attendants looked forward with some anxiety. A lady, chosen by the Duchess, arrived from abroad to attend on her professionally. Some misgivings of female skill in such cases were felt in England; but the Duchess of Kent adhered to the custom of the Teutonic matrons, and con-

The birth took place about 4 a.m., and was immediately announced to the Ministers and Privy Councillors who had assembled in an adjoining room in anticipation of the event. Among those present were the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Wellington, the Archbishop of Canterbury

fided herself to the care of "Dr" Charlotte Siebold. The regular medical attendants were, however, in waiting in case of need.'—*The Queen*, June 23, 1877.

'It is not generally known that the Queen had every chance of being born a Scotchwoman. Prior to the birth of the Princess, the Duke of Kent proposed that the auspicious event should take place at Baroneld, in Lanarkshire, where the widow resided of Major Miller, of the 68th Regiment (who was mortally wounded at Salamanca). The major had served under the Duke during the *émeute* at Gibraltar, and was much esteemed by his Royal Highness.'—*Court Journal*.

VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA is the only daughter of
Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of

GEORGE III., eldest son of

Frederick, Prince of Wales, eldest son of

GEORGE II., eldest son of

GEORGE I., only son of

The Princess Sophia, wife of Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick, and youngest daughter of

Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, eldest daughter of

JAMES I., only son of

Mary, Queen of Scots, only child of

James V. of Scotland, and eldest son of

Margaret, wife of James IV. of Scotland, and eldest daughter of

Elizabeth of York, wife of

HENRY VI., and eldest daughter of

EDWARD VI., only son of

Richard Plantaganet, Duke of York, the only son of

Lady Ann Mortimer, wife of Richard, Earl of Cambridge, and second daughter of

Roger Mortimer, Governor of Ireland, and eldest son of

Lady Philippa, wife of Edward Mortimer, Earl of March, and only child of

Lionel, Duke of Clarence, second son of

EDWARD III., eldest son of

EDWARD II., fourth son of

EDWARD I., eldest son of

HENRY III., eldest son of

JOHN, fifth son of

(Dr Manners Sutton), Lord Lansdowne, Lord Bathurst, the Bishop of London (Dr Howley), and Mr Canning.

Her Majesty's Baptism.

Thursday, June 24.

The Princess Victoria was baptised in the grand saloon of Kensington Palace. The Royal gold font was brought from the Tower, and the grand saloon was fitted up with crimson velvet coverings from the Chapel Royal at St James's. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London; and the Princess was named ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA.* The sponsors were the Emperor Alexander of Russia (represented by the Duke of York), the Queen Dowager of

HENRY II., eldest son of

The Princess Maude, wife of Geoffrey Plantaganet, and only daughter of

Queen Matilda, wife of

HENRY I., and daughter of the Princess Margaret, wife of Malcolm, the third king of Scotland, and eldest daughter of

Prince Edward, the outlaw, second son of

EDMUND IRONSIDE II., third son of

ETHELRED II., second son of

EDGAR, second son of

EDMUND I., fifth son of

EDWARD THE ELDER, second son of

ALFRED THE GREAT, fourth son of

ETHELWOLF, second son of

EGBERT, the first sole monarch of England.

* The Hon. Amelia Murray, in her *Recollections*, thus explains the choice of these two names:—"It was believed that the Duke of Kent wished to name his child Elizabeth, that being a popular name with the English people. But the Prince Regent, who was not kind to his brothers, gave notice that he should stand in person as one godfather, and that the Emperor of Russia was to be another. At the baptism, when asked by the Archbishop of Canterbury to name the infant, the Prince Regent gave only the name of "Alexandrina;" but the Duke requested that one other name might be added. "Give her her mother's also, then; but," he added, "it cannot precede that of the Emperor." Mr C. Greville, in his *Memoirs and Correspondence*, says that George IV. wished the young Princess to be christened Georgiana.

Württemberg (represented by the Princess Augusta), and the Duchess Dowager of Coburg (represented by the Duchess Dowager of Gloucester). A dinner in celebration of the event was given in the evening.

Vaccination.

August.

Early in August the Princess Victoria was successfully vaccinated, Her Royal Highness being the first member of the Royal Family of Britain who thus received the benefit of this discovery of Jenner.

Residence at Sidmouth.

Friday, Dec. 24.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent, with the infant Princess Victoria, arrived at Woolbrook Cottage, Sidmouth, on the east coast of Devon, about 15 miles from Exeter. This pleasant marine villa, which was beautifully situated just outside the secluded watering place of Sidmouth, was the residence of General Baynes, from whom it was taken by the Duke in order to enable Their Royal Highnesses to escape from the London fogs during the winter season. On the journey from Kensington to Sidmouth, the Royal travellers paid a visit to the Bishop of Salisbury.

1820.

A Narrow Escape.

In the beginning of the year, the Princess had a narrow escape from death. One day, while the Duke and Duchess, with their infant daughter, were staying at Sidmouth, a boy, who had obtained possession of a gun, fired at some small birds so near to the residence of their Royal Highnesses, that the charge broke the nursery windows, and some of the shot passed quite close to the head of the youthful Princess, then in the arms of her nurse. The delinquent was seized, but His Royal Highness, with characteristic kindness, permitted the lad to go, upon promising not again to indulge in such pursuits so recklessly.

Death of the Duke of Kent.

Sunday, Jan. 23.

The Duke of Kent died at Sidmouth.* His Royal Highness had caught a severe cold about a fortnight previously, which caused inflammation of the chest, with fever, and resulted fatally.

* The Duke of Kent was the fourth son of George III., was born on Nov. 2, 1767, and was consequently in the 53d year of his age. He was a Field Marshal in the British army, and had held the situation, since 1801, of Governor-in-chief of the fortress of Gibraltar. He was also Colonel of the Royal Scots Regiment of Foot. His Royal Highness had seen much military service, and had served under Sir C. Grey, in the West Indies, in the early part of the Revolutionary War, during which he was present at the reduction of St Lucie. He was married on May 28, 1818,

Death of George III.

Saturday, Jan. 29.

George III., grandfather of the Princess Victoria, died ; and was succeeded by his son, George IV., uncle of the Princess.* On the same day, the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, accompanied by Prince Leopold, brother of the Duchess, arrived at Kensington Palace, on their return from Sidmouth.

Funeral of the Duke of Kent.

Saturday, Feb. 12.

The funeral of the Duke of Kent took place, and was conducted in private, the remains of his Royal Highness

to Her Serene Highness Mary Louisa Victoria, youngest daughter of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg, widow of His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen.

In March 1867, a very beautiful painted glass window was placed in the parish church of Sidmouth, the gift of Queen Victoria, as a memorial of her father. The church is a fine old building of Gothic architecture, and the window is placed in the tower or western end of the edifice. Its height from base to top of centre is $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and its breadth, divided into five perpendicular compartments, is 10 feet. Altogether it contains upwards of 60 separate figures, besides heads of cherubs, emblems, and other forms—the subjects being selected by the Queen herself.

* Saturday would seem to be a particularly fatal day for the Royal Family of England, as the following obituary record shows :—

William III. died Saturday, March 18, 1702.

Queen Anne died Saturday, August 1, 1714.

George I. died Saturday, June 10, 1727.

George II. died Saturday, October 25, 1760.

George III. died Saturday, January 29, 1820.

George IV. died Saturday, June 26, 1830.

The Duchess of Kent died Saturday, March 16, 1861.

The Prince Consort died Saturday, December 14, 1861.

Princess Alice died Saturday, December 14, 1878.

It has been remarked that the Guelphs are a long-lived race. George I. died at 67, George II. at 77, George III. at 82, George IV. at 63, and William IV. at 72. If Queen Victoria live as long as her grandfather, her reign will not close before 1901.

being deposited in the Royal vaults, beneath St George's Chapel, at Windsor.*

Funeral of George III.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

The funeral of George III. took place at Windsor, the ceremony being preceded by the usual lying in state.

The Princess Victoria when a Year Old.

Thursday, July 21.

In a letter written on this date, mention was made of the Princess Victoria as follows:—

‘In consequence of a very civil message from the Duchess of Kent, I waited on her this morning. She received me with her fine animated child on the floor by her side, with its playthings, of which I soon became one. She was very civil; but as she did not sit down, I did not think it right to stay above a quarter of an hour.’†

Birth of the Princess Elizabeth.

Sunday, Dec. 10.

The Duchess of Clarence gave birth, prematurely, to a daughter, at St James's Palace—the Princess Elizabeth Georgina Adelando.‡

* Addresses of condolence on her bereavement were presented by both Houses of Parliament to the Duchess of Kent, who received them with her infant in her arms. Many of those who saw the child at this time noticed in her a great resemblance to the late Princess Charlotte.

† Letter from Wilberforce to Hannah More.

‡ Had this Princess lived, she would have succeeded to the Crown upon the death of William IV.; but she died on March 4 following.

1822.

Another Alleged Narrow Escape.

August.

In this month the Princess had a narrow escape from death by the upsetting of a pony carriage in which Her Royal Highness was driving in Kensington Park. The occurrence was thus described by John Maloney, a soldier who many years afterwards claimed to have been the means of saving the life of England's future Sovereign :—

‘In August, 1822, I was a soldier in the 73d Regiment, then stationed at Weedon. Whilst in London, on 14 days’ leave, I happened one day to be in Kensington Gardens, where my attention was taken by a very small pony carriage, in which was seated a child. The pony was led by a page, a lady walked on one side, and a young woman beside the chaise. I walked close to the pony carriage for some time, when a large water dog, with a stick cross-ways in its mouth, got under the pony’s legs. The startled pony made a sudden plunge on one side, and brought the wheels of the carriage on to the pathway. The child was thrown out head downwards, and in a second would have been crushed under the weight of the carriage, which was then toppling over, had I not grasped her dress before she came to the ground and swung her into my arms. I gave her at once to the lady, and assisted in righting the carriage and quieting the pony. In a few minutes there were more than 200 persons collected round the carriage, praising me for rescuing from destruction “the little Drina,” as they called the child. I had several shillings and sixpences given me, and the owner of the dog gave me half a crown. The lady then told me

to follow the carriage to the Palace, where she gave me a guinea, with thanks from the Duchess of Kent for my gallant conduct (as she expressed it) in "saving the life of her dear child, the Princess Alexandrina." She also took my name and regiment, saying that there would be something more done for me.*

* This very remarkable statement was not made public until the year 1878. Maloney, who had retired from the army many years previously with a small pension, was then 78 years of age, and his wife was 80. He had for some time managed to eke out a living by travelling round the suburbs of London selling slippers; but feeling himself getting too old to do so any longer, he was desirous of obtaining some assistance in returning to his trade as a shoemaker. His claim to have been the means of saving the life of the Queen was brought under the notice of the Society for Organising Charitable Relief, and in the hope that publicity to his case might bring forward proof of his statement, the *Daily Telegraph* published the declaration of Maloney. In continuing his narrative, the old soldier thus explained why he had not put forward his claim earlier:—

'In a few days I rejoined my regiment at Weedon, expecting that there would be some communication from the Duchess of Kent to my commanding officer. After some time, the regiment was ordered to Hull, and thence to Edinburgh, Castlebar, and Athlone. These movements of the regiment took between two and three years, but I heard nothing from the Duchess of Kent. At the request of my wife, who was then unable through illness to work, I wrote to her Royal Highness, reminding her of the promise made more than three years before, and addressed the letter to Kensington Palace. After three weeks I received a reply, headed "Buxted Park," and stating that the Duchess had not forgotten her promise, and that Lord Harris, who commanded the district in which the 73d was stationed, and who was then on a visit to the Park, was to leave in a few days to resume his command in Ireland—at Athlone—and would be the bearer of her gift. About ten days after, I was summoned to the Brigade Office, where the General, his aide-de-camp, and the Brigade Major were assembled. The General said: "John Maloney, I have great pleasure in presenting you with £5, the gift of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, for your gallant and intrepid conduct in Kensington Park three years ago; but you are to understand that you are not on any occasion to write to her or expect any more." The regiment was soon after sent on foreign service, and did not return to Europe until the year 1841. I then inquired of many persons concerning the Princess Alexandrina, but the reply of all was that they had never heard the name; so I made no further inquiry. But happening on November 25 last to hear an old man recounting the exploits of the sons of King George III. (under the names of Tom Jerry and Bob Logie), I asked him if he knew the name of the Princess Alexandrina, when he told me it was the name her present Majesty was known by until she was eight years old. When I learned this, I wrote to General Sir Thomas M. Biddulph, who replied, asking for living proof to corroborate my assertions. I have no means of obtaining that proof but by bringing the matter before the public, first making a sworn declaration before a Magistrate of the truth of this statement.'

Childhood of the Princess.

The following description has been given of the mode of life of the Princess at this early age :—

‘The life of the Duchess and her children at Kensington was plain and simple. The family party met at breakfast at 8 o’clock in summer time, the Princess Victoria having her bread and milk and fruit put on a little table by her mother’s side. After breakfast, the Princess Feodore studied with her governess, Miss Lehzen, and the Princess Victoria went out for an hour’s walk or drive. From 10 to 12, her mother instructed her ; after which she would amuse herself running through the suite of rooms which extended round two sides of the Palace, and in which were many of her toys. Her nurse was a Mrs Brock, whom the Princess used to call her “dear, dear Boppy.” At 2 came a plain dinner, while the Duchess took her luncheon. After this, lessons again till 4 ; then would come a visit or drive ; and after that the Princess would ride or walk in the Gardens ; or occasionally, on very fine evenings, the whole party would sit out on the lawn under the trees. At the time of her mother’s dinner, the Princess had her supper laid at her side ; then, after playing with her nurse, she would join the party at dessert ; and at 9 she would retire to her bed, which was placed by the side of her mother’s.’*

A writer in a daily newspaper gave the following account of the usual outdoor exercise of the Princess when about three years of age :—

‘Passing accidentally through Kensington Gardens, a few days since, I observed at some distance a party, consisting of several ladies, a young child, and two men-servants, having in charge a donkey,† gaily caparisoned with blue ribbons, and accoutred for the use of the infant. The appearance of the party, and the general attention they attracted, led me to suspect they might be the Royal inhabitants of the Palace. I soon learned that my

* *The Queen.*

† This donkey was a present from her uncle, the Duke of York, and was highly valued by the Princess.

conjectures were well founded, and that Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was in maternal attendance, as is her daily custom, upon her august and interesting daughter, in the enjoyment of her healthful exercise. On approaching the Royal party, the infant Princess, observing my respectful recognition, nodded, and wished me a "Good morning" with much liveliness, as she skipped along between her mother and her sister, the Princess Feodore, holding a hand of each. Having passed on some paces, I stood a moment to observe the actions of the child, and was pleased to see that the notice with which she honoured me was extended, in a greater or less degree, to almost every person she met. Her Royal Highness is remarkably beautiful, and her gay and animated countenance bespeaks perfect health and good temper. Her complexion is excessively fair, her eyes large and expressive, and her cheeks blooming. She bears a very striking resemblance to her late Royal father, and indeed to every member of our reigning family.'

1826.

The Queen at Seven Years of Age.

A nobleman, who had frequent opportunities of seeing the Princess, thus records his impressions of Her Royal Highness at this age :—

‘ One of my occupations of a morning, while waiting for the Duke, was to watch from the windows the movements of a bright, pretty little girl, seven years of age. She was in the habit of watering the plants immediately under the window. It was amusing to see how impartially she divided the contents of the watering-pot between the flowers and her own little feet. Her simple but becoming dress contrasted favourably with the gorgeous apparel now worn by the little damsels of the rising generation—a large straw hat and a suit of white cotton ; a coloured fichu round the neck was the only ornament she wore. The young lady I am describing was the Princess Victoria, now our gracious Sovereign, whom may God long preserve !’ *

* Lord Albemarle.

1827.

Death of the Duke of York.

Friday, January 5.

The Duke of York died, thus making the Duke of Clarence heir presumptive to the throne.*

The Queen at Nine Years of Age.

A popular writer gives the following description of the Princess Victoria and her training at this period :—

‘The summer of 1827 wore away. I delighted to walk in Kensington Gardens. As I passed along the broad central walk, I saw a group on the lawn before the Palace, which, to my mind, was a vision of exquisite loveliness. The Duchess of Kent and her daughter, whose years then numbered nine, are breakfasting in the open air—a single page attending upon them at a respectful distance—the matron looking on with eyes of love, whilst the “fair, soft English face” is bright with smiles. What a beautiful characteristic it seemed to me of the training of this Royal girl, that she should not have been taught to shrink from the public eye—that she should not have been burdened with a premature conception of her probable high destiny—that she should enjoy the freedom and simplicity of a child’s nature—that she should not be restrained when she starts up from the breakfast table and runs to gather a

* It is stated that when the Duke of York came to Kensington, to offer his condolence to the Duchess of Kent, upon the death of her husband, the Princess Victoria put out her arms to him, with the same manifestations of joy as she was used to show when she saw her father. The Duke was greatly touched by this expression of juvenile affection, and promised to be a father to the fatherless child. On her part, the Princess amply repaid his love; and in his last illness, we learn from an *Anecdotal Memoir of the Queen*, she ‘visited him daily, always carrying in her hand a bouquet of choice flowers.’

flower in the adjoining parterre—that her merry laugh should be as fearless as the notes of the thrush in the groves around her. I passed on and blessed her ; and I thank God that I have lived to see the golden fruits of such training.’ *

* *Passages of a Working Life.* By Charles Knight.

The Queen at Ten Years of Age.

The following is a characteristic sketch of the Princess Victoria in her childhood :—

‘ We remember well the peculiar pleasure which it gave us to see the future Queen, the first time we ever did see her, coming up a cross path from the Bayswater Gate, with a girl of her own age by her side, whose hand she was holding as if she loved her. A magnificent footman in scarlet came behind her, with the splendidest pair of calves in white stockings which we ever beheld. He looked somehow like a gigantic fairy, personating for his little lady’s sake the grandest kind of footman he could think of ; and his calves he seemed to have made out of a couple of the biggest chain lamps in the possession of the godmother of Cinderella.’ *

A Scottish poet thus describes the Princess as he saw her at this period :—

‘ Once, as I strayed a student, happiest then
When first the summer’s garniture was on,
Beneath the princely shades of Kensington,
The girl I spied, whose years might number ten,
With full round eyes, and fair young English face.’ †

* *The Old Court Suburb.* By Leigh Hunt.

† Mr James Hedderwick, of Glasgow.

1830.

Death of George IV.

Saturday, June 26.

George IV. died, and was succeeded by his brother, the Duke of Clarence, who ascended the throne as King William IV.*

Funeral of George IV.

Friday, July 15.

The funeral of George IV. took place with much magnificence. William IV. acted as chief mourner, and took part in the procession that accompanied the Royal corpse from St George's Hall to St George's Chapel, Windsor.

Visits in the English Midlands.

(In the course of this year the Princess Victoria, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, visited Birmingham, Aston House, and Kenilworth Castle.)

The Regency Act.

When William IV. came to the throne, the heiress presumptive, the Princess Victoria, being a minor, it was necessary to provide for the event of her accession to the throne before attaining the age of 18. A Regency Bill was introduced to the House of Lords by Chancellor Lyndhurst, on the very night (Nov. 30) on which the Wellington Administration was defeated in the Lower House, upon Sir H. Parnell's motion on the Civil List. Lord Lyndhurst's statement of the law and practice in cases of Regency, and his explanation of the provisions

* See foot-note under date of Saturday, Jan. 29, 1820.

of the Bill, were a masterpiece, and the Bill was received with general approval. The Wellington Government, however, resigned next day, and was succeeded by the Ministry of Lord Grey. It therefore devolved upon Lord Chancellor Brougham to examine and adopt Lord Lyndhurst's Regency Bill. Lord Brougham supported it in a speech in which he examined all the precedents on record. The case was somewhat unusual, because Parliament had to contemplate the possibility that William IV. might die leaving a posthumous child (in the old law phrase, quoted by Lord Brougham, *en ventre de sa mère*). A parallel case was not, it seemed, to be found in English history since the death of Geoffrey, son of Henry II., who left a son, Prince Arthur, whose claims were thrust aside by the usurpation of King John. The possible contingency of posthumous issue to the reigning Monarch having been provided for, the Bill passed both Houses and obtained the Royal assent on Dec. 23. The Duchess of Kent was named guardian of the infant Princess, and Regent of the Kingdom, but she was to be assisted by a Council of Regency, drawn from the Royal Family and the Ministers of State.*

* 'The Queen probably had a very slight idea of the station to which she would, while yet in her early years, be called; and it is believed that it was during her study of English history with her governess, when about 11 years of age, that her attention was first seriously drawn to some point in connection with the succession to the Crown. After thinking for a few moments, she inquired who would be the presumptive heir in the case of the death of the King. To the reply that she had several uncles, she observed that her own papa came next to the Duke of Clarence, and that it appeared to her, from what she had just been reading, that when both he and the present King passed away, she herself would be the successor to the throne. As this could not be denied, the occasion was turned to account by the governess impressing upon her pupil the importance of endeavouring to make use of all the means intended to form her mind, so as "to render herself not unworthy of so high a possible destiny."—*The Queen*.

1831.

Education of the Princess.

February.

The following statement respecting the education of the Princess was made in the beginning of February:—

‘The education of the Princess Victoria makes most gratifying progress. Until the accession of His present Majesty, the young Princess’s instructors were nearly all German, but at present they are all English. Mr Amos is giving Her Royal Highness lectures on the English constitution, and Mr Westall superintends her studies in drawing. In Latin she has made considerable proficiency, and is able to read Virgil and Horace. We can add that a regular monthly register of Her Royal Highness’s progress in her studies is kept, and a copy of it sent every month to Prince Leopold. In consequence of this Princess’s studies having been until lately conducted through the medium of the German language, she speaks English with a German accent.’ *

Presented at Court.

Thursday, February 24.

Queen Adelaide having appointed this day for the celebration of Her Majesty’s birthday, it was observed with great rejoicings by all classes, and the Queen held a drawing room. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, with their suite, went in State in three carriages, escorted by a party of the Life Guards. This was the first public appearance of the Princess at Court, and the event has been recorded as follows:—

* *Court Journal.*

'The drawing room of Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, held in February 1831, was the most magnificent which had been seen since that which had taken place on the presentation of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, upon the occasion of her marriage. No drawing room excited such an interest, when compared with that, as the one held by Queen Adelaide, at which the Princess Victoria was presented on attaining her twelfth year. It was on this occasion that the Duchess of Kent and her illustrious daughter arrived in State, attended by the Duchess of Northumberland, Lady Charlotte St Maur, Lady Catherine Parkinson, the Hon. Mrs Cust, Lady Conroy, La Baronne Lehzen, Sir John Conroy, and General Wetheral. This was the first public appearance of the Princess Victoria at Court. Her dress was made entirely of articles manufactured in the United Kingdom. Victoria wore a frock of English blonde, simple, modest, and becoming. She was the object of interest and admiration on the part of all assembled, as she stood on the left of Her Majesty on the throne. The scene was one of the most splendid ever remembered, and the future Queen of England contemplated all that passed with much dignity, but with evident interest.' *

Health of the Princess.

June.

A correspondent of a Sunday newspaper, speaking of the health of the Princess at this period, made the following remarks :—

'Through the whole winter, the heiress presumptive has had a similar affection in her knees and ankles to that from which the Landgravine of Hesse Homburg and the Princess Sophia have long suffered ; and the tendency of such attacks has been so enfeebling, that an opinion has been expressed that, in case the young Princess should grow stout and heavy, like the rest of her family, the idea of her walking must be given up. I perceive with great pleasure that Her Royal Highness has been walking in the Park this week, and I myself saw her alight from her carriage with a tolerably firm step ; but from her wearing her slippers down at the heel, I should guess she is still rather tender-footed. These observations I make merely in consequence of the flat contradiction which has

* Mr John Wilkes, in *Fraser's Magazine*.

been given to the facts ; for no one can wish more sincerely than myself that the Princess Victoria's succession to the throne may not be defeated by any circumstance whatever. The nation is, in fact, unanimous in that wish ; and it is on that very account that the most trifling circumstance relating to Her Royal Highness is noticed with anxiety and attention.' *

Visits in Derbyshire.

(During this year, the Princess Victoria, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, visited Chatsworth, Matlock, and other seats of the nobility.)

Increased Parliamentary allowance to the Duchess of Kent.

Wednesday, August 3.

William IV. sent a message to Parliament, recommending an increased allowance to the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, to support her dignity as presumptive heiress to the Crown. In the House of Lords, Earl Grey moved an address respecting the importance of making further provision for the education, maintenance, and support of the honour and dignity of the Princess ; which was agreed to. In the House of Commons, Lord Althorp proposed an additional income of £10,000 a year, in addition to £6000 which had been voted previously, for Her Royal Highness's maintenance and education ; which was also agreed to.†

* 'Medicus' in the *Observer*.

† Upon the election of Prince Leopold to the throne of Belgium, when the independence of that kingdom was established in 1830, he voluntarily relinquished the annuity which he received from the British Parliament as widower of the Princess Charlotte, and consequently an allowance of £6000 a year which he had granted to his sister and niece was discontinued.

Coronation of William IV.

Thursday, Sept. 8.

The Coronation of William IV. and Queen Adelaide took place in Westminster Abbey.* There was no Coronation banquet, as had been usual, but the King entertained a numerous party of the Royal Family, nobility, and officers of the Royal Household.

* 'Perhaps not the least remarkable incident in connection with this Coronation was the absence of the heiress presumptive to the Crown, the Princess Victoria. No place had been assigned to her, nor any preparation made in expectation of her gracing or witnessing the ceremony. It has been said by some persons that Earl Grey, the Prime Minister, obstinately opposed all idea of inviting the Princess to be present. But the grounds for such opposition are so unapparent, that it is difficult to give credit to them at all. By others, it has been asserted that the Duchess of Northumberland, the governess of the Princess, in the exercise of a superior and enlightened judgment, and in consideration of the then alleged delicate health of her young charge, advised that her pupil should not be present at the Coronation of King William and Queen Adelaide. This reason seems hardly to account for the fact. In the absence of a better, it was accepted by those at least who did not throw the blame of that "conspicuous absence" on Queen Adelaide herself and her Royal Consort; but, as an anonymous writer remarked: "Who that knew the good King William and his incomparable Queen, would believe that any slight was put by them on their well-beloved niece and the heiress presumptive to the throne?" The same enemies also stated that "the Duchess of Northumberland was seeking to give a political bias to the education of the Princess; and some uneasiness was therefore created at the Palace." *The Times* asserted, with iteration, that the Duchess of Kent had "refused to attend—yes, refused to attend," and reproved Her Royal Highness, in the harsh terms which illustrated many of the controversies of the day, for the impertinence of the widow of a mediatised German Prince, in withholding her daughter from a ceremony at which she could never, at one time, have expected to see daughter of hers, as heiress presumptive to the Crown of England! Other papers made this alleged refusal rest on the course taken by Lord A. Fitzclarence, who, in marshalling the Coronation procession, on paper, had assigned a place to the Princess Victoria after the other members of the Royal Family, instead of next to the King and Queen. Finally, the *Globe*, on authority, declared that the Duchess, having pleaded the delicate state of her daughter's health, had obtained the King's sanction to her absence—a version of the end of a story which began, nevertheless, more like the current report of it than would seem here to be indicated.'—*Memoir of Queen Adelaide*, by Dr Doran.

Education of the Princess.

December.

The following mention of the Princess's continued progress with her studies at this period was made in the public prints :—

'The studies of her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria, which had been suspended in consequence of her visits to the country, have been resumed. Report speaks highly of the facility with which the Princess learns all that is taught her, and particularly of the readiness with which she has acquired a knowledge of the living languages. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was her daily instructress at the Isle of Wight and at Claremont. Our future Queen gives good promise in every way, both as to talent and disposition.'*

* 'Before the Princess had attained her fifth year, her regular education was commenced, under the superintendence of the Rev. George Davys, afterwards Dean of Chester and Bishop of Peterborough. It is said that he found that his Royal pupil had a strong will of her own, though she proved herself in a short time to be docile and apt, and made great progress in her studies, perhaps all the more keen because she had never been forced to learn out of books; the Duchess of Coburg, her grandmother, having strongly advised the Duchess of Kent "not to tease her little puss with learning whilst she was so young." . . . When the Princess Feodore was 18 years of age, her governess, Mlle. Lehzen, transferred her services to the Princess Victoria—a very good proof that she had been successful in helping to form the mind of her first charge; and while Dr Davys superintended the more solid part of her education, her governess had the care of the lighter parts, which included lessons in music by Mr J. B. Sale (at the special request of George IV.), and in dancing by Madame Bourdin; while Mr Steward, the writing master at Westminster School, gave her instruction in writing and arithmetic. That his Royal pupil profited by Mr Steward's instructions will be clear to those who notice the boldness and freedom of the Queen's autograph signature. . . . When Dr Davys was made Dean of Chester, the Duchess of Northumberland undertook the duties of State governess to the Princess, Mlle. (afterwards Baroness) Lehzen still superintending her general studies.'—*The Queen*.

1832.

Birthday Celebration.

Thursday, May 24.

This being the Princess's 14th birthday, the Duchess of Kent and the Princess received visits from and the congratulations of all the members of their Royal Highness's household. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses were visited by their illustrious relations. In the evening, the tradespeople of Kensington testified their attachment by a brilliant illumination. The King and Queen gave a juvenile ball, in honour of the occasion, in the evening, at St James's Palace.

Visits in Wales.

In the course of this year, the Princess, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, made an extensive series of visits in going to and returning from Wales. In their northward progress, they passed through Coventry and Shrewsbury, making a short stay at both places. While in Wales, they visited Powis Castle, Wynnstay, and Beaumaris, where the Princess was present at the 'Eistedfodd' of North Wales. On the return journey, the Royal tourists spent a day or two at Chester, to inspect the Cathedral. They also visited Chatsworth, the seat of the Cavendishes; Hardwick Hall; Shugborough Hall, the seat of the Earl of Lichfield; and Alton Towers, that of the Earl of Shrewsbury. From the latter place their

Royal Highnesses went to see Lichfield Cathedral. They also paid visits to the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Plymouth, and the Earl of Abingdon. From Wytham Abbey, the seat of the last-named nobleman, they visited Oxford.

1833.

Marine Excursions.

A considerable part of the summer and autumn of this year was spent by the Princess and her mother at Norris Castle, in the Isle of Wight. From this place their Royal Highnesses made excursions in the *Emerald* yacht to Southampton (where they were present at the opening of the new landing pier), Portsmouth, Weymouth, Torquay, Devonport, Plymouth, and the Eddystone Lighthouse.

Another Narrow Escape.

A writer in a society journal, alluding to a naval review at Spithead many years afterwards, thus recalled an important incident which occurred at this period :—

‘*Apropos* of her Majesty’s review of the ironclads at Spithead, it may be interesting to recall the fact that the Queen can look back upon at least one dangerous maritime adventure. Cruising off the Isle of Wight in the yacht *Emerald*, while she was yet Princess Victoria, the breeze freshened into a gale ; and before the vessel could get into Cowes Road, the decks were swept fore and aft. The coming Queen, however, undauntedly remained a witness of the stirring scene ; when a sudden squall took the *Emerald* aback, and crack went the topmast immediately above the cap. The pilot, Mr Saunders, quick as thought, sprang to where the Princess was standing, lifted her in his arms to a more safe position further aft, and the next moment crash came the topmast down where the Queen had originally stationed herself. But for the prompt action of Mr Saunders, the Queen would probably never have lived to witness the ponderous procession of the iron-

clads last week. Indeed, Her Majesty long ago acknowledged that the escape was something to be thankful for, as the pilot, at her instance, was promoted to be a master; and when the Princess Victoria became Queen of England, he was early invited to Court. Moreover, at the death of Mr Saunders, some few years after, her Majesty made considerate provision for his wife and family.*

First Public Act.

Saturday, August 3.

The Princess presented a set of colours to the 89th Regiment of Foot at Plymouth, this being Her Royal Highness's first public act. The address which accompanied the presentation was delivered by the Duchess of Kent on behalf of her youthful daughter.

* *The World*, August 1878.

1834.

Visit to Tunbridge Wells.

In the summer of this year, the Princess Victoria and the Duchess of Kent spent a short time at Tunbridge Wells, where their Royal Highnesses occupied Calverley House. During their stay, the Princess and her mother walked daily on the Parade and the Common, attended the races, fancy fairs, horticultural shows, &c. ; and before leaving, the Princess laid the foundation stone of new schools in the Calverley Park, which were named after Her Royal Highness. The august party also visited Knole, Penshurst, Eridge, and other neighbouring noblemen's seats, including Buckhurst Park, where they were present at the Earl of Delawarr's annual dinner to the peasantry on his estates.

Tour in the North of England.

During the autumn, the Princess and her mother made a tour through several parts of the North of England, visiting the Earls of Harewood and Fitzwilliam, the Archbishop of York, and the Duke of Rutland, the latter nobleman entertaining the Royal party at Belvoir. From Bishopsthorpe they went to the great musical festival at York Minster; and they were present at the Doncaster Races.

Visits in Kent.

Later in the year, the Princess and her mother spent a short time at Ramsgate, their residence being at Towneley House, overlooking the harbour. Their Royal Highnesses also passed a few days with the Duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle.

1835.

Birthday Celebration.

Thursday, March 5.

Queen Adelaide's birthday was celebrated by a drawing room at St James's Palace, and a dinner party in the evening, at which the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria were present.

Visit to Buxted Park.

Thursday, April 16.

The Duchess and the Princess left Kensington Palace on a visit to the Earl of Liverpool and the Ladies Jenkinson at Buxted Park.

Death of the Princess Mensdorff.

In July, Her Serene Highness the Princess Mensdorff, eldest daughter of the Duchess of Kent, died.

Confirmation.

Thursday, August 30.

The Princess Victoria was confirmed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London, in the Chapel Royal, St James's. William IV., Queen Adelaide, and the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar were present.

1836.

The Queen's Future Husband.

In May, the Duke of Coburg, along with his two sons, Prince Ernest and Prince Albert, paid a visit to England, and spent nearly four weeks at Kensington Palace with the Duchess of Kent; and it was then that the Princess Victoria for the first time saw her future husband.*

* The Duke and his sons were *fêted* at Windsor and at St James's by King William and Queen Adelaide, and by every member of the Royal Family in England, and were shown all the 'lions' by their illustrious host and her still more illustrious daughter. Among other public occasions on which the two Princes and the Princess Victoria were present together in public was the anniversary of the charity children of the Metropolis at St Paul's, and the subsequent meeting of the friends of the society at the Mansion House, where the Royal party were hospitably entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. A contemporary account states that the large party of citizens who had the honour of being invited to the luncheon were charmed with the fresh, healthful beauty of the Princess, and with the frank, unaffected manner of the Princes, her cousins, all three of whom entered freely into conversation with their host and hostess, and the other guests, and expressed themselves as highly delighted with the scene they had just witnessed.

1837.

MAJORITY OF THE PRINCESS.

Wednesday, May 24.

The Princess Victoria attained her legal majority (18 years). Her Royal Highness was serenaded at 7 a.m. by a band of musicians, playing wind instruments and harps, who assembled under the bed-room windows of the Princess at Kensington Palace. In the course of the day many congratulatory visits were paid to the Duchess of Kent and the Princess; and amongst the birthday gifts to Her Royal Highness was a magnificent grand piano-forte, of the value of 200 guineas, from the King.* The day was observed as a holiday in London, and neither House of Parliament sat. A grand State ball was given at St James's Palace, at which a brilliant party assembled to do honour to Her Royal Highness, although the King and Queen were absent, on account of the indisposition of the former. At this ball the Princess Victoria for the first time took precedence of her mother. There were illuminations all over the Metropolis in the evening. The event was likewise celebrated in various parts of the country by demonstrations of public rejoicing.

* 'The *Morning Post* asserts that the King offered to give the Princess Victoria £10,000 a year from his privy purse, provided the Princess would allow His Majesty to name the officers of her establishment; and that Her Royal Highness has declined to take the money on that condition. If this is true, we are glad of it. Should an additional sum of money be required for the establishment of our future Queen, we have no doubt that the House of Commons will vote it without annexing the condition that she shall keep thereout a band of Tory hangers-on of the Howey and Herbert Taylor stamp.'—*Spectator*.

Congratulatory Addresses.

Thursday, May 25.

A number of noblemen and members of Parliament waited upon the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, and presented congratulatory addresses to their Royal Highnesses. Mr Attwood, in presenting an address from the Birmingham Political Union, said a few words, in his peculiarly solemn and earnest manner, expressive of the gratitude and respect due to the Duchess for her wise maternal conduct, which caused Her Royal Highness to be deeply moved.

Acknowledgment by the Duchess of Kent.

Tuesday, May 30.

The Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and many members of the Common Council of London went in State from Guildhall to Kensington Palace, and presented congratulatory addresses to the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria. The people in the streets cheered the procession as it went along, and the bells of the different churches rung out merry peals. The deputation was introduced by Captain Spencer and Colonel Caradoc to the Duchess and the Princess, who were surrounded by the ladies and gentlemen of their household. The Recorder having read the address to the Duchess of Kent, Her Royal Highness returned the following answer :—

‘MY LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONS OF THE CITY OF LONDON,—If I consulted my own feelings, I would abstain from a reply, except to assure you that my heart is filled with gratitude.

‘The Disposer of all human events has vouchsafed to allow me to be rewarded far beyond what I deserve, by witnessing, at this epoch, so dear to my maternal feelings, such general expressions of loyalty to our King, hope and confidence in my child, and approbation of the way in which I have brought her up. It makes me feel

I should add a few words more, as what I may say on this occasion may reach many who take a lively interest in the event you congratulate me on ; and, as this is most probably the last public act of my life, I feel called on to do so.

‘I pass over the earlier part of my connection with this country. I will merely briefly observe, that my late regretted Consort’s circumstances and my duties obliged us to reside in Germany. But the Duke of Kent, at much inconvenience, and I at great personal risk, returned to England, that our child should be “born and bred a Briton.”

‘In a few months afterwards, my infant and myself were awfully deprived of father and husband. We stood alone, almost friendless in this country—I could not even speak the language of it.

‘I did not hesitate how to act. I gave up my home, my kindred, my duties, to devote myself to that duty which was to be the whole object of my future life. I was supported in the execution of my duty by the country ; it placed its trust in me, and the Regency Bill gave me its last act of confidence.

‘I have in times of great difficulty avoided all connection with any party in the State ; but, if I have done so, I have never ceased to impress on my daughter her duties, so as to gain by her conduct the respect and affection of the people. This I have taught her should be her first earthly duty as a constitutional Sovereign.

‘The Princess has arrived at that age which now justifies my expressing my confident expectation that she will be found competent to execute the sacred trust which may be reposed in her ; for, communicating, as she does, with all classes of society, she cannot but perceive that the greater the diffusion of religion, knowledge, and the love of freedom, in a country, the more orderly, industrious, and wealthy is its population, and that with the desire to preserve the constitutional prerogatives of the Crown ought to be co-ordinate the protection of the liberties of the people.’

The address to the Princess Victoria was then read. Her Royal Highness simply and naturally replied : ‘I am very thankful for your kindness, and my mother has expressed all my feelings.’ The deputation then withdrew.

DEATH OF WILLIAM IV. AND ACCESSION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Tuesday, June 20.

William IV. died at Windsor Castle at 2.12 a.m.,* and the event was made known in the following bulletin, published in a *London Gazette Extraordinary*:—

‘Windsor Castle, Tuesday, June 20.

‘It has pleased Almighty God to release from his sufferings our most excellent and gracious Sovereign King WILLIAM the Fourth.

‘His Majesty expired at 12 minutes past 2 o’clock a.m. this day.

(Signed)

‘MATTHEW J. TIERNEY.

‘WM. FRED. CHAMBERS.

‘DAVID DAVIES.’

By the death of William IV., the Princess Victoria succeeded to the throne, Her Majesty being the 27th Sovereign in regular descent from the Conqueror, and the 36th in succession from the Conquest.

Shortly after His Majesty’s decease, the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr Howley) with the Lord Chamberlain (the Marquis of Conyngham) left Windsor Castle, and reached Kensington Palace about 7. They announced to Queen Victoria and the Duchess of Kent the demise of William IV.† A message was immediately sent to the Premier

* On the very day on which the presumptive heiress of the Crown came of age, His Majesty had an attack of hay fever—a complaint to which he had been annually subject before his accession, but which had not returned since he ascended the throne. Five days before his Majesty’s death, favourable symptoms set in; but three days afterwards alarming symptoms returned, which terminated fatally.

† A pretty description is given by Miss Wynn of the manner in which the young Sovereign received the news of her accession to the throne. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chamberlain left Windsor for Kensington Palace, where the Princess Victoria had been residing, to inform her of the King’s death. It was two hours after midnight when they started, and they did not reach Kensington until five o’clock in the

(Lord Melbourne) to wait upon Her Majesty, and his Lordship arrived about 9. A Privy Council was summoned at Kensington at 11 o'clock; and at that hour, the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, and attended by her Officers of State, entered the Council Chamber, and took her seat upon a throne erected for the occasion. Several of the Privy Councillors were summoned so suddenly that they had not time to wait for their robes of State, and accordingly attended in undress. Among others who made their appearance at the Court in this novel fashion were the Duke of Cumberland and Lord Glenelg.

morning. 'They knocked, they rang, they thumped for a considerable time before they could rouse the porter at the gate. They were again kept waiting in the court-yard, then turned into one of the lower rooms, where they seemed forgotten by everybody. They rang the bell, and desired that the attendant of the Princess Victoria might be sent to inform Her Royal Highness that they desired an audience on business of importance. After another delay, and another ringing to inquire the cause, the attendant was summoned, who stated that the Princess was in such a sweet sleep that she could not venture to disturb her. Then they said: "We are come on business of State to the Queen, and even her sleep must give way to that." It did; and to prove that she did not keep them waiting, in a few minutes she came into the room in a loose white nightgown and shawl, her nightcap thrown off, and her hair falling upon her shoulders, her feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified.' Bishop Fulford states that the first words addressed by the Queen to the Archbishop were to request his Grace to pray for her. 'They knelt together, and Victoria inaugurated her reign, like the young King of Israel in the olden time, by asking from the Most High, who ruleth in the kingdom of men, an understanding heart to judge so great a people.'

'The first act of Her Majesty's Queenly life was writing a letter to Queen Adelaide, which breathed the purest and tenderest feeling of affection and condolence, and evinced a spirit of generosity and consideration which has obtained Her Majesty golden opinions. Her Majesty wrote that letter spontaneously, and, having finished it, folded and addressed it to "Her Majesty the Queen." Some one at hand, who had a right to make a remark, noticing this, mentioned that the superscription was not correct, for that the letter ought to be directed to Her Majesty the Queen Dowager. "I am quite aware," said Queen Victoria, "of Her Majesty's altered character, but I will not be the first person to remind her of it."—*John Bull*.

The Lord Chancellor administered to Her Majesty the usual oaths, binding her to govern the kingdom according to its laws and customs. The youthful Sovereign then received the homage of her uncles, the Duke of Cumberland and the Duke of Sussex, the Queen, with admirable grace, standing up and preventing the latter from kneeling. The Cabinet Ministers and other Privy Councillors present took the oath of allegiance and supremacy, kneeling before the throne. The former surrendered their seals of office, which the Queen returned, and Ministers kissed hands on reappointment. Her Majesty made the following declaration to the Council :—

‘The severe and afflicting loss which the nation has sustained by the death of His Majesty, my beloved uncle, has devolved upon me the duty of administering the government of this Empire. This awful responsibility is imposed upon me so suddenly, and at so early a period of my life, that I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burden, were I not sustained by the hope that Divine Providence, which has called me to this work, will give me strength for the performance of it, and that I shall find in the purity of my intentions, and in my zeal for the public welfare, that support and those resources which usually belong to a more mature age and to long experience.

‘I place my firm reliance upon the wisdom of Parliament, and upon the loyalty and affection of my people. I esteem it also a peculiar advantage, that I succeed to a Sovereign whose constant regard for the rights and liberties of his subjects, and whose desire to promote the amelioration of the laws and institutions of the country, have rendered his name the object of general attachment and veneration.

‘Educated in England, under the tender and enlightened care of a most affectionate mother, I have learned from my infancy to respect and love the constitution of my native country.

‘It will be my unceasing study to maintain the Reformed religion as by law established, securing at the same time to all the full enjoyment of religious liberty ; and I shall steadily protect the

rights, and promote to the utmost of my power, the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects.' *

The Queen also subscribed the instruments which relate to the security of the Church of Scotland.†

* Mr Greville has given the following description of the scene at the Council at Kensington Palace:—' Her extreme youth and inexperience, and the ignorance of the world concerning her, naturally excited intense curiosity to see how she would act on this trying occasion; and there was a considerable assemblage at the Palace, notwithstanding the short notice which was given. The first thing to be done was to teach her her lesson. . . . She bowed to the Lords, took her seat, and then read her speech in a clear, distinct, and audible voice, and without any appearance of fear or embarrassment. She was quite plainly dressed, and in mourning. After she had read her speech, and taken and signed the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, the Privy Councillors were sworn, the two Royal Dukes first by themselves; and as these two old men, her uncles, knelt before her, swearing allegiance and kissing her hand, I saw her blush up to the eyes, as if she felt the contrast between their civil and their natural relations, and this was the only sign of emotion which she evinced. Her manner to them was very graceful and engaging; she kissed them both, and rose from her chair and moved towards the Duke of Sussex, who was furthest from her, and too infirm to reach her. She seemed rather bewildered at the multitude of men who were sworn, and who came, one after another, to kiss her hand; but she did not speak to anybody, nor did she make the slightest difference in her manner, or show any in her countenance, to any individual of any rank, station, or party. I particularly watched her when Melbourne and the Ministers, and the Duke of Wellington and Peel approached her. She went through the whole ceremony, occasionally looking at Melbourne for instruction when she had any doubt what to do, which hardly ever occurred, and with perfect calmness and self-possession, but at the same time with a graceful modesty and propriety particularly interesting and ingratiating.'

† Some surprise was caused by Her Majesty signing her name 'Victoria,' without the 'Alexandrina,' and this rendered alterations necessary in a number of documents. The written rolls of the House of Lords, and the printed forms of the oaths at the House of Commons, described the Queen as Her Majesty 'Alexandrina Victoria;' but after the proceedings at the Council, her Majesty having signed 'Victoria,' it became necessary to alter the forms. In some instances, new forms were provided; but in others there was not time, and the pen was consequently run through the first name, Alexandrina. This was done in several places in the vellum rolls of the House of Lords, and after the morning sitting and the signatures then attached; and the Lord Chancellor attached a foot-note to the rolls, recording that such erasures of the name 'Alexandrina' were made after the morning sitting, and after the Peers' signatures then affixed had been

Early in the day Lord John Russell sent a letter to the Lord Mayor, intimating the King's death, and requesting that the great bell of St Paul's might be tolled; and the peal was commenced about 11 a.m. The flags on the different public buildings, and on the shipping in the river, were lowered half-mast; and the windows of the shops were partially closed. A crowd was gathered in the vicinity of St James's Palace, in expectation of seeing the Queen; but after waiting for a considerable time, Her Majesty did not make her appearance.

PROCLAMATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Wednesday, June 21.

The Princess Victoria was formally proclaimed Queen of England.

At 10 a.m., Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, and attended by Lady Mary Stopford, Lady Flora Hastings, the Earl of Albemarle, Colonel Cavendish, and Colonel Harcourt, and escorted by squadrons of the Life Guards and Blues, arrived at St James's Palace. All the courts of the Palace, as well as all the approaches to it, and the whole route of the procession, were crowded to excess, many of those present being in mourning. A guard of honour was drawn up at the bottom of St James's Street, and another in the great court-yard facing the drawing rooms. In the latter square, some thousands of ladies were congregated, as it was understood that Her

written. There also became necessary an important and curious interlineation in the oath—namely, the addition, within parentheses, of the words, 'saving the right of any issue of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, which may be born of His late Majesty's Consort.' With regard to this interlineation, the Lord Chancellor also affixed a marginal record, declaring that it was made previously to the Peers' signatures being attached to such rolls.

Majesty would, during the first reading of the proclamation, present herself at the window of the Painted Chamber, which overlooks the court-yard. The crowd was permitted to approach to within about 40 yards of the window, the line being kept by the Guards and a party of metropolitan police. At 10 o'clock, a double Royal salute was fired from the guns in the Park, and responded to by merry peals from the bells of St Martin's and St Margaret's.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, the Queen appeared at the window of the Presence Chamber, and was greeted with deafening cheers from the assembled multitude. Her Majesty wore a black silk dress, with a crape scarf over her white tippet, and a little black chip bonnet; and it was remarked that she looked rather paler than usual. Near or behind the Queen stood the Duchess of Kent, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Hill, Lord Melbourne, Lord Denbigh, Lord Albemarle, Lord Palmerston, and many other noblemen. Her Majesty acknowledged the repeated cheers of the crowd with ease and dignity, although deeply moved at the enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty. The band of the Royal Guards having performed the National Anthem, Sir William Woods, who acted for the Garter King-at-arms, advanced, with the heralds and other officers, and read aloud the proclamation containing the official announcement of the death of King William IV., and of the consequent accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of these realms. The proclamation was as follows:—

‘Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy our late Sovereign Lord King WILLIAM the Fourth, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and right-

fully come to the High and Mighty Princess ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, (saving the rights of any issue of His late Majesty King WILLIAM the Fourth, which may be born of His late Majesty's Consort): We, therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with those of His late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of others, principally gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Princess ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA is now, by the death of our late Sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege, Lady VICTORIA, by the grace of God Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, saving as aforesaid. To whom, saving as aforesaid, we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Princess VICTORIA with long and happy years to reign over us.

‘GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!’

During the reading of the proclamation, there was some noise among the crowd, who continued to cheer and cry, ‘God save the Queen!’ until the stentorian voice of Daniel O’Connell commanded ‘Silence!’ Her Majesty remained at the window for a few minutes after the ceremony was completed, and then retired. The Duchess of Kent was observed to watch her daughter with much anxiety during the whole of the proceedings.

The procession to march into the city and proclaim the Queen was then formed. It first stopped at Charing Cross, where proclamation was made, amidst the cheers of an immense multitude; and then proceeded to Temple Bar and other places.

At noon, the Queen held a Privy Council, at which several members of the late Council were again sworn, and an order for a general mourning was agreed to be issued. At the conclusion of the Council, Her Majesty

retired to the throne-room ; where the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Dublin, and 13 Bishops were presented. Lord Denman and the Judges had then the honour of kissing hands. The Queen gave audiences to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Melbourne, Lord Minto, Lord Hill, and Sir Hussey Vivian. At 1 p.m. Her Majesty took her departure for Kensington Palace, there to remain in private until after the funeral of her predecessor.

Royal Message to Parliament.

Thursday, June 22.

A Royal message was laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament, stating that it was inexpedient, in the judgment of Her Majesty, that any new measure should be recommended for their adoption beyond such as might be requisite for carrying on the public service from the close of the session to the meeting of the new Parliament. In the afternoon, the Duke of Cumberland (now Ernest, King of Hanover) called to take leave of the Queen, previously to his departure, on the following Saturday, for his Continental kingdom.*

The Royal Household.

Saturday, June 24.

Several appointments in connection with Her Majesty's Household were announced. The Marchioness of Lansdowne was placed at the head of the Household; the Duchess of Sutherland was appointed Mistress of the Robes; and the Marchioness of Tavistock, the Countess

* By the death of William IV., his brother Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, succeeded to the throne of Hanover. That kingdom being ruled by the Salic law, which forbids the reign of females, it was now disconnected from the Crown of Great Britain.

of Minto, and the Countess of Charlemont, were appointed Ladies of the Bed-chamber. 'These appointments,' the *Courier* remarked, 'will be very acceptable to the general public. They surround our young Queen with high moral worth and exalted dignity, and will make her Court, we are convinced, all that the mothers and daughters of England can desire.'* The principal appointments were subsequently completed as follow :—

Mistress of the Robes—Duchess of Sutherland.

Principal Lady of the Chamber—Marchioness of Lansdowne.

Ladies of the Bedchamber—Marchioness of Tavistock ; Countesses of Charlemont, Mulgrave, and Durham ; Ladies Portman, Lyttleton, and Barham.

Maids of Honour—The Honourable Harriet Pitt, Margaret Dillon, Caroline Cocks, Miss Cavendish, Matilda Paget, Miss Murray, Miss Lister, and Miss Spring Rice.

Bedchamber Women—Viscountess Forbes ; Ladies Caroline Barrington, Harriet Clive, Charlotte Copley, and Gardiner ; and the Honourable Mrs Brand and G. Campbell.

Resident Woman of the Bedchamber—Miss Davis.

The First Honour Bestowed.

Tuesday, June 27.

The Queen conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath upon the Earl of Durham—the first honour bestowed upon any one by Her Majesty.

* 'For the information of the fair equestrian imitators of our young Queen, it may be as well to state, that Her Majesty, in her rides, wears a green riding habit and a black beaver hat, without either veil or trimming. Mr Fozard, who was riding-master to the Queen previous to Her Majesty's coming to the throne, has received an appointment as "Her Majesty's Stirrup-holder," and generally accompanies her in her equestrian excursions. Her Majesty, anxious to confer on Mr Fozard some mark of favour, asked if there was no situation vacant to which he was eligible, and was answered in the negative; upon which she said, "Then I will create one," and gave him the appointment he now holds.'—*Morning Post*.

Funeral of William IV.

Saturday, July 8.

The funeral of William IV. took place. The remains, after lying in State in the Waterloo Chamber at Windsor Castle, under a purple velvet pall, along with the Crowns and other insignia of Royalty, were borne to St George's Chapel. All the Royal Household, the Ministers of State, the Prelates, the Peers, the Privy Councillors, &c., attended the funeral ceremonies. Queen Adelaide attended the funeral service, being present in the Royal closet during the whole ceremony. She was the only Queen of England who saw a King, her Consort, deposited in the tomb.

Kensington to Buckingham Palace.**An Eccentric Suitor.**

Thursday, July 13.

The Queen and the Duchess of Kent left Kensington and took up their residence in Buckingham Palace.

The Queen had for some time been much annoyed by the offensive personal attentions of one of her subjects, of whose eccentric proceedings the following account was given in the newspapers :—

Mr —, the gentleman whom, in a recent publication, we mentioned as labouring under the delusion that he was one day destined to possess Her Majesty's hand, has, since the Queen's accession to the throne, occasioned her considerable annoyance. Every day, until Her Majesty's departure for the New Palace on Thursday last, Mr — has been a constant attendant at Kensington Palace, inquiring at the grand entrance the state of the Queen's health, and endeavouring to get in, for the purpose of writing his name in the visiting book. On one occasion he succeeded in doing so ; but the moment it was discovered, a pen was drawn through the autograph, which by some means he obtained knowledge of,

when he became greatly excited against Sir J—— C——, and uttered threats 'loud and deep' against the gallant baronet. On the day following his discovering it, he observed Sir J—— C—— crossing the Palace Green, when he became so outrageous that Shaw, the porter at the gate leading into Kensington Gardens, threatened to take him into custody. On several days, since the death of His late Majesty, Mr —— has been actively engaged in assisting the workmen in weeding the piece of water in Kensington Gardens, which is opposite the windows of the apartments occupied by the Queen and the Duchess of Kent, in the hope of obtaining a sight of Her Majesty; and on each evening has he been waiting in his phaeton, in the Uxbridge Road, Her Majesty's carriage emerging from the private road in Kensington Gardens, when he would follow it in whichever direction it might proceed. On last Monday evening, which was the last time the Queen took an airing up the Harrow Road, Her Majesty, after proceeding some distance, alighted, with her illustrious mother, for the purpose of walking for a few minutes; but scarcely had she done so, before Mr ——'s phaeton was observed advancing towards them, out of which he immediately sprang, with the intention of accosting them. The Duchess of Kent, on perceiving him, instantly directed one of her pages to request Mr —— would not annoy Her Majesty, but again enter his phaeton and drive off. Mr —— refused to do so; when the Royal party immediately re-entered their carriage and returned to Kensington Palace, followed by the Queen's pertinacious admirer. On Thursday last, when Her Majesty left Kensington Palace, Mr —— was noticed as being most vociferous in his demonstrations of loyalty on the Queen's entering her carriage; which she had no sooner done than he rushed out of the courtyard, and running at full speed down the avenue, and jumping into his phaeton, preceded the Royal *cortège* to the Palace at Pimlico; since which he has deserted Kensington. On the day following the publication of the 4th instant, a gentleman was sent by Mr ——'s connections at Tunbridge Wells, for the purpose of advising his return to that place; but he was unsuccessful in his endeavours.

First Appearance in Parliament.

Saturday, July 15.

The Queen went in State to dissolve Parliament. In Her Majesty's route from Buckingham Palace to the Parliament House, and also on her return, the cheering along the entire line was most deafening—the fineness of the weather, the novelty of a Queen going to prorogue Parliament, and the auspicious circumstances under which Her youthful Majesty had commenced her reign, having attracted an immense concourse of persons to witness the spectacle. The following is a newspaper account of the proceedings inside the House of Lords:—

‘ At 20 minutes to 3 precisely, Her Majesty, preceded by the heralds and the Duchess of Somerset, bearing the Crown on a cushion, and attended by all the great Officers of State, entered the House, all the Peers and Peeresses present, who had risen at the flourish of trumpets, remaining standing. Her Majesty was attired in a splendid white satin robe, with the ribbon of the Garter crossing her shoulder, and a magnificent tiara of diamonds on her head, and a necklace and stomacher of large and costly brilliants. Having ascended the throne, the Royal mantle of crimson velvet was placed on Her Majesty's shoulders by the Lords in waiting. Her Majesty, on taking her seat, appeared to be deeply moved at the novel and important position in which she was placed—the eyes of the assembled nobility, both male and female, of the land being riveted on the Royal person; and her emotion was plainly discernible in the rapid heavings of her bosom and the brilliancy of her diamond stomacher, which sparkled out occasionally from the dark recess in which the throne was placed, like the sun on the swell of the smooth ocean, as the billows rise and fall. After the lapse of about two minutes, the Peers and Peeresses having remained all the time standing, Viscount Melbourne, who stood close to the right hand of Her Majesty, intimated, we presume, that it was customary to desire the Peers and Peeresses to be seated; and Her Majesty, in rather a low voice, and bowing condescendingly, said, “ My Lords, be seated.” ’ *

* *The Sun.*

These preliminary formalities having been gone through, the Queen read her first speech from the throne. In this speech Her Majesty said :

‘I ascend the throne with a deep sense of the responsibility which is imposed upon me ; but I am supported by the consciousness of my own right intentions, and by my dependence upon the protection of Almighty God.

‘It will be my care to strengthen our institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, by discreet improvement wherever improvement is required, and to do all in my power to compose and allay animosity and discord.

‘Acting upon these principles, I shall upon all occasions look with confidence to the wisdom of Parliament and the affections of my people, which form the true support of the dignity of the Crown, and ensure the stability of the Constitution.’

Her Majesty read the speech deliberately, with a sweet voice, which was heard all over the House, and her demeanour was characterised by a natural grace and modest self-possession.*

* ‘You well know I had no disposition to admire the Queen, or anything that proceeds from her; but her reading has conquered my judgment. I was astonished and delighted. Her voice was sweet and finely modulated, and she pronounced every word finely and distinctly, with a just regard to its meaning. I think I have never heard anything better read in my life than her speech, and I could but respond to Lord Fitzwilliam’s remark to me when the ceremony was over, “How beautifully she performs!”’—*Charles Sumner’s Letters.*

In the general election that followed the dissolution of Parliament, both political parties endeavoured to make capital at the hustings out of the young Queen’s popularity. The Ministerial candidates tried to strengthen the position of the Government by representing that Her Majesty had entire confidence in Lord Melbourne and his Cabinet; while the Conservatives asserted that the Sovereign had no partiality for the Ministry then in power, and was only waiting till Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues felt strong enough to supplant them. Party spirit ran very strong, and at some keenly contested elections most objectionable personal allusions were made to Her Majesty. The elections were concluded early in August, and did not cause much difference in the strength of parties, except to the Whigs, who lost 23 seats.

Presentation of Addresses.

Friday, July 21.

Her Majesty held a Court at St James's Palace, for the reception, on the throne, of addresses from the Church of Scotland, the Society of Friends, the general body of dissenting ministers, and the dissenting ministers of the Presbyterian denomination. The deputation from the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, were uncovered, according to custom, by the Yeomen of the Guard.*

A Curious Gift.

Tuesday, July 25.

An olive-tree, from Jerusalem, respecting which a very curious fact was stated, was presented to Her Majesty. The tree was planted in a box of clay from the Holy City, and had a dozen healthy branches, all of which had burst from one small spot, about the size of a shilling, just as her Majesty attained her 18th year.

New Throne.

Thursday, July 27.

A new throne was erected in Buckingham Palace, which was described as follows :—

‘It is a most magnificent piece of furniture. The platform upon which the gorgeous chair is placed is 16 feet by 10, and raised

* ‘The young Queen is “winning golden opinions of all sorts of men” by her affability, the grace of her manners, and her prettiness. She is excessively like the Brunswicks, and not at all like the Duchess of Kent, or the Coburgs. So much the more in her favour. The memory of George III. is not yet forgotten; and the people are glad to see his calm, honest, and English physiognomy renewed in his granddaughter. She is low of stature, but well formed; her hair the darkest shade of flaxen; and her eyes large and light blue. She reads her answers to the addresses well and emphatically; her voice is clear, yet soft and sweet. Surrounded by all the formalities of State, and the formidable sages of Law, the Universities, and Church, she yet exhibits remarkable ease, and looks the Queen.’—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

three steps from the floor. It is covered with crimson velvet-pile carpeting, over which a canopy is suspended 18 feet in height, decorated with the rose, thistle, and shamrock, interwoven with foliage, and surmounted by a beautifully carved crown and cushion. The drapery is composed of the richest crimson velvet of English manufacture, lined with lustring of the same tone. The tester is composed of velvet panelled, with a broad oak leaf, and acorn gold-lace trimming, with a massive gold rope. Similar decorations are used in forming the drapery of the inside valance. The valance on the outside is of a different design, and is trimmed with two rows of gold lace, and finished with a deep gold fringe. The curtains, which are exceedingly full, are furnished in a similar manner, and are looped up with a gold rope and tassels; the whole forming one of the most beautiful structures imaginable. The chair is covered with crimson velvet, and is richly carved and gilt, and embroidered with rows of deep gold lace. The footstool corresponds in colour and magnificence with the decorations above and around the throne.' *

Petition by a French Soldier.

Friday, August 4.

As Her Majesty, accompanied by her Royal parent, was leaving Buckingham Palace to take an airing, a respectably dressed middle-aged man was observed to throw something into the carriage. He was immediately seized by two of the sentinels on duty at the Palace, and given into the custody of the police, to whom he gave the name of Count Dernski. Upon him was found a copy of a petition in French, addressed to the Queen, soliciting relief; stating that he had served in the French army under Napoleon Bonaparte, and was now in a state of great destitution. On Her Majesty's return to the Palace, she immediately gave orders that the man should be set at liberty until inquiry could be made into his case.

* *Morning Post*.

Birthday Gift to Queen Adelaide.

Monday, August 14.

Her Majesty presented the Queen Dowager with a miniature of herself, splendidly set in a gold bracelet, as a birthday gift—the previous day (Sunday) having been the natal day of the Queen Dowager.

Taking Possession at Windsor.

Tuesday, August 22.

The Queen and suite left the New Palace in St James's Park for Windsor Castle, escorted by a party of Lancers. Her Majesty was loudly cheered, on entering the Park from the Marble Arch, by a great concourse of spectators. The whole line of route from London to Windsor was the scene of quite a triumphal procession, so many were the tokens of rejoicing and welcome. Her Majesty's reception in Windsor, on arriving to take possession of the ancient Royal residence, was most enthusiastic.

First Sunday at Windsor.

Sunday, August 27.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, attended Divine service in St George's Chapel. In the afternoon, Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess, and attended by members of her suite, walked for some time on the Terrace.

The King of Wurtemberg.

Sunday, August 27.

The King of Würtemberg arrived at Windsor Castle, on a visit to Her Majesty, and partook of lunch with the Queen, who accompanied her Royal visitor in an inspection of the various apartments in the Castle. His Majesty took his departure for London in the afternoon.

The King and Queen of the Belgians.

Monday, August 28.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to Her Majesty.

Tuesday, September 26.

The King and Queen of the Belgians took leave of Her Majesty at Windsor, on their return to the Continent.

Prince Charles of Lichtenstein.

Wednesday, September 27.

Prince Charles of Lichtenstein arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen.

Review of Troops at Windsor.

Thursday, September 28.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent and Prince Charles of Lichtenstein, attended a grand review of the troops at Windsor.

Triumphal Progress to Brighton.

Wednesday, October 4.

The Queen and Court left Windsor Castle for Brighton. As Her Majesty passed through the various towns and villages on the route, she was received with the warmest demonstrations of loyal attachment and delight. At Reigate, two triumphal arches, ornamented with flowers, were erected. At Crawley, a similar arch was erected, and the children of the National School were brought out and placed along the sides of the road, and heartily cheered as the Royal cavalcade passed. At Brighton, Her Majesty's reception was of the most enthusiastic character, her whole progress to the Pavilion, where the Queen was to take up her residence, being marked by the most demonstrative tokens of welcome. There never had been

so great a concourse of people in the town, many persons having come from distant parts of the country to be present upon the interesting occasion. A rural arch was erected at the entrance to the town, for the decoration of which, and the amphitheatre, upwards of 6000 dahlias were cut; and one nurseryman in the suburbs of Brighton supplied no fewer than 20,000 dahlias to the inhabitants for purposes of decoration. There was an almost endless variety of festoons, which had a very beautiful effect in the squares, parades, and streets. The Royal *cortège* was met at Patcham by a large number of the Sussex yeomen on horseback, who escorted it for some distance; and then a detachment of the Dragoon Guards escorted Her Majesty into the town. It was intended to have presented the Queen with an address as she entered the Pavilion gates; but, owing to some mistake, the *cortège* passed on without waiting for it.* In the evening, there was a more general illumination than had taken place for many years. One 'refulgent arranger,' it was stated, employed from 40,000 to 50,000 lamps. Altogether, more than 100,000 lamps were lighted.

Presentation of an Address.

Thursday, October 5.

A deputation from the town, headed by the two Parliamentary representatives—Captain Pechell and Sir Adolphus Dalrymple—were introduced to the Queen, and

* 'We have heard that on Her Majesty's first arrival in Brighton, she asked, on entering the Pavilion, from which of the apartments she could have the best view of the sea. On being told that none of them commanded a view of the sea, "And this," said the Queen, "you call a marine residence!" Her Majesty was quite right. There is not a house on the Marine Parade which, in point of situation, is not far superior to the Pavilion.'—*Morning Herald*.

presented her with an address, to which Her Majesty replied as follows :—

‘I thank you for this dutiful address, and for your expressions of loyalty and attachment. I have been much gratified by the testimonials of respect and affection which have accompanied my arrival at this place.’

The Chief Constable (Mr Wright) had the honour of kissing Her Majesty’s hand.

Proceedings at Brighton.

Thursday, October 20.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, paid a visit to the Chain Pier at Brighton. The burgh Members were on the pier, and Mr Joseph Hume; and Her Majesty was pleased to recognise and speak to them. The Queen took a few turns up and down the pier, and then returned to the Pavilion.*

Threat to Shoot the Queen.

Monday, October 30.

Charles Stuber, a German, about 60 years of age, was taken into custody on a charge of threatening to take the life of the Queen. It appeared that Stuber, who had at one time kept a baker’s shop in Chelsea, had failed in business; and some property he had in Germany, as well as his effects in England, was taken by his creditors. His

* ‘A paragraph has appeared in some of the papers, stating that Her Majesty entertained her company at the Pavilion the other evening by her delightful singing. This is not an uncommon circumstance at the Palace. Her Majesty has a beautiful voice; and although her taste is not what a professed musician would call of the purest style, it is very good, and Her Majesty sings light Italian airs with considerable sweetness and judgment—indeed, far better than some professional singers. The Duchess of Kent also sings exceedingly well, and Her Royal Highness, as well as her illustrious daughter, frequently contributes to the pleasure of the private parties at the Pavilion by joining in this innocent and rational recreation.’
—*Morning Chronicle*.

distressed circumstances and an unhappy marriage disordered the man's intellect ; and, fancying that in some way the Duchess of Kent was instrumental in depriving him of his property in Germany, he vowed to be revenged upon Her Royal Highness. He returned to England about the time when a man named Collins threw a stone at William IV. at Ascot Races, and told Hughes, a constable in Chelsea, that he would fill his pockets with stones and beat the Duchess of Kent's brains out. Hughes took him to Bow Street, and Stuber was ordered to find security for his good behaviour, but was afterwards allowed to go at large. In the end of October, however, the poor maniac wrote a letter to a person, not named, declaring that he had resolved to shoot the Queen and her mother, on their return from Her Majesty's approaching visit to the City. This letter was sent to the Home Office, and thence to Sir Frederick Roe. Stuber was then arrested ; and certificates of his insanity having been procured, he was sent first to Chelsea Workhouse, and afterwards, by order of the Magistrates, to the Hoxton Lunatic Asylum.

Brighton to London—Insult to the Queen.

Saturday, November 4.

The Queen and Court left Brighton for St James's Palace. As Her Majesty was passing through the Birdcage Walk, St James's, in an open carriage, a person in the garb of a gentleman suddenly sprang to the side of the carriage, and, holding up his fist in a threatening manner, made use of very offensive language towards the Queen, adding : 'I'll have you off your throne, and your mother too.' The fellow immediately ran off, and effected his escape. Her Majesty did not feel any alarm, and the carriage proceeded rapidly to Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty's Assailant.

Sunday, November 5.

Information of the outrage to the Queen having been forwarded to the Commissioners of Police, under a warrant from the Home Secretary the offender was taken into custody about two o'clock. His name was John Goode, and he was formerly a Captain in the 10th Hussars. He made a vigorous resistance to the police officers, and was with difficulty forced into a hackney coach, and driven to the Home Secretary's office at Whitehall. On the way, he broke the windows of the coach, and conducted himself in an outrageous manner. He proved to be insane.

State Visit to the City of London.

Thursday, November 9.

This being the first Lord Mayor's Day since the accession of the Queen, Her Majesty went in State to dine with his Lordship at the Guildhall. The Queen was attended by the Duchess of Sutherland (Mistress of the Robes) and the Earl of Albemarle (Master of the Horse). The Royal Family, Ambassadors, Cabinet Ministers, and nobility followed in a train of 200 carriages. The day was observed as a holiday in London, and the streets along the line of procession were crowded to excess. The shop windows, and those on the first floor, had been removed from many premises to afford space for tiers of benches, seats on which were let at two guineas each. The streets were thronged with carriages of every description, and there were the most enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty on the part of the citizens in welcoming the first entrance of the youthful Sovereign to the chief city of her vast empire. Her Majesty was quite overcome with emotion at the generous and enthusiastic outburst of loyalty which

greeted her along the whole route. At Temple Bar, the Queen was met by the Lord Mayor with the keys; and on passing St Paul's, Her Majesty received an address of congratulation from the scholars of Christ's Hospital, who also sung the National Anthem. At the Guild Hall, the Queen entered the drawing room, where the Royal Dukes, the Ministers of State, the Judges, and the principal nobility were assembled. This apartment was gorgeously fitted up, and the company was very brilliant. After Her Majesty was seated, the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, the Chairman, and a deputation of the Committee advanced, and the Recorder read the following address:—

‘May it please your Majesty,—We, your Majesty’s faithful subjects, the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, approach your Royal person to express to your Majesty the sense we entertain of your Majesty’s most gracious condescension in vouchsafing to adorn, by your Royal presence, on the anniversary of our great civic festival, the banquet prepared in the Guild Hall.

‘The signs of gratulation and delight, the joyous acclamations of the people, that greeted your Majesty’s progress to the Hall, find an echo in every breast within this, your Majesty’s most ancient and loyal city.

‘These are not the indications of interested adulation offered to greatness in the zenith of its power: they are the outpourings of an ardent and affectionate spirit, that pervades and animates as one man the mighty masses of assembled multitudes eager to testify, in the fervour of British feeling, their attachment to a constitutional Sovereign, in the person of their beloved Queen.

‘The most gracious declaration and assurance pronounced by your Majesty, and published to the world upon ascending the throne of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, are yet fresh in the memory and glowing in the heart of a grateful and confiding people.

‘In the exercise of the highest prerogative we enjoy—that of personal communication with the Sovereign—it was reserved for

the citizens of London to receive from the lips of Royalty the avowal of those principles that proved the happy means of transferring to your Majesty's ancestors the hereditary sceptre of these realms. Deign, therefore, most gracious Lady, with renewed assurances of their devoted loyalty, to accept from the citizens of London the humble but sincere offering of their poor thanks and imperfect acknowledgments for the honour this day conferred upon them by your Majesty's auspicious visit in the heart of the metropolis of this favoured empire.

'May your Majesty long live in the enjoyment of health, and of the choicest gifts that Providence can bestow, to communicate to your subjects and to experience on the throne the blessings that attend the good government of a free, happy, and religious people.'

To this address the Queen replied as follows :—

'I thank you for this loyal and affectionate address, and I have much pleasure in receiving it here and upon this occasion. I entirely concur in the sentiments which it expresses. It has been the custom of the Kings and Queens, my predecessors, to visit, upon their accession, the City of London ; and my regard for this great commercial community, the metropolis of my empire, renders it a great satisfaction to me to follow their example.'

Her Majesty was then pleased to order letters-patent to be made out conferring the honour of a baronetcy on the Lord Mayor (Sir John Cowan) and to knight the two Sheriffs, Sir John Carroll and Sir Moses Montefiore. The latter gentleman was the first Jew to receive the honour of knighthood from a British Sovereign. The Lord Mayor then introduced the Aldermen and their ladies, who kissed hands.

The Lord Mayor's banquet, which followed, was in a style of great munificence. The Hall, usually so dingy and dirty, was converted into a splendid banqueting-room, brilliantly illuminated, and which was elaborately decorated with crimson cloth and silk, with flags and banners

and armour on the walls. The following is a description of the scene, abridged from the reports given in the metropolitan newspapers :—

‘The throne was placed upon a raised platform at the east end of the Hall. It was constructed with an elegance of taste which gave a ten-fold lustre to the costliness of the materials of which it was composed. The State chair was richly carved and gilt, and ornamented with the Royal arms and crown, including the rose, thistle, and shamrock in crimson velvet. Its proportions were tastefully and judiciously diminished to a size that should in some sort correspond with the slight and elegant figure of the young Sovereign for whom it was provided. It is believed to be the smallest chair of State ever constructed by a modern artificer. In front of the throne was placed the Royal table, extending the whole width of the platform, and covered with a cloth of the most exquisite damask, trimmed with gold lace and fringe. The sides and front of the platform were decked with a profusion of the rarest plants and shrubs. The portion of the Hall appropriated to the throne and Royal table was elevated 1 foot 9 inches above the level of the Hall ; and a large mirror, 12 feet long and 10 feet wide, at each side of the throne, reflected the brilliant and crowded scene at the western termination. On each of the return sides stood two mirrors, 10 feet long and 10 feet wide ; and before the mirrors there was arranged, in the most effective manner, the plate of the City and of the Companies, gathered together for this brilliant occasion. The mirrors, with the shelves of plate, were intersected with crimson Vatican drapery, which was continued in all the various compartments throughout the Hall. From the roof were suspended two chandeliers of stained glass and prisms. Gas-pipes, with innumerable burning jets representing the tasteful folds of drapery, covered the sides of the Hall. The rich and gorgeous dresses of the ladies, the dazzling brilliance of their ornamental jewellery, and the graceful waving of their plumes, which formed their only head-dress, together with the more fantastic but not less costly and glittering habiliments of the gentlemen in full Court costume, contributed greatly to the imposing and effective magnificence of the scene. Vast quantities of gold and silver plate were lent by different private gentlemen, amounting in value to about £400,000.’

Her Majesty took her seat on the throne amidst the acclamations of the company. After dinner, which was of the most sumptuous description, the Common Crier advanced to the middle of the Hall, and said : ' The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor gives the health of our most gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria.' The company simultaneously rose and drank the health with enthusiasm. The Queen, in acknowledgment of the compliment, rose and bowed repeatedly with great affability of manner. The Common Crier then announced : ' Her Majesty gives the Lord Mayor and Prosperity to the City of London.' The Queen honoured this toast in sherry which was stated to be upwards of 120 years old. The only other toast was ' The Royal Family,' given by the Lord Mayor. Her Majesty returned to Buckingham Palace by the same route as in the morning, but not in State. In the evening there was a grand illumination in the city.

Opening her First Parliament.

Monday, November 20.

The Queen drove* in State to the House of Lords, to open the first session of the first Parliament of her reign. The day was fine, and considerable crowds were drawn together to witness the procession along the line of route leading from the Palace to the Royal entrance. Her Majesty was received with the utmost enthusiasm ; and on her arrival at the House, having robed, and the House of Commons having been summoned in the customary manner to the bar of the House of Lords, Her Majesty read her speech from the throne.

* The State coachman, who was upwards of 80 years of age, performed the duties of his office for the last time on this occasion. So great were his infirmities that he was compelled to be lifted on the box, and the horses afterwards placed in the carriage.

A newspaper account of the proceedings upon the occasion states as follows :—

‘The initial act of this important commencement of the higher duties of her reign was auspicious. As soon as she had ascended the throne in the House of Lords, the Queen directed the Lord Chancellor to read the following declaration, which she repeated after his Lordship, sentence by sentence, very articulately, and with much feeling and solemnity :—

“I, Victoria, &c., do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, testify and declare that I do believe that in the sacrament of the Lord’s Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, at, or after, the consecration thereof, by any person whatsoever ; and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous. And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope, or any other authority or person whatsoever, and without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration, or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or persons, or power whatsoever, shall dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning.”*

Her Majesty’s Civil List.

Thursday, November 23.

The subject of Her Majesty’s Civil List was brought before Parliament. The Queen stated that she placed unreservedly before Parliament those hereditary revenues transferred to the public by her immediate predecessor. The Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out that, whilst former Sovereigns had inherited considerable personal property, Queen Victoria had not done so, and would further be deprived of the revenues of Hanover, which had now become a separate kingdom. The sum of

* *The Standard.*

£385,000 was therefore voted. Mr Joseph Hume made a great effort to have it reduced by £50,000, but failed. The Civil List Act (1-2 Vict., c. 2) as passed, provided that, as long as Queen Victoria lived, all the revenues of the Crown Lands should be a part of the Consolidated Fund, and that, 'for the support of Her Majesty's Household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, there shall be granted to Her Majesty, during her lifetime, a net yearly revenue of £385,000.*' The schedule appropriated this sum in the following manner:—

Her Majesty's Privy Purse, ...	£60,000
Salaries of Her Majesty's Household and retired allowances, ...	131,260
Expenses of Her Majesty's Household, ...	172,500
Royal bounty, alms, and special services, ...	13,200
Unappropriated balances, ...	8,040
	£385,000

Provision for the Duchess of Kent.

Monday, December 11.

Parliament considered a message from Her Majesty, expressing a desire that a permanent provision should be made for the Duchess of Kent, and voted an additional grant of £8000 a year to the income of the Duchess, raising it to £30,000 per annum.

The Queen's Bounty.

Monday, December 18.

On this and the following day, the Queen's Common Bounty was distributed to 900 poor applicants at the Almonry Office; 5s. being given to each person.

* The Civil List provided for Her Majesty's immediate predecessor granted an annual income of £510,000 to William IV., and also £100,000 yearly to his Consort, Queen Adelaide, upon whom, also, Bushey Park and Marlborough House were settled for life.

Wednesday, December 20.

Her Majesty's Gate Alms (26s. per annum to each recipient) were distributed to 168 persons, who received their half yearly payment of 13s. each. All the recipients were poor and above 60 years of age, except in some cases of men and women who were labouring under severe bodily affliction. One of the number receiving the bounty was a woman 106 years old.

State Visit to Parliament.

Saturday, December 23.

Her Majesty went in State to the House of Lords to give her assent to the Civil List Act.

1838.

Statue of Her Majesty.

Saturday, January 6.

Her Majesty gave her first sitting, at Windsor, to Mr John Steell, sculptor, he being engaged to prepare a model of the Queen for a colossal statue to be placed in the centre of the city of Edinburgh.*

Public Appearances of the Queen.

Friday, March 16.

A London newspaper recorded the following curious incident as having occurred :—

‘It is not generally known that the Royal Family are subject to the demand of toll when passing over Battersea, Fulham, and Putney Bridges ; but such is the fact. On Friday, the 16th inst., Her Majesty Queen Victoria, on horseback, rode, attended by her suite of 17 persons, along King’s Road, passing down Smith Street, Chelsea, to Battersea Bridge. A gentleman’s servant paid 2d. to Lloyd, the gatekeeper, for the horse of his master and himself, while the whole *cortège* proceeded on, except Her Majesty’s groom, who brought up the rear, and of whom 16d. was demanded for the horse of Her Majesty and 15 others. The man, who, taken by surprise, was totally unacquainted with the legally established customs, and unprovided with other means of paying it, instantly, and without hesitation, handed to the turnpikeman a silk handker-

* See under date Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1844.

chief as a pledge for the payment of his Royal Mistress and her attendants.*

* A letter by Mr Gordon Bennet, the editor of the *New York Journal*, and dated June 16th, 1838, gives an amusing description of an American's impressions of the Queen, derived from Her Majesty's public appearances at this period. The writer says :—

‘I have been singularly fortunate in falling in with the young Queen in my afternoon excursions at the West End, among the Parks, and round about the Palaces. The first sight I had of her was, however, at the Italian Opera. . . . I got very comfortably squeezed into the pit, with a very pretty young girl directly before me, whose luxurious neck and tresses I could not help almost touching with my long nose. Behind me there were three ladies—two young ones and a fat mother, weighing Heaven only knows how many stone. One of the young ladies was a perfect magpie in chattering, but quite pretty. She knew everything and everybody that appeared in the boxes or on the stage, and she talked so that I could hear her distinctly. Some time before the young Queen came in, she was “wondering” whether she would come or not. At last, about ten o'clock, when the opera was half through, the Royal party entered. “There! there! there!” said a young girl—“there’s the Queen!—there’s the Queen!”—looking up to the box away to the left. I looked too, and saw a fair, light-haired little girl, dressed with great simplicity, in white muslin, plain hair, with a blue riband behind, enter the box and take her seat, half hid in the red drapery, at the corner remote from the stage. “Oh! how sweet and pretty, and so simple, too, is she!” exclaimed, *sotto voce*, the girl behind me. The Queen is certainly very simple in her appearance; but I am not sure whether this very simplicity does not set off to advantage her fair, pretty, rather pleasant, little, round Dutch face. Her bust is extremely well proportioned, and her complexion very fair. Then there is a slight parting of the two rosy lips, between which, if you are near enough, you can discover little nicks of something like very white teeth. The expression of her fair face is amiable and good-tempered. I could see nothing of that awful majesty—that mysterious something that “doth hedge a queen.” To me she looks a good deal like a pretty Bowery girl dressed up on the Sunday, and about to take an excursion to Hoboken, before the Goths and Vandals cut up the walks. . . . During the performance, the Queen every now and then drew aside the curtain and gazed back on the house with that earnestness that any young girl would. Occasionally she put up an opera glass to her eye, and directed it to the different parts of the interior. At such moments, the male eyes of the pit and stalls were generally directed to her. Thus much for one of the sights I had of the Queen. On another occasion, I happened to see her twice on a Sunday afternoon in Hyde Park. I had been taking a walk over the interior of the Park, lounging around the Serpentine, and gazing listlessly on the crowd of carriages as they rolled around the gravel drive. Just as I was entering the arched gateway to depart, a sensation spread around the crowd which filled that part of the promenade. “The Queen!—the Queen!” spread from lip to lip. In an instant, two outriders shot through the gate, near Apsley House, followed by a barouche and four, carrying the Queen and three others of her suite. She generally sits on the right hand back seat, leaning a good deal back. She was, as usual, dressed very simply, in white, with a plain straw Leghorn and a

Royal Debts.

Monday, March 26.

A metropolitan newspaper, usually well informed, had the following paragraph relating to an act of Royal liberality and integrity:—

'THE DUCHESS OF KENT'S DEBTS.—On Monday week, the tradespeople of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who have been in the habit of supplying Her Royal Highness's late establishment at Kensington Palace, and most of whom are residents of Kensington, were most agreeably surprised by the receipt of letters signed by Messrs Parkinson, the Duchess's solicitors, requesting them to meet at the offices of those gentlemen, No. 66 Lincoln's Inn Fields, on Wednesday, the 28th ultimo, for the purpose of the discharge of their various claims, most of which, it is said, have been running on for the last three years and upwards. At the hour appointed, the whole body of claimants accordingly attended, when cheques on the banking house of Messrs Coutts & Co., in the Strand, filled up with the amounts due to each, were handed to them. The cheques were signed by Mr J. Parkinson, but there was also another signature, written in a hand evidently purposely

veil thrown aside. She also carried a green parasol. In a few seconds, the Royal carriage disappeared in the crowd, but the people continued to collect in crowds near the same spot, in order to have another view as she returned by the river. When I found what the people were at, I stopped too. The crowd continued to increase. "Does Her Majesty pass this way?" asked a six-foot gruff-looking man of me. "I can't tell," replied I. "Oh, yes, she does," said a little girl, "and ma and me wait to see—won't we, ma?" "Yes, child—be still." "The Queen's coming!—the Queen's coming!" ran through the crowd. And so she did. She proceeded along the avenue, but at a slower rate than when she entered, her way being obstructed by the crowd of carriages. There she sat, a pretty little woman, fair as a May morning, holding up her parasol and bowing gracefully to the crowd that saluted her as she passed. The English don't talk much. I heard not a single one say, "God save the Queen!" but they very generally pulled off their hats and bowed, without uttering a word. A great many of the women, particularly of the lower classes, stood and gazed very comically, some with their fingers in their mouths. In the carriage were also the Countess of Mulgrave, Miss Pitt, and Miss Spring Rice—two rather beautiful young women. The next time I saw the Queen was in going down Constitution Hill, which separates the Green Park from St James's. It was in the evening, a little before sunset. She sat in the same place, was dressed in the same dress, looked the same amiable, young, fair, round-faced Dutch Bowery girl as ever.'

rendered unintelligible. Some of them were for sums verging on £2000, and it is said that altogether nearly £100,000 changed hands on that day. We understand the London tradespeople had been previously paid.*

Coronation Ceremonies.

Tuesday, April 10.

The Queen issued a proclamation, declaring it to be Her Majesty's Royal will and pleasure to dispense with, at her approaching Coronation, all the ceremonies usually performed in Westminster Hall on such an occasion, as well as with the procession, and even alluding to the probability of a future curtailment of the ceremonies in the Abbey. The Peers were also to be relieved from doing homage in the usual fashion by kissing the left cheek of the Sovereign.†

* *The Times*.

† 'The difference in the forms and ceremonies that will be the consequence of the Sovereign being a female are already beginning to be discussed. The officials of the Herald's College would render the Queen an essential, or, at any rate, an acceptable service, if they would find a precedent for dispensing with the form of the homage of the Peers. As it is, Her Majesty will have to receive the kisses of six hundred old gentlemen on this occasion! The homage is performed thus :—The Archbishops and Bishops first, kneeling before the Sovereign, the Archbishop of Canterbury saying aloud, and the rest of the bishops following him :—" I, William, Archbishop of Canterbury [and so the rest of the bishops], will be faithful and true, and faith and truth will bear, unto you our Sovereign Lord [Lady], and your heirs, Kings of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. And I will do, and truly acknowledge, the service of the lands which I claim to hold of you, as in right of the Church. So help me God." The Archbishops and Bishops then get up and kiss the Sovereign's left cheek. Then the Temporal Peers (each class separately) follow. After the oath has been pronounced the Peers rise, but still remain unbanned; and each Peer, according to his rank and precedence, singly ascends the throne, and touches with his hand the crown on the Sovereign's head, and kisses his or her cheek. Now, as it is not likely that many Peers will be absent on so interesting an occasion as the Coronation of our young Queen, Her Majesty will have to undergo a rather severe infliction in the chaste salutes of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal.'—*Cheltenham Looker-on*.

First State Ball.

Thursday, May 10.

Her Majesty gave her first State ball since her accession to the throne. It was also the first given in the new Buckingham Palace. The invitations were 600 in number.

More Royal Debts.

Thursday, May 17.

A provincial newspaper had the following paragraph, testifying to further acts of Royal integrity and liberality, gracefully performed :—

‘The Duke of Kent died in considerable debt to the late Lords Fitzwilliam and Dundas. Very recently, representatives of these Peers have received the amount of their debts, accompanied by a valuable piece of plate from the Queen, with a letter expressive of the obligations she felt towards those who had been her father’s friends, and the pleasure she and the Duchess of Kent felt in being enabled thus to express their feelings.’ *

Birthday Celebration.

Thursday, May 24.

This being the anniversary of the Queen’s birthday, Her Majesty received a congratulatory address from the Queen Dowager and other members of the Royal Family. In the evening, Her Majesty gave her second State ball.

First Issue of Sovereigns.

Thursday, June 14.

The first issue of sovereigns, bearing the impress of Queen Victoria, took place, the London bankers being supplied with a limited number for distribution among their immediate friends and customers.

* *Leeds Mercury.*

The State Crown.

Wednesday, June 19.

The Crown in which the Queen was to appear at the Coronation, having been examined and approved of by Her Majesty, was exhibited for public inspection by Messrs Rundell & Bridge, the makers. It was described in a contemporary account as exceedingly costly and elegant, the design being much more tasteful than that of the Crown of George IV. and William IV., which had been broken up. The old Crown, made for the former of these Monarchs, weighed upwards of seven pounds, and was much too large for the head of Queen Victoria. The new Crown weighed little more than three pounds. It was composed of hoops of silver, enclosing a cap of deep blue velvet; the hoops were completely covered with precious stones, surmounted with a ball, covered with small diamonds, and having a Maltese cross of brilliants on the top of it. The cross had in its centre a splendid sapphire; the rim of the Crown was clustered with brilliants, and ornamented with *fleur-de-lis* and Maltese crosses, equally rich. In the front of the Maltese cross, which was in front of the Crown, was the enormous heart-shaped ruby once worn by the chivalrous Edward the Black Prince. Beneath this, in the circular rim, was a large oblong sapphire. There were many other precious gems, emeralds, rubies, and sapphires, and several small clusters of drop pearls.* The lower part of the Crown was surrounded with

* Mr William Pole having reprinted, for private circulation, a few notes on diamonds, Professor Tennant added to these notes the following postscript on the Imperial State Crown, now preserved in the Tower:—'This Crown was made by Messrs Rundell & Bridge, of London, in the year 1838, with jewels taken from old crowns, and others furnished by command of Her Majesty. It consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds, set in silver and gold; has a crimson velvet cap with ermine

ermine. The value of the jewels on the crown was estimated as follows :—

20 diamonds round the circle, £1500 each, . . .	£30,000
2 large centre diamonds, £2000 each, . . .	4,000
54 smaller diamonds placed at the angles of the former, . . .	100
4 crosses, each composed of 25 diamonds, . . .	12,000
4 large diamonds on the tops of the crosses, . . .	40,860
12 diamonds contained in the <i>fleur-de-lis</i> , . . .	10,000
18 smaller diamonds contained in the same, . . .	2,000
Pearls, diamonds, &c., on the arches and crosses, . . .	10,000
141 diamonds on the mound, ...	500
26 diamonds on the upper cross, ...	3,000
2 circles of pearls about the rim, ...	300
Total, ...	£112,760

border, and is lined with white silk. Its gross weight is 39oz., 5dwt., troy. The lower part of the band, above the ermine border, consists of a row of 129 pearls, between which, in front of the Crown, is a large sapphire (partly drilled), purchased for the Crown by His Majesty King George IV. At the back is a sapphire of smaller size, and six other sapphires (three on each side), between which are eight emeralds. Above and below the seven sapphires are 14 diamonds, and around the eight emeralds 128 diamonds. Between the emeralds and the sapphires are 16 trefoil ornaments, containing 160 diamonds. Above the band are eight sapphires surmounted by eight diamonds, between which are eight festoons consisting of 148 diamonds. In the front of the Crown, and in the centre of a diamond Maltese cross, is the famous ruby said to have been given to Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Edward III., called the Black Prince, by Don Pedro, King of Castile, after the battle of Najera, near Vittoria, A.D. 1367. This ruby was worn in the helmet of Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, A.D. 1415. It is pierced quite through, after the Eastern custom, the upper part of the piercing being filled up by a small ruby. Around this ruby, in order to form the cross, are 75 brilliant diamonds. Three other Maltese crosses, forming the two sides and back of the Crown, have emerald centres, and contain respectively 132, 124, and 130 brilliant diamonds. Between the four Maltese crosses are four ornaments in the form of the French *fleur-de-lis*, with four rubies in the centre, and surrounded by rose diamonds, containing respectively 85, 86, and 87 rose diamonds. From the Maltese crosses issue four imperial arches composed of oak leaves and acorns; the leaves contain 728 rose, table, and brilliant diamonds; 32 pearls form the acorns, set in cups containing 54 rose diamonds and one table diamond. The total number of diamonds in the arches and acorns is 108 brilliant,

THE CORONATION.

Thursday, June 28.

The Coronation of Her Majesty took place in Westminster Abbey with great pomp and ceremony.

EARLY MORNING IN LONDON.

At the morning's dawn, a Royal salute from the guns of the Tower, and from a temporary battery in St James's Park, announced to the denizens of the Metropolis that the day had arrived when the Imperial diadem of the realm was to be placed, with solemn form, upon the brow of the youthful Sovereign. Long, however, before the 'cannon's roar,' the whole of London appeared in busy motion—all steps being directed to the 'line of march,' as laid down in the official programme. Between 6 and 7 o'clock, strings of vehicles of all sorts and sizes began to line the roads leading to the western parts of the Metropolis; and streams of pedestrians, in holiday attire, poured in continuously. Indeed, the suburbs seemed to have emptied themselves of all their residents at once. The sight of such throngs of people proceeding in the same direction, converging from various lines on one point, and all animated with eager curiosity, was very striking. In St James's Park, much gratification was afforded by

116 table, and 559 rose diamonds. From the upper part of the arches are suspended four large suspensant pear-shaped pearls with rose diamond caps, containing 12 rose diamonds, and stems containing 24 very small rose diamonds. Above the arch stands the mound, containing in the lower hemisphere 404 brilliants, and in the upper 224 brilliants, the zone and arc being composed of 33 rose diamonds. The cross on the summit has a rose-cut sapphire in the centre, surrounded by four large brilliants and 108 smaller brilliants. Summary of jewels comprised in the Crown:—1 large ruby irregularly polished, 1 large broad-spread sapphire, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1363 brilliant diamonds, 1273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 4 drop-shaped pearls, 273 pearls.'

the picturesque encampment of the brigade of Royal Horse Artillery, who had bivouacked there during the night.

THE WEATHER.

The morning opened rather inauspiciously as regards the weather. A cold slight shower fell about 8 o'clock, and seemed to bode threateningly; but it cleared off as the time for the starting of the procession approached; and the sun shone on the ceremonial pomp throughout the day, only pleasantly veiled by a canopy of cloud.

SIGHT-SEEING ARRANGEMENTS.

On the line along which the Royal procession had to pass, extensive arrangements had been made for seeing it. From Hyde Park Corner to the Abbey, the noise of hammers had resounded during the whole week. There was scarcely a house from which a sight of the pageant could be got, but had a scaffolding erected in front of its balcony; and every 'jetty, frieze, or coigne of vantage' was turned to account. The aristocracy, the wealthier classes, and the clubs, erected seats for their friends, whom they entertained with *déjeûners*. Among the former, the Duke of Devonshire was conspicuous for the splendid scale and completeness of his arrangements. The seats let for hire at windows, scaffoldings, or balconies, were in general sufficiently commodious, and from St James's Street to the Abbey were almost continuous. From 10s. to 30s. was the price of a sitting, and in some instances good places bore a premium. Tickets for the interior of the Abbey were offered and bought on the eve of the ceremony at 20 guineas each, and even more; and the Earl Marshal had to apprise the public of the fact that forged tickets were in circulation, the holders of which would not only be stopped, but given into custody.

POLICE AND MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Shortly after 5 o'clock, various detachments of the metropolitan police were marched from their several districts, and took their stations along the line, as allotted to them by the Commissioners. At 7 o'clock, a squadron of the Life Guards took their position in front of the Triumphal Arch leading to the Royal residence; and they were shortly afterwards followed by the 20th Regiment of Foot, which lined the road from the Palace up Constitution Hill. Then came the two battalions of Royal Rifles, who completed the line up to the gate at Hyde Park Corner, and continued it along Piccadilly. According to the orders issued from the authorities at the Horse Guards, the regiments, horse and foot, stationed in London and the neighbourhood, marched from their respective quarters, and took up their positions. The Cavalry were commanded by Colonel Greenwood, of the 2d Life Guards; the Artillery, by Lieut.-Colonel Cleveland; and the Infantry by Colonel D'Oyley, of the Grenadier Guards; and the whole were under the command of Major-General Sir Charles Dalbiac, K.C.H., Inspector-General of Cavalry.

THE STREETS.

The streets, before the barriers were closed, presented a very lively spectacle. Having been gravelled in the night, and being lined with soldiers and policemen, they were traversed by multitudes of well dressed persons on foot and in carriages, all in motion, with no little crowding and confusion; while the windows and seats were alive with eager spectators. As the Peers and Peeresses were set down at the Abbey, their carriages drew off, and were ranged in rows on the parade of St James's Park; and at 9 o'clock, the time first fixed for closing the barriers—

though this hour was subsequently changed, at short notice, to 8—no carriages but those of the official persons forming the procession were to be seen on the long line of route. By 8 o'clock, Piccadilly, St James's Street, Charing Cross, and the adjacent streets, presented one entire mass of human beings; but notwithstanding the flock of carriages, and the vast number of horsemen, the utmost good order was preserved; and from the excellent temper exhibited, the pressure was not attended with much inconvenience.

THE PARKS.

As the hour for the departure of the procession arrived, general attention was directed towards St James's Park and the Palace; but notwithstanding the immense number of persons hurrying with strongly excited curiosity, the police and military prevented anything like disorder. The aspect of St James's Park, as presented from an elevated spot near Buckingham Palace, was picturesque and beautiful in the extreme. The Green Park was studded with people. On the one side were the tents pitched for the Artillery, while the scaffoldings in the vicinity were crowded to excess. Every window which could command even a distant and partial glimpse was crowded with ladies; and on the top of the Palace itself numerous individuals were to be seen.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

For an hour or two preceding the starting of the procession, the multitude of expectant sight-seers in front of Buckingham Palace were amused by the arrival of the component parts, and the marshalling of the pageant. First a troop of Life Guards, then the Blues, arrived—each with their mounted brass bands, in gold-laced coats

with velvet caps. Next a guard of honour, with its band, marched into the court-yard; and the strains of martial music from these three bands, and a fourth belonging to a regiment of Foot Guards, keeping the ground here, enlivened the ear very agreeably. The eye was not less amused by the arrival of successive staff-officers, though presenting no very great variety of military costume—a hussar jacket and cap here and there breaking the monotony of red and gold, and triangular cocked hats with streaming white feathers. The Duke of Buccleuch, in his elegant uniform of green and gold, as Captain-General of the Royal Scottish Archers, supplied the sole change to red and blue. The arrival of the corps of Yeomen of the Guard, in their old quaint costume, reminded one of Henry IV. and Elizabeth, with their stiff-starched ruffs and ribbon-decked hats. Two sailors stationed on the top of the Marble Arch, to hoist the Royal standard when Her Majesty entered her carriage, attracted great attention—their blue jackets and little straw hats, and, not least, their supple and cat-like movements, contrasting with the stiff and military pomp below. Her Majesty's carriages, as they arrived, drew up in the court-yard; the Ambassadors' equipages being ranged along the Mall, in their order of precedence.

THE PROCESSION FROM THE PALACE TO THE ABBEY.

At 9.40, the procession, headed by Mr Lee, the High Constable of Westminster, in full dress, with his bâton of office, and mounted, began to move; and precisely at 10 o'clock, a salute of 21 guns and the hoisting of the Imperial standard in front of the Palace intimated that Her Majesty had entered the State carriage. The procession then proceeded in accordance with official arrangement as follows:—

STATE PROCESSION FROM THE QUEEN'S PALACE TO THE
WEST GATE OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

*Under the direction of one of the Queen's Equerries, with two
Assistants.*

Trumpeters.

A squadron of Life Guards.

CARRIAGES OF THE FOREIGN RESIDENT AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS, IN THE
ORDER IN WHICH THEY TAKE PRECEDENCE IN THIS COUNTRY.

The Charge d'Affaires of Mexico.

The Charge d'Affaires of Portugal.

The Charge d'Affaires of Sweden.

The Saxon Minister.

The Hanoverian Minister.

The Greek Minister.

The Sardinian Minister.

The Spanish Minister.

The Minister from the United States.

The Minister from the Netherlands.

The Brazilian Minister.

The Bavarian Minister.

The Danish Minister.

The Belgian Minister.

The Würtemberg Minister.

The Prussian Minister.

CARRIAGES OF THE FOREIGN AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS EXTRAORDINARY,
IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY RESPECTIVELY REPORTED THEIR ARRIVAL
IN THIS COUNTRY.

AHMED FETTİJ PASHA, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Sultan.
Marshal SOULT, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of the
French.

The Duke of PALMELLA, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Queen
of Portugal.

The Count LOWENHIOHN, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King
of Sweden.

The Marquis de BRIGNOLE, Ambassador Extraordinary from the
King of Sardinia.

Count ALTEN, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of
Hanover.

The Prince de PUTBUS, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King
of Prussia.

The Marquis de MIRAFLORES, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Queen of Spain.

The Baron de CAPELEN, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of the Netherlands.

The Prince SCHWARZENBERG, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor of Austria.

Count STROGANOFF, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor of Russia.

The Prince de LIGNE, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of the Belgians.

Count LUDOLF, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of the Two Sicilies.

The Turkish Ambassador.

The French Ambassador.

The Russian Ambassador.

The Austrian Ambassador.

Under the direction of one of the Queen's Equerries, with two Assistants.

Mounted Band of a Regiment of Household Brigade.

Detachment of Life Guards.

CARRIAGES OF THE BRANCHES OF THE ROYAL FAMILY, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE ESCORTS.

The Duchess of KENT and Attendants,
In Her Royal Highness's two carriages, each drawn by six horses,
with her proper escort of Life Guards.

The Duchess of GLOUCESTER and Attendants,
In Her Royal Highness's two carriages, each drawn by six horses,
with her proper escort of Life Guards.

The Duke and Duchess of CAMBRIDGE and Attendants,
In His Royal Highness's two carriages, each drawn by six horses,
with his proper escort of Life Guards.

The Duke of SUSSEX and Attendants,
In His Royal Highness's carriage, drawn by six horses, with his
proper escort of Life Guards.

Under the direction of one of the Queen's Equerries, with two Assistants.

Mounted Band of a Regiment of the Household Brigade.

The Queen's Bargemaster.

The Queen's Forty-eight Watermen.

HER MAJESTY'S CARRIAGES,

each drawn by six horses, and attended by four Grooms walking.

First Carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying two Pages of Honour—James Charles M. Cowell, Esq., and George F. C. Cavendish, Esq.; and two Gentlemen Ushers—Major Beresford and Captain Green.

Second Carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying two Pages of Honour—Charles Ellice, Esq., and Lord Kilmarnock; and two Gentlemen Ushers—the Hon. F. Byng and C. Heneage, Esq.

Third Carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying two Bedchamber Women—Lady Theresa Digby and Lady Charlotte Copley; and two Grooms in Waiting—the Hon. George Keppel and Henry Rich, Esq.

Fourth Carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying two Bedchamber Women—Lady Harriet Clive and Lady Caroline Barrington; and two Grooms in Waiting—the Hon. William Cowper and Sir Frederick Stovin.

Fifth Carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying two Maids of Honour—the Hon. Miss Rice and the Hon. Miss Murray; Groom of the Robes—Captain Francis Seymour; and Clerk Marshall—the Hon. Colonel Cavendish.

Sixth Carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying two Maids of Honour—the Hon. Miss Lister and the Hon. Miss Paget; Keeper of the Privy Purse—Sir Henry Wheatley; and Vice-Chamberlain—Earl of Belfast.

Seventh Carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying two Maids of Honour—the Hon. Miss Cavendish and the Hon. Miss Cocks; Treasurer of the Household—Earl of Surrey; and Comptroller of the Household—the Right Hon. George Byng.

Eighth Carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying two Maids of Honour—the Hon. Miss Dillon and the Hon. Miss Pitt; and two Lords in Waiting—Lord Gardner and Lord Lilford.

Ninth Carriage, drawn by six greys, conveying two Ladies of the Bedchamber—Lady Portman and Lady Barham; and two Lords in Waiting—Lord Byron and Viscount Falkland.

Tenth Carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying two Ladies of the Bedchamber—Lady Lytton and Countess of Mulgrave; and two Lords in Waiting—Viscount Torrington and Earl of Uxbridge.

Eleventh Carriage, drawn by six bays, conveying two Ladies of the Bedchamber—Countess of Charlemont and Marchioness of Tavistock; and two Lords in Waiting—Earl of Fingall and Marquis of Headfort.

Twelfth Carriage, drawn by six blacks, conveying the Principal Lady of the Bedchamber—Marchioness of Lansdowne; the Lord Chamberlain—Marquis Conyngham; and the Lord Steward—Duke of Argyle.

A Squadron of Life Guards.

Mounted Band of the Household Brigade.

Military Staff and Aid-de-camp on horseback,
three and three,

attended by one Groom each, and on either side by the Equerry of the Crown Stable, Sir George Quentin, and the Queen's Gentleman Rider, Deputy Adjutant-General, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Deputy Adjutant-General Royal Artillery, Quartermaster-General, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-chief, Adjutant-General.

The Royal Huntsmen, Yeomen, Prickers, and Foresters.

Six of her Majesty's Horses, with rich trappings,
each horse led by two Grooms.

The Knight Marshal on horseback.

Marshalmen in Ranks of four.

The three Juniors Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard on horseback.

One Hundred Yeomen of the Guard, four and four.

The Senior Exon, Ensign, and Lieutenant of the Yeomen on horseback.

THE STATE COACH,

drawn by eight cream-coloured horses,
attended by a Yeoman of the Guard at each wheel, and
two Footmen at each door.

The Gold Stick, and the Captain of the Yeomen
Viscount Combermore, of the Guard,
The Earl of Ilchester,
Riding on either side, attended by two Grooms each,

CONVEYING

THE QUEEN.

The Mistress of the Robes—Duchess of SUTHERLAND.

The Master of the Horse—Earl of ALBEMARLE.

The Captain-General of the Royal Archers—Duke of BUCCLEUCH,
attended by two Grooms.

A squadron of Life Guards.

PROGRESS OF THE PROCESSION.

As already stated, the head of the procession moved from the Palace at 10 o'clock. The moment the carriages

of the Duchess of Kent emerged from the Palace gates, the acclamations of the people were loud and general. All seemed to feel that some tribute was due to the mother of England's Queen, and with true British warmth and energy was that tribute paid. The compliment was acknowledged by Her Royal Highness, who looked remarkably well. The Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge were also loudly cheered. When the State carriage bearing the Sovereign came in view, the cheering was something tremendous. Her Majesty appeared in excellent spirits, and highly delighted with the imposing scene, which at this moment was indescribably grand. The troops saluted Her Majesty in succession as she passed, and continued with 'presented arms' until the Royal carriage had passed the front of each battalion, the bands continuing to play the National Anthem. The carriages of the Foreign Ambassadors were all new, and some of them magnificent specimens of workmanship. That of Marshal Soult was particularly striking, having the top surmounted by a raised cornice of chased silver, with his coronet at each corner. But the principal attraction was the white-haired veteran himself—a sedate, sensible-looking man, with a simplicity that belongs to true dignity. He was warmly greeted with cheers, which he acknowledged with apparent satisfaction. Her Majesty's Bargemaster, followed by the 48 Watermen, excited much attention, their dresses being novel and pleasing. The procession, on leaving Buckingham Palace, passed up Constitution Hill, along Piccadilly, St James's Street, Pall Mall, Charing Cross, and Parliament Street, to Westminster Abbey, which was reached about 11.30. All along the line of route, the balconies, windows, and roofs of the houses were alive with an orderly and well dressed

assemblage. In fact, every window was a bouquet—every balcony a parterre of living loveliness and beauty; and as the Queen passed, scarfs, handkerchiefs, and flowers were waved with the most boisterous enthusiasm. Her Majesty was more than once visibly affected by these exhilarating demonstrations, and occasionally turned to the Duchess of Sutherland to conceal or express her emotion.

INSIDE THE ABBEY.

On each side of the nave—that part of the building which reaches from the western door to the organ screen—galleries were erected for the accommodation of spectators. The fronts were covered with crimson cloth fringed with gold at the bottom. Accommodation was provided in these galleries for about a thousand persons. A platform about 12 feet wide, raised a few inches from the stone floor, was matted and covered with purple carpeting in the middle, and crimson on each side. Underneath the galleries, and on a step rather lower than the platform, were ranged lines of Foot Guards, their high caps and plumes almost touching the galleries, so as to give the centre aisle, along which the procession was to move, the appearance of a room enclosed on both sides. The screen under which the choir is entered was encased with wood, painted of a stone imitation. Immediately under the central tower of the Abbey, in the interior of the choir, a platform was raised, five steps from the ground, on a carpet of gold and purple. The platform itself was covered with cloth of gold; and on it the chair of homage, superbly gilt, was placed, facing the altar. Further on, within the chancel, and near the altar, was St Edward's chair. The altar was covered with massive gold plate. Immediately above the altar and opposite

the organ was the gallery appointed for Members of the House of Commons. Above them, in a small gallery, just under the roof, was a band of trumpeters. Two galleries ran on each side of the eastern extremity of the choir, one of which was allotted to the Foreign Ambassadors, the other to the friends of the Earl Marshal and other persons of distinction. Both were covered with crimson cloth, and from the lower part hung green and gold tapestry of great splendour. The instrumental performers in the organ loft wore a scarlet uniform; the male singers were in white surplices, and the female in white dresses. On either side of this end of the choir were two galleries, which were occupied by Judges, Masters in Chancery, Knights of the Bath, members of the Corporation of London, and others.

Long before 5 o'clock, which was the hour appointed for opening the Abbey doors, crowds of fashionably dressed ladies and gentlemen assembled at the different entrances. Fortunately the weather was not cold, otherwise the ladies, who were all dressed in evening costume, would have been great sufferers from exposure to the air. The Peers and Peeresses began to arrive before 7 o'clock, and occupied the places appointed for them in the transept, which commanded a full view of that part of the building where the ceremonial of the Coronation took place, and which was denominated in the official programme as the Theatre. The arrival from time to time of foreign Princes and foreign noblemen in their splendid dresses gave additional interest to the scene. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress having entered, were conducted to the best seat in the choir, which had been reserved for them. The Duke de Nemours came unattended, and was shown to a seat in the place appropriated to the foreign Ambassadors.

The Members of the House of Commons began to enter their gallery about 9.30, most of them habited in military costume ; and by 10 o'clock nearly all the appropriated places for those who were to view the ceremony were filled.

The great Officers of State, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the noblemen who carried the Regalia, all in their robes of State, and the Bishops who supported Her Majesty, as well as those who carried the Bible, the Chalice, and the Patina, assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber, adjoining the Deanery, before 10 o'clock ; where the Regalia, having been previously laid upon the table, was delivered by the Lord Chamberlain of the Household to the Lord High Constable, and by him to Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, as Lord Great Chamberlain, and by his Lordship to the noblemen by whom they were to be borne.

THE GRAND PROCESSION.

Shortly after noon, the principal or grand procession began to enter the choir, in the following order :—

The Prebendaries and Dean of Westminster.

Officers of Arms.

Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household.	Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household (attended by two gentlemen), bearing the crimson bag with the medals.
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Her Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain, acting for the Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household ; attended by an Officer of the Jewel Office, bearing on a cushion the Ruby Ring and the Sword for the offering.	The Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household ; his coronet carried by a Page.
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The Lord Privy Seal ; his coronet carried by a Page.	The Lord President of the Council ; his coronet carried by a Page.
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The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, attended by his Purse-bearer ;
his coronet carried by a Page.

The Lord Archbishop of Armagh, in his rochet, with his cap in his hand.

The Lord Archbishop of York, in his rochet, with his cap in his hand.

The Lord High Chancellor, attended by his Purse-bearer ; his coronet carried by a Page.

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in his rochet, with his cap in his hand, attended by two gentlemen.

PRINCESSES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE, in a robe of estate of purple velvet, and wearing a circlet of gold on her head ; her train borne by Lady Caroline Campbell, assisted by a Gentleman of her Household ; the coronet of Her Royal Highness borne by Viscount Villiers.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT, in a robe of estate of purple velvet, and wearing a circlet of gold on her head ; her train borne by Lady Flora Hastings, assisted by a Gentleman of her Household ; the coronet of Her Royal Highness borne by Viscount Emlyn.

THE REGALIA.

St Edward's Staff, borne by the Duke of Roxburgh ; his coronet carried by a Page.	The Golden Spurs, borne by Lord Byron ; his cor- onet carried by a Page.	The Sceptre, with the Cross, borne by the Duke of Cleveland ; his coronet carried by a Page.
The Third Sword, borne by the Mar- quis of Westmin- ster ; his coronet carried by a Page.	Curtana, borne by the Duke of De- vonshire ; his cor- onet carried by a Page.	The Second Sword, borne by the Duke of Sutherland ; his coronet carried by a Page.

Black Rod.

Deputy Garter.

The Lord WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY, as Lord Great Chamberlain of England ; his coronet borne by a Page.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, in his robes of estate, carrying his bâton as Field Marshal ; his coronet borne by the Marquis of Granby ; his train borne by Sir William Gomm.

His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, in his robes of estate ; his coronet carried by Viscount Anson ; his train borne by the Hon. Edward Gore,

The High Constable of Ireland, The High Constable of Scotland,
Duke of Leinster; his coronet Earl of Errol; his coronet-
borne by a Page. borne by a Page.

The Earl Marshal of England, the Duke of Norfolk, with his staff; attended by two Pages. The Sword of State, borne by Viscount Melbourne; his coronet carried by a Page. The Lord High Constable of England, the Duke of Wellington, with his staff and bâton as Field Marshal; attended by two Pages.

The Patina, borne by the Bishop of Bangor. The Bible, borne by the Bishop of Winchester. The Chalice, borne by the Bishop of London.

Ten Gentlemen-at-Arms, with their Standard Bearer.	The Bishop of Bath and Wells.	THE QUEEN, In her Royal robe of crimson velvet, furred with ermine, and bordered with gold lace; wearing the collars of her Orders; on her head a circlet of gold.	The Bishop of Durham.	Ten Gentlemen-at-Arms, with their Lieutenant.
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Her Majesty's train, borne by

Lady ADELAIDE PAGET, Lady FRANCES ELIZABETH COWPER, Lady ANN WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM, Lady MARY AUGUSTA FREDERICA GRIMSTON,	Lady CAROLINE AMELIA GORDON LENNOX, Lady MARY ALITHEA BEATRIX TALBOT, Lady CATHERINE LUCY WILHELMINA STANHOPE, Lady LOUISA HARRIET JENKINSON,
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Assisted by the Lord Chamberlain of the Household (his coronet borne by a Page), followed by the

Groom of the Robes.

The Duchess of SUTHERLAND, Mistress of the Robes.

Marchioness of LANSDOWNE, First Lady of the Bedchamber.

LADIES OF THE BEDCHAMBER.

Countess of CHARLEMONT, Lady LYTTLETON, Lady PORTMAN,	Marchioness of TAVISTOCK, Countess of MULGRAVE, Lady BARHAM.
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MAIDS OF HONOUR.

Hon. MARGARET DILLON,	Hon. HARRIET PITT,
Hon. Miss CAVENDISH,	Hon. CAROLINE COCKS,
Hon. Miss LISTER,	Hon. MATILDA PAGET,
Hon. Miss SPRING RICE,	Hon. Miss MURRAY.

WOMEN OF THE BEDCHAMBER.

Lady HARRIET CLIVE,	Lady CAROLINE BARRINGTON,
Lady THERESA DIGBY,	Lady CHARLOTTE COPLEY,
Hon. Mrs BRAND,	Viscountess FORBES,
Lady GARDINER,	Hon. Mrs CAMPBELL.

The Gold Stick of the Life Guards in waiting ; his coronet borne by a Page. The Master of the Horse ; his coronet borne by a Page.

The Captain-General of the Royal Archer Guard of Scotland ; his coronet borne by a Page.

The Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard ; his coronet borne by a Page. The Captain of the Band of Gentlemen-at-Arms ; his coronet borne by a Page.

Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse.

Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard. Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.	Clerk of the Check to the Yeomen of the Guard.	Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.
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Twenty Yeomen of the Guard.

TAKING UP POSITION.

In consequence of some mistake, the Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Cambridge, after walking to the entrance of the choir (the Queen's mother amidst much cheering), returned to the place where the procession was formed, and did not reappear with the rest of the Royal Family till some time afterwards. Her Majesty looked extremely well, and her countenance had an unusually animated expression. Some of the Foreign Ambassadors had numerous and splendid suites, and were magnificently attired. The most gorgeous was Prince Esterhazy, whose dress, down to his very boot heels, sparkled with diamonds.

Marshal Soult was cheered a good deal as he limped along the nave, and was the only Foreign Ambassador honoured with any special mark of attention. The scene within the choir, which presented itself to the Queen on her entrance, was gorgeous and startling. The Turkish Ambassador seemed absolutely bewildered. He stopped in astonishment, and for some time would not move on to his allotted place.

Immediately upon the Queen entering the Abbey, the National Anthem was performed by the orchestra and the choir; and the loud anthem, blending with the applauding shouts of the spectators, made the vaulted roofs of the Abbey resound. As Her Majesty advanced slowly towards the centre of the choir, she was received with hearty plaudits, the anthem, 'I was glad,' being sung by the musicians. At the close of the anthem, the Westminster boys, who occupied seats at the extremity of the lower galleries on the northern and southern sides of the choir, chanted 'Vivat Victoria Regina.' The Queen moved towards a chair placed midway between the chair of homage and the altar, on the carpeted space called the theatre. Here she knelt down on a 'faldstool set for her before her chair, and used some private prayers.' She then took her seat in the chair, and the ceremonial proceeded.

THE CORONATION CEREMONY.

The Recognition.—Upon the conclusion of the anthem, the Archbishop of Canterbury advanced from his station at the south-east pillar, and, together with the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marshal, preceded by Deputy Garter, moved to the east side of the theatre, where the Archbishop repeated these words:

‘Sir, I here present unto you Queen Victoria, the undoubted Queen of this realm ; wherefore, all you who are come this day to your homage, are you willing to do the same ?’

This recognition was repeated at the south, west, and north sides of the theatre ; during which Her Majesty stood up by her chair, and turned towards the people on the side on which the recognition was made ; the people replying to each demand with loud and repeated acclamation of ‘God save Queen Victoria !’ At each recognition, trumpets were sounded and drums beaten. The bearers of the Regalia,* during the recognition, remained standing about Her Majesty. The Queen then resumed her seat ; and the Bible, the Chalice, and the Patina were carried to and placed upon the altar by the Bishops who had borne them, who then retired to their seats.

The First Offering.—Two Officers of the Wardrobe then spread a rich cloth of gold, and laid a cushion on it, for Her Majesty to kneel on, at the steps of the altar. The Archbishop of Canterbury then proceeded to the altar, put on his cope, and stood on the north side. The Bishops who read the Litany also vested themselves in their copes. The Queen, attended by the Bishops of Durham and Bath and Wells, her supporters, and the Dean of Westminster, with the great Officers of State and noblemen bearing the Regalia, advanced to the altar, and, kneeling upon the crimson velvet cushion, made her first offering, being a pall, or altar-cloth of gold. This was delivered by an Officer of the Wardrobe to the Lord Chamberlain, by his

* The present Regalia of England are not of very remote antiquity ; for, in the wars of the reign of Charles I., the former crowns, &c., were either lost, sold, or destroyed ; and those now used were manufactured for the Coronation of Charles II. The Regalia, collectively speaking, consist of five crowns, as many sceptres, four swords, two rings, one golden orb, one pair of golden spurs, various splendid robes, and a golden vessel and spoon for the anointing.

Lordship to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him to the Queen, who delivered it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom it was placed on the altar. The Treasurer of the Household then delivered an ingot of gold, of one pound weight, to the Lord Great Chamberlain; who, having presented it to the Queen, Her Majesty delivered it to the Archbishop, by whom it was put into the oblation basin. Her Majesty continuing to kneel, the prayer, 'O God, who dwellest in the high and holy place,' &c., was said by the Archbishop. At the conclusion of the prayer, Her Majesty rose, and proceeded, attended as before, to the Chair of State, on the south side of the area.

The Religious Service.—The Litany was then read by the Bishops of Worcester and St David's. Then followed the Communion Service, read by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Rochester and Carlisle. The Bishop of London preached the sermon from the following text:—

'And the King stood in his place, and made a covenant before the Lord, to walk after the Lord, and to keep His commandments, and His testimonies and statutes, and with all his heart and with all his soul to perform the words of the covenant which are written in this book.'*

In the course of his sermon, the Bishop lauded the late King for his 'unfeigned religion,' and exhorted his youthful successor to follow in his footsteps.

The Oath.—The sermon having been concluded, the Oath was administered by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Queen. The Archbishop advanced towards Her Majesty, and put certain questions to her, relative to the maintenance of the law and the Established religion,

* 2 Chronicles xxxiv. 31.

which Her Majesty answered in the affirmative. The Queen then, with the Lord Chamberlain and other officers, the Sword of State being carried before her, went to the altar, and, laying her right hand upon the Gospels in the Bible carried in the procession, and now brought to her by the Archbishop of Canterbury, said, kneeling :

‘The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep. So help me God !’

Her Majesty kissed the book, and signed a transcript of the oath presented to her by the Archbishop. She then knelt upon her faldstool, and the hymn was sung by the choir, the Archbishop reading the first line, ‘Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire,’ &c.*

The Anointing.—Upon the conclusion of the hymn, the Archbishop read the prayer preparatory to the anointing, ‘O Lord, Holy Father, who, by anointing with oil, didst of old make and consecrate kings, priests, and prophets,’ &c. At the conclusion of this prayer, the choir sang the anthem, ‘Zadoc the Priest and Nathan the Prophet,’ &c. At the commencement of the anthem, the Queen rose from her chair, and went before the altar, attended by her supporters and the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Sword of State being borne before her. She was then disrobed of her crimson robe by the Mistress of the Robes, assisted by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and it was immediately carried into St Edward’s Chapel by the Groom of the Robes. Her Majesty then proceeded to and sat down in St Edward’s Chair, covered with cloth of gold, and with

* A writer in *Notes and Queries*, in August 1880, stated that the Bible on which Her Majesty took the Coronation Oath was then in the possession of the Rev. J. M. Sumner, rector of Burton, Hants. The interesting relic came to him from his father, the Right Rev. Bishop Sumner, of Winchester, to whom it was given after the Coronation.

a faldstool before it, placed in front of the altar. Four Knights of the Garter—namely, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Marquis of Exeter, and the Duke of Buccleuch (summoned by Deputy Garter)—held over the Queen's head a rich pall or cloth of gold delivered to them by the Lord Chamberlain. The anthem being concluded, the Dean of Westminster took from the altar the ampulla containing the consecrated oil, and pouring some into the anointing spoon, the Archbishop anointed Her Majesty on the head and hands, in the form of a cross, pronouncing the words :

'Be thou anointed with holy oil, as kings, priests, and prophets were anointed. And as Solomon was anointed king by Zadok the Priest and Nathan the Prophet, so be you anointed, blessed, and consecrated Queen over this people, whom the Lord your God had given you to rule and govern, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen !'

The Queen then knelt at her faldstool, the Archbishop, standing on the north side of the altar, pronouncing the prayer after the anointing. Her Majesty then rose and resumed her seat in St Edward's Chair.

The Crowning.—The 'Spurs' were presented by the Lord Chamberlain, and the 'Sword of State' by Viscount Melbourne—who, however, 'redeemed it with a hundred shillings,' and carried it during the rest of the ceremony. Then followed the investing with the Royal Robe and the 'Investiture per annulum et baculum'—the ring and sceptre. The crowning followed. The Archbishop of Canterbury took the Crown from the altar, and consecrated it and blessed it with prayer. The Dean of Westminster took the Crown from the altar; and the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Archbishops of York and Armagh, the Bishops of London, Durham, and other pre-

lates, advanced towards the Queen, and the Archbishop, taking the Crown from the Dean, reverently placed it on Her Majesty's head. This was no sooner done, than from every part of the crowded edifice arose a loud and enthusiastic cry of 'God save the Queen!' mingled with the most vociferous cheers, and accompanied by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. At this moment, too, the Peers and Peeresses present put on their coronets, the Bishops their caps, and the Kings of Arms their crowns; the trumpets sounding, and the drums beating.

'Soon as the Royal brow received the crown,
And Majesty put all her glories on,
Straight on a thousand coronets we gaze—
Straight all around was one Imperial blaze.'

The effect was magnificent in the extreme. The Tower and Park guns were fired by signal, which gave an additional but somewhat startling solemnity to the occasion. The acclamation having ceased, the Archbishop pronounced the exhortation, 'Be strong, and of good courage,' &c. The choir then sung the anthem, 'The Queen shall rejoice,' &c. The Bible was then presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to Her Majesty, who delivered it again to the Archbishop; and it was replaced on the altar by the Dean of Westminster. The Benediction was then pronounced by the Archbishop, the Bishops and Peers following every part of it with a loud 'Amen.' The *Te Deum* was then sung by the choir,

The Enthronement.—At the commencement of the *Te Deum*, the Queen went to the chair which she had at first occupied, supported by two Bishops. Her Majesty was then 'enthroned,' or 'lifted,' as the formulary stated, into the chair of homage, by Archbishops, Bishops, and Peers surrounding Her Majesty.

The Homage.—Her Majesty delivered the Sceptre with the cross to the Lord of the Manor of Worksop (the Duke of Norfolk), and the Sceptre with the dove to the Duke of Richmond, to hold during the performance of the ceremony of homage. The Archbishop of Canterbury knelt and did homage for himself and other Lords Spiritual, who all kissed the Queen's hand. The Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge, removing their coronets, did homage in these words :

‘I do become your liege man of life and limb, and of earthly worship, and faith and truth I will bear unto you, to live and die, against all manner of folks. So help me God !’

They touched the Crown on Her Majesty's head, kissed her left cheek, and then retired. It was observed that Her Majesty's bearing towards her uncles was very kind and affectionate. The Dukes and other Peers then performed their homage, the senior of each rank pronouncing the words. As they retired, each Peer kissed Her Majesty's hand. The Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, and Lord Melbourne were loudly cheered as they ascended the steps to the throne. Lord Rolle, who was upwards of 80 years of age, stumbled and fell on going up the steps ; and the Queen immediately stepped forward and held out her hand to assist him, amidst the loudly expressed admiration of the entire assembly.* While the

* Miss Harriet Martineau, who was present at the Coronation, gives the following account of this incident :—‘The homage was as pretty a sight as any—trains of Peers touching her Crown, and then kissing her hand. It was in the midst of that process that poor Lord Rolle's disaster sent a shock through the whole assemblage. It turned me very sick. The large, infirm old man was held up by two Peers, and had nearly reached the Royal footstool, when he slipped through the hands of his supporters, and rolled over and over down the steps, lying at the bottom, coiled up in his robes. He was instantly lifted up ; and he tried again and again, amidst shouts of admiration of his valour. The Queen at length spoke to Lord

Lords were doing homage, the Earl of Surrey, Treasurer of the Household, threw Coronation medals about the choir and lower galleries; for which venerable Judges, Privy Councillors, Peers, Knights, General Officers, and Aldermen scrambled with all the eagerness of children for sugar plums.* These medals were of silver, and were neither massive nor elegant. At the conclusion of the homage, the choir sung the anthem, 'This is the day which the Lord hath made.' The Queen received the two sceptres from the Dukes of Norfolk and Richmond; the drums again beat, the trumpets were sounded, and the assembly cried out: 'God save Queen Victoria! Long live Queen Victoria! May the Queen live for ever!†

Malbourn, who stood at her shoulder, and he bowed approval; on which she rose, leaned forward, and held out her hand to the old man, dispensing with his touching the Crown. He was not hurt, and his self-quizzing on his misadventure was as brave as his misadventure at the time. A foreigner in London gravely reported to his countrymen—what he entirely believed, on the word of a wag—that the Lords Rolle held their title on the condition of performing the feat at every Coronation!'

* A newspaper writer thus described this incident of the ceremonies:—'A great deal of amusement was occasioned by the eagerness displayed to obtain the medals, which were scattered with a profuse hand, at intervals, by the Lord Treasurer of the Household, whose dress was not a little disarranged by the rough manner in which he was treated. A son of the Duke of Richmond was exceedingly fortunate in his scrambles, for he contrived to gather up no fewer than 12 medals! The Aldermen of the City of London were particularly conspicuous in their efforts to obtain some as the silver shower dropped around them. Mr Alderman Harmer was sprawling on the floor, and a struggle ensued between him and another person near him for one, which fell between them. We believe, however, that the worthy Alderman obtained the prize. The Judges were more dignified in their efforts; merely extended their hands in the air, not unlike the snatch that Macready makes at the aerial dagger in *Macbeth*; but not one single medal did they catch in their flight. They, however, deigned not to stoop to pick up what had fallen to the ground.'

† Of the Bishops, Judges, and other official personages who took part in the Coronation ceremony, all have long since died; but the following members of the Upper House of Parliament, who 'did homage,' still (1883) remain:—The Dukes of Devonshire, Buccleuch, and Abercorn; the Marquises of Bath and Drogheda; Earls Nelson, Sydney, Sandwich, Selkirk,

Concluding Ceremonies.—The Archbishop of Canterbury then went to the altar. Her Majesty followed him, and, giving the Lord Chamberlain her Crown to hold, knelt down at the altar. The Gospel and Epistle of the Communion Service having been read by two Bishops, the Queen made her ‘offerings’ of the chalice and patina, and a purse of gold, which were laid on the altar. Her Majesty received the sacrament, kneeling on her faldstool by the chair. Afterwards she put on her Crown, and, with her Sceptres in her hand, took her seat again upon the throne. The Archbishop of Canterbury proceeded with the Communion Service, and pronounced the final blessing. The choir sung the anthem, ‘Hallelujah! for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.’ Her Majesty then

Mount Cashell, Chichester, Wilton, Redesdale, Darnley, Dudley, Stradbroke, and Lovelace; Lords Torrington, Portman, Clonbrock, Vaux, De Tabley, Templemore, and Falkland. Of the above, five or six were minors at the time; Lord Dudley was then only Lord Ward, and the Duke of Devonshire was Earl of Burlington. Among the principal members of the then House of Commons who still survive are Sir Philip Egerton; Lord Howick, now Earl Grey; Mr W. E. Gladstone; Colonel Wilson Patten, now Lord Winmarleigh; Mr Charles R. M. Talbot; Lord G. H. Cavendish; Sir T. Fremantle, now Lord Cottesloe; Sir John Walsh, now Lord Ormathwaite; Mr R. M. Milnes, now Lord Houghton; Mr Charles P. Villiers; Mr William Cowper, now Lord Mount-Temple; Mr William Bagot, now Lord Bagot; Mr George Rushout, now Lord Northwick; Mr George S. Byng, now Earl of Strafford; Lord Leveson, now Earl Granville; Mr W. T. Egerton, now Lord Egerton; Lord Grimston, now Earl of Verulam, and his brother, Mr Edward H. Grimston; Lord Cole, now Earl of Enniskillen; Mr T. Parker, now Earl of Macclesfield; Lord Granby, now Duke of Rutland; Lord Seymour, now Duke of Somerset; Lord Maidstone, now Earl of Winchelsea; Lord Norreys, now Earl of Abingdon; Mr Shaw-Lefevre, now Lord Eversley; Sir Charles Wood, now Lord Halifax; Lord Milton, now Earl Fitzwilliam; Lord Douro, now Duke of Wellington; Lord Ernest Bruce, now Marquis of Ailesbury; Lord Ashley, now Earl of Shaftesbury; Lord Stormont, now Earl of Mansfield; Mr Arthur Kinnaid, now Lord Kinnaid; Mr C. Vivian, now Lord Vivian; Mr C. Ponsonby, now Lord De Mauley; Col. Forester, now Lord Forester; Mr W. A’Court Holmes, now Lord Heytesbury; Lord Ossulston, now Earl of Tankerville; Lord Melaund, now Earl of Minto; and Mr G. C. G. F. Berkeley, now Earl of Berkeley.

left the throne, and, attended by two Bishops and noblemen bearing the Regalia and Swords of State, passed into King Edward's Chapel, the organ playing. The Queen delivered the Sceptre with the dove to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who laid it on the altar. Her Majesty was then disrobed of her Imperial robe of State, and arrayed in her Royal robe of purple velvet, by the Lord Chamberlain. The Archbishop placed the Orb in her left hand. The Gold Spurs and St Edward's Staff were delivered by the noblemen who bore them to the Dean of Westminster, who placed them on the altar. Her Majesty then went to the west door of the Abbey, wearing her Crown, the Sceptre with the cross being in the right, and the Orb in the left hand. The Swords and Regalia were delivered to gentlemen from the Jewel Office who attended to receive them. It was about 3.45 when the Royal procession passed through the nave, in the same order as in entering, at the conclusion of the ceremony in the Abbey.

RETURN OF THE PROCESSION.

After the ceremony, and before the procession set out on its return, the line of route was traversed by parties of official persons and spectators coming from the Abbey on foot; and the motley groups and odd appearance of some individuals created much amusement. Many Peers—among them the Duke of Wellington—walked through the streets to their carriages in their robes and coronets; some covered their robes with cloaks, and wore hats. Ladies in full dress, wrapped in cloaks or veils, or only screened by parasols, were escorted by gentlemen in uniform or Court dress. Now and then a chorister in his white surplice, and a clergyman in his white canonicals, relieved the prevailing scarlet and blue. Mr Joseph Hume would not wear the Court livery, and was hissed by some

on that account, and by others for his Whiggishness. However, he was pretty well cheered too, and took the hissing good humouredly. Mr Bulwer, in his snuff-coloured Court livery and dress hat, was not recognised. O'Connell, similarly disguised, was alternately cheered and hissed by Liberals and Tories. The return of the procession, though the line was much broken, presented a more striking appearance, from the circumstance of the Queen wearing her Crown, and the Royal and noble personages wearing their coronets. The sight of the streets paved with heads, and the houses alive with spectators, was most impressive. Her Majesty bore the fatigues and excitement of the day—no slight demand upon the nerves of a delicately nurtured young lady—without exhibiting very visible signs of exhaustion. It was remarked, however, that she looked rather fatigued towards the close of the ceremony, and frequently put up her hand to her head, as if the Crown sat uneasily on it.*

* An amusing anecdote is told of Thomas Campbell, the poet, who was present at the Coronation. In his letter to the Earl Marshal, he said: 'There is a place in the Abbey called the Poet's Corner, which suggests the probability of there being room in it for a living poet.' The answer was a ticket of admission. Campbell himself relates what was perhaps the most graceful compliment offered to and delicate return ever made by Royalty. 'I was at Her Majesty's Coronation in Westminster Abbey,' he remarked to a friend; 'and she conducted herself so well, during the long and fatiguing ceremony, that I shed tears many times. On returning home, I resolved, out of pure esteem and veneration, to send her a copy of all my works. Accordingly, I had them bound up, and went personally with them to Sir Henry Wheatley, who, when he understood my errand, told me that Her Majesty made it a rule to decline presents of this kind, as it placed her under obligations which were unpleasant to her. "Say to Her Majesty, Sir Henry," I replied, "that there is not a single thing the Queen can touch with her sceptre in any of her dominions which I covet; and I therefore entreat you, in your office, to present them with my devotion as a subject." But the next day they were returned. I hesitated to open the parcel; but on doing so, I found, to my inexpressible joy, a note enclosed desiring my autograph on them. Having complied with the wish, I again transmitted the books to Her Majesty; and, in the course of a day

CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

In the evening, the Queen entertained a large dinner party at Buckingham Palace. The Duke of Wellington also gave a grand ball at Apsley House, in honour of the event of the day. By Her Majesty's command, all the theatres in London—the Italian Opera House excepted—and nearly all the other places of amusement were open in the evening gratuitously, and were filled with well behaved though rather motley audiences. The confusion incidental to an indiscriminate free admission was avoided by furnishing tickets to applicants beforehand. The Olympic and Adelphi were only partially filled, in consequence of its not generally being known that they would be open, as their season had terminated. Vauxhall Gardens were closed, because the proprietors asked £750 for the night, which was regarded as an exorbitant sum, considering that the price of admission was only a shilling. The inmates of the various prisons and workhouses were regaled with beef, pudding, and ale; the patients in the hospitals had suitable delicacies given to them; and the children at the charity schools were also feasted.* Throughout the country, the event was celebrated in some manner or other, which was locally deemed the most appropriate; and in almost the whole kingdom the day was observed as a holiday. The Metropolis itself did not lose its festive aspect for several weeks.

or two, received in return this elegant engraving, with Her Majesty's autograph, as you see below.'

* The Victoria Pudding, made to commemorate the Coronation, was composed as follows:—36lbs. suet, 15lbs. sugar, 52 lbs. flour, 32 lbs. raisins, 7lbs. Sultana ditto, 32 lbs. currants, 4 lbs. peel, 1 lb. spice, 1 lb. salt, 8 lbs. bread, 10 dozen eggs, 5 quarts milk, 5 pints of brandy, peel of 12 lemons, 12 lbs. pounded loaf sugar. The pudding weighed 2½ cwts. when cooked, was as big round as a hog's head, and was partaken of by nearly 5000 children; portions being distributed to the various countries of Europe. Louis Philippe highly approved of its flavour.

FAIR IN HYDE PARK.

The Fair in Hyde Park was the most novel, if the least dazzling part of the amusements of the day; and the preparations were more attractive than the thing itself. Hundreds of carts and wagons laden with scaffolding and tarpaulings—scores of those little ambulatory caravans, the locomotive dens of human animals and biped masters, such as one sees located on spots of waste ground in the suburbs, and the advanced guard of beer barrels and other stores of the victualling department—were assembled round the entrances of Hyde Park on Monday morning, waiting the opening of the gates at 5 o'clock; and till noon they continued to arrive in one continuous line. The space appropriated to the Fair was several acres in extent, and the plan a hollow square, formed by shows and booths for refreshment and dancing, with several rows of toy and gingerbread stalls in the interior. The spaces between the booths were ample; but the exits and entrances, excepting the one from Grosvenor Gate, were few, narrow, and inconvenient, and occasioned a great deal of unnecessary crowding and confusion. The Fair lasted four days, and was honoured with a visit from Her Majesty.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

In the evening, the illuminations were very general, and in some instances they were remarkably splendid; but in most cases it was the effect of light rather than the taste of the devices that told. 'V. R.' and crowns and stars, with wreaths and festoons, and an occasional motto, formed the staple. The opposition of gas and lamps produced the greatest variety by the contrast of the light: the gas dazzling white, like brilliants; the lamps of more rich and sober splendour, like gold and coloured

gems. The streets were crowded till long past midnight, with pedestrians and every description of conveyance, from the cab and the pony chaise to the crowded coach and the laden van.

THE FIREWORKS.

The Parks in the evening were densely thronged with people to see the fireworks. There were two displays—one in the Green Park, facing Buckingham Palace, by D'Ernst; and the other in Hyde Park, towards Cumberland Gate, by Southby. Both were extremely grand; but the one in the Green Park, being for the special gratification of the Queen, was a more choice selection, and exhibited with greater rapidity than that in Hyde Park. Her Majesty and her illustrious guests viewed the fireworks from the Palace, which was covered with gazers. The assembled multitude in and around the Parks formed a picturesque background to the dazzling display.

CORONATION EXPENSES.

A Parliamentary paper gave the total expenses of the Coronation at £69,421 1s. 10d.,* made up as follows:—

Lord Chamberlain's Department,	£14,024	12	6
Master of the Horse,	9,800	0	0
Mistress of the Robes,	3,163	12	6
Earl Marshal's Department,	1,485	9	3
Heralds' Fees,	307	0	0
Master of the Mint, for gold and silver medals,	5,000	0	0
Commissioners of Woods, &c.; Expenses of fitting up Westminster Abbey,	30,213	2	10
Expenses of illuminating public buildings,	824	16	6
Fireworks,	1,492	8	3
Opening theatres, and other amusements,	3,110	0	0
Total,	£69,421	1	10

* The Coronation expenses of George IV., which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had promised would not exceed £100,000, amounted to £238,000.

CORONATION HONOURS.

The Coronation caused several additions to be made to the English Peerage, many with titles previously enjoyed in those of Ireland and Scotland. The Earl of Mulgrave was created Marquis of Normanby; Baron King, Viscount Ockham and Earl of Lovelace; Baron Dundas, Earl of Zetland; Earl of Kintore, Baron Kintore; Viscount Lismore, Baron Lismore; Baron Rossmore, Baron Rossmore; Baron Carew, Baron Carew; the Honourable William Francis Ponsonby, Baron de Mauley; Sir John Wrottesley, Baron Wrottesley; Charles Hanbury Tracey, Baron Sudeley; Paul Methuen Baron Methuen, Baron Methuen; Marquis of Carmarthen, Baron Osborne; and Earl Bruce, Baron Bruce. Twenty-nine Baronets were created, among whom were George Earl Lytton Bulwer and John Frederick William Herschel, who ably represented the claims of literature and science. Knighthood was also liberally conferred, and there were extensive promotions in every branch of the Queen's naval and military service, as well as in that of the East India Company.

Ball at Buckingham Palace.

Monday, July 2.

Her Majesty gave a grand ball at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen at a Christening.

Wednesday, July 4.

Her Majesty was present at the christening of the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. The Queen stood as godmother to the child, this being the first time Her Majesty had honoured any of her subjects in this manner.*

* The child died on Wednesday, January 19, 1839.

The New Coinage.

The Parliamentary Grant to the Duke of Sussex.

Friday, July 6.

A proclamation appeared in the *Gazette* respecting the new coinage. The only novelty was the appearance of a new gold coin of the value of £5.

The House of Commons, by a majority of 98 against 48, rejected a motion for an address to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to take into consideration the Parliamentary allowance granted to the Duke of Sussex, with a view to recommending that an addition should be made to it.

Military Review in Hyde Park.

Monday, July 16.

A grand military review took place in Hyde Park, in the presence of the Queen, the members of the Royal Family, the Duke of Wellington, Marshal Soult (his brave and skilful antagonist in the Peninsula, but who had represented the French Government and people at the Coronation of the Queen), nearly all Her Majesty's Ministers, and a vast assembly of spectators. The troops on the ground numbered about 6000, and comprised—in cavalry, the 1st and 2d Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the 10th Hussars, and the 12th Lancers; in infantry, the 1st and 3d battalions of the Grenadier Guards, the 1st and 2d of the Scotch Fusiliers; the same of the Rifle Brigade; in artillery, three troops of the Royal Horse, having two guns each; and three batteries of Field Artillery. When Her Majesty, with a numerous suite, appeared on the ground, each regiment marched past her in slow time, the cavalry in close column, the infantry at quarter distance, after which the evolutions of a battle were performed; finally, both lines advanced in parade

order, and saluted. Marshal Soult had scarcely entered the Park when his stirrup broke; and on sending for another to the saddlers to the Ordnance, they forwarded a pair that had been used by the Emperor Napoleon. The Marshal was loudly cheered both on entering and leaving the Park.

Issue of Shillings.

Saturday, Aug. 18.

The first issue of shillings, with the impress of Her Majesty upon them, was made from the Mint.

London to Windsor.

Forcible Presentation of a Petition.

Tuesday, Aug. 21.

The Queen and Court removed from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle.

As Her Majesty was passing through the Triumphal Arch, at the entrance of the Green Park, facing Apsley House, on her way to Windsor, a man in the crowd threw a letter into the Royal carriage with such force as to strike the Queen in the face. Her Majesty did not appear at all alarmed, and the carriage passed on. A constable seized the man, and took him to the station house in Gardner's Lane. He was an Irishman, who had been in the army, and complained that he had somehow been defrauded of several hundred pounds.

King and Queen of the Belgians.

Tuesday, Sept. 4.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to Her Majesty.

Military Review at Windsor.

Monday, Sept. 17.

Her Majesty reviewed the Regiment of Royal Horse Guards (Blue), the 10th Royal Hussars, and the Grenadier

Guards in the Little Park, Windsor. The Queen appeared on horseback in the Windsor uniform, wearing the badge and ribbon of the Order of the Garter. King Leopold, in a Field Marshal's uniform, rode on her right, and Lord Hill, Commander of the Forces, on her left hand, followed by the Duke of Wellington and Lord Palmerston.

King and Queen of the Belgians.

Thursday, Sept. 20.

The King and Queen of the Belgians took their departure from Windsor Castle, on their return to the Continent.

Court and Privy Council.

Thursday, Nov. 29.

Her Majesty drove to Buckingham Palace from Windsor; and after holding a Court and Privy Council, the Queen returned to Windsor Castle.

Windsor to Brighton.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent left Windsor Castle at 10.30 a.m., for the Pavilion, at Brighton, where they arrived at 4.20 p.m. The Royal arrival was announced by the firing of guns, the ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of loyalty. The north part of the town was rendered almost impassable by the crowd of inhabitants and carriages.

1839.

Brighton to Buckingham Palace.

Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The Queen and Court returned from Brighton to Buckingham Palace.

Exhibition of Wild Animals on the Stage.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

In the evening, the Queen visited Drury Lane Theatre, this being the third visit since Her Majesty's return from Brighton. Mr Van Amburgh gave his exhibition of wild animals in the Royal presence; and after the performance of the evening was over, and the house empty, the Queen and her suite, attended by Mr Bunn, were conducted to the stage, where the process of feeding the beasts was exhibited by Mr Van Amburgh and his assistants. Mr Van Amburgh had previously intimated to the Lord Chamberlain, that if Her Majesty pleased, he would enter the cage, and remain there while the beasts were feeding; but an intimation was given that the Queen preferred witnessing the natural fierceness of the beasts unaided by their tamer. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express her satisfaction at these unprecedented exhibitions, and put a variety of questions to Mr Van Amburgh through the Lord Chamberlain. The books of the theatre were searched to see if there was a similar Royal visit to the stage on record; but this appeared to be the first occasion such an honour had been known.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The Queen again went to Drury Lane Theatre in State ; and by Her Majesty's command the lions formed part of the evening's entertainment.

Opening of Parliament.

Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Queen drove in State to the House of Lords, and in person opened the third session of Her Majesty's first Parliament.

Confirmation of Princess Augusta.

Saturday, March 23.

Her Majesty was present at the confirmation of Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, in the Chapel Royal, St James's, by the Bishop of London.

Entertainment by the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Wednesday, April 24.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President of the Council, entertained Her Majesty at Lansdowne House.

Grand Duke Alexander and Prince William Henry of the Netherlands.

Friday, May 3.

The Hereditary Grand Duke Alexander (afterwards Emperor) of Russia and Prince William Henry of the Netherlands, with a large suite, arrived in London on a visit.

Resignation of the Melbourne Ministry.

Tuesday, May 7.

The Ministry of Lord Melbourne, after obtaining the very small majority of five on a question of importance with regard to the government of Jamaica, resigned office ; and on the recommendation of the retiring Premier, Her Majesty sent for the Duke of Wellington to assist her in the formation of a Government. By

the advice of the Duke, the Queen sent for Sir Robert Peel, and entrusted to him the formation of a new Administration.

Munificent Act of the Grand Duke Alexander.

Wednesday, May 8.

The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia visited the Tot-hill Fields House of Correction, and inspected every part of the prison most minutely, remaining nearly an hour and a half. When about to leave, His Imperial Highness requested the Governor to furnish him with the list of debtors in this prison, all of whom were confined for sums under £5. This was done; and the various amounts due by each prisoner were paid by the Grand Duke, and the debtors instantly discharged, very much to their gratification and astonishment.

The Bedchamber Plot.

Thursday, May 9.

Sir Robert Peel having undertaken the formation of a new Cabinet, delivered to Her Majesty a list of the principal members of his intended Ministry; and in doing so, he thought it necessary to ask, as a public evidence of the Queen's confidence, the dismissal of certain ladies related to members of the late Ministry, and holding high appointments in Her Majesty's Household.

Friday, May 10.

Her Majesty wrote to Sir Robert Peel that, 'having considered the proposal made to her yesterday by Sir Robert Peel, to remove the Ladies of her Bedchamber, cannot consent to a course which she conceives to be contrary to usage, and is repugnant to her feelings.' In

consequence of this decision, Sir Robert abandoned the attempt to construct a Ministry.*

Recall of Lord Melbourne.

Saturday, May 11.

Lord Melbourne was recalled by Her Majesty, and he and his late colleagues agreed to resume their places.

Birthday Celebration.

Friday, May 24.

Her Majesty's first birthday celebration since her accession was observed in London with very marked demonstrations of loyalty. In the morning, merry peals were rung by the church bells in every part of the Metropolis. The shipping below London Bridge made a grand display of flags, and at noon the Park and Tower guns fired Royal salutes.

The Queen held a drawing room at St James's Palace. The principal Knights of the several orders of Knighthood wore their respective collars, and the Cabinet Ministers and the Officers of the Royal Household appeared in their full dress costume. Her Majesty and suite went in their carriages from Buckingham Palace, with an escort of the Life Guards. The drawing room was very numerous and brilliantly attended, the entire suite of State rooms being filled with the nobility and gentry an hour after the doors had been opened for their reception. A number of State dinner parties were given in the evening, and the illuminations were numerous and on a scale of great brilliancy.

* Though the Whig Ministers were blamed for upholding Her Majesty in her opposition to Sir Robert Peel, the Queen herself was rather admired by the people generally for her natural and outspoken sincerity, and for having defeated the 'Bedchamber Plot,' as it was called.

Windsor to London.

Thursday, May 30.

The Queen and Court removed from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace.

Royal Rebuke to the Peers.

Thursday, July 11.

In answer to a resolution for an address to the Crown to rescind an order in Council appointing an Educational Committee, the Queen mildly rebuked the Peers for insinuating that Her Majesty was inattentive to the interests of the Established Church, or disposed to treat with neglect the advice of the House of Lords.

Duke of Somerset.

Wednesday, July 24.

Her Majesty honoured the Duke and Duchess of Somerset with her presence at a *fête* given by their Graces at Wimbledon.

Prorogation of Parliament.

Wednesday, Aug. 11.

Her Majesty drove in State to the House of Lords, and prorogued Parliament in person.

King and Queen of the Belgians.

Friday, Aug. 30.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Windsor Castle, on a visit to Her Majesty.

Duchess of Gloucester.

Tuesday, Sept. 17.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians and the Duchess of Kent, went to Bagshot Park, on a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester, returning to Windsor in the afternoon.

Present to Her Majesty.

Saturday, Sept. 28.

Two beautiful little Arabian ponies, a present to the Queen from Her Majesty's Consul at Tripoli, arrived at Windsor Castle.

Princes Ernest and Albert.

Thursday, Oct. 10.

Prince Ernest and Prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg, arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to Her Majesty.

Royal Debts.

Friday, Oct. 11.

The Queen having paid all the debts of her late father, the creditors, through Sir Henry Wheatley, presented an address to Her Majesty, expressing their gratitude for this act of Royal justice and liberality.

An Insane Suitor.

Sunday, Oct. 13.

James Bryan, a native of Ayrshire, and a person of weak intellect, presented himself at Windsor Castle as a suitor for the hand of Her Majesty.

Betrothal of Her Majesty.

Tuesday, Oct. 15.

The Queen informed Prince Albert of Her Majesty's intention as to her marriage.

Princes Ernest and Albert.

Monday, Oct. 21.

Prince Ernest and Prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg, had a day's sport with Her Majesty's Staghounds, the meet taking place at the double gates in Windsor Park at 9 a.m.

Present to Her Majesty.

Tuesday, Oct. 22.

Her Majesty received two handsome Arabian mares, each with a foal at her foot, as a present from the Imaum of Muscat.

Military Review at Windsor.

Friday, Oct. 25.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, both mounted on horseback, attended a review of the 2d Life Guards and of the Rifle Corps in Windsor Park.

Princes Ernest and Albert.

Thursday, Nov. 14.

Prince Ernest and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle on their return to Coburg.

Windsor to London.

Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The Queen and Court removed from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace.

Declaration of the Queen's Intended Marriage.**London to Windsor.**

Saturday, Nov. 23.

A special meeting of the Privy Council was held at Buckingham Palace, at which Her Majesty declared her intention to ally herself in marriage with Prince Albert. The Queen emphatically declared her belief that the alliance would, 'by the blessing of God, secure her domestic happiness, and serve the best interests of her country.'

After holding this Council, the Queen returned to Windsor Castle.

**Extraordinary Intrusion into Buckingham Palace—
'The Boy Jones.'**

Thursday, Dec. 13.

At an early hour in the morning, a boy, who at first gave his name as Edward Cotton, but which afterwards proved to be false, was discovered secreted in one of the apartments of Buckingham Palace. The youthful inter-loper was handed over to the custody of the police.

Friday, Dec. 14.

The intruder found in Buckingham Palace was brought before a Magistrate for examination. The following is a newspaper account of the proceedings :—

Edward Cotton, a boy about 13 years of age, who had the appearance of a chimney sweep, was brought before Mr White, the Magistrate at the Queen Square Office, charged with being found concealed in the New Palace, and with stealing a sword and other articles, the property of Her Majesty.

WILLIAM COX, porter at the Equerries' entrance, stated that, a few minutes before 5 o'clock on the previous morning, he was sitting in his room, which adjoins the hall, when he saw a boy, having the appearance of a sweep, half open his door, and look round the apartment. Witness asked what chimney he had come to sweep ; but the boy made no reply, and ran away. This alarmed witness, who immediately gave information to the police. As he was returning along the passage, he saw a sword, linen, and other articles made up into a bundle, and placed there as if for the purpose of speedy removal. On the prisoner's person being searched, there were found two letters, one being directed to Her Majesty, and the other to Sir Charles Murray. There were also two books belonging to Mr Groom, the valet to Sir Charles Murray, a wafer-stamp, and other articles of trifling value. It appeared that most of the articles were the property of Sir Charles and his servant, and the apartments occupied by the honourable gentleman were inspected, to see if anything more valuable had been taken away. The bed was found to be in confusion, the sheets being covered

with soot, as if a person had lain in it with sooty clothes. The curtains were also sooty, as was likewise some of the furniture. Sir Charles was at present in attendance upon the Queen.

JAMES STONE, 81 B, stated that, having arrested the prisoner, he found hid in the bed in Sir Charles Murray's apartment, a pot of bear's grease, to which, from the appearance of the prisoner's hair, he had copiously helped himself.

Mr WHITE then asked the prisoner who and what he was, and how he could account for the situation in which he had been found.

The PRISONER, who is an intelligent, and appears to be a tolerably well educated boy, said—I came from Hertfordshire in the month of December last, and was let into the Palace by a man dressed in fustian.

Mr WHITE—Why did this man let you in ?

PRISONER—Oh, I can't account for that.

Mr WHITE—Do you mean to say you have been in the Palace previously to this ?

PRISONER—Yes, and a very comfortable place I've found it. I used to hide behind the furniture and up the chimneys in the day-time ; when night came, I walked about, went into the kitchen, and got my food. I have seen the Queen and her Ministers in council, and have heard all they have said.

Mr WHITE—Do you mean to say you have worn but one shirt all the time ?

PRISONER—Yes ; when it was dirty, I washed it out at night in the kitchen—(laughter). The apartment I like best is the drawing room—(loud laughter).

Mr WHITE—You have not told me from what town you come, or if you have any relations.

PRISONER—I came from the city of Hertford, and I lived with Mr H. Cotton, shoemaker, and a householder there.

Mr WHITE—Is he any relation ?

PRISONER—Only my father—(laughter).

Mr WHITE—You are not a sweep, are you ?

PRISONER—Oh, no ; it's only my face and hands are dirty ; that's from sleeping in the chimneys. I do not know the names of any of the servants, but I know my way all over the Palace, and have been all over it, the Queen's apartments and all. The Queen is very fond of politics.

Mr WHITE said he should remand the prisoner until Wednesday, and directed that the police should lose no time in collecting information as to who the prisoner was, and as to the truth of his statement, which to him appeared teeming with improbabilities.*

The prisoner, who evidently seemed to think the whole proceeding as good fun, was then removed from the bar.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.

When the youth was again brought before the Magistrate for further examination, it appeared that the account which the lad had previously given of himself was a tissue of falsehoods. Mr Thomas Griffiths, of Coventry Street, Haymarket, said that the prisoner had entered his service as an errand boy in the month of August, but had left him without notice on the Tuesday previous. His real name was Edward Jones; his father was a tailor in Bell Yard, York Street; and he was 16 years old. The lad had often said he would go to the Palace, and see the grand staircase. Evidence was then given to make out a case of theft against the prisoner, and he was committed for trial.†

* The *Morning Post* stated that the lad made 'still more extraordinary statements,' which that newspaper could not print.

† For further escapades of 'the Boy Jones,' see under date March 16, 1841.

1840.

Windsor to London.

Friday, Jan. 10.

The Queen and Court removed from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace.

Honours to Prince Albert.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Viscount Torrington and the Hon. Colonel Grey sailed from Dover, charged with the mission of investing Prince Albert with the insignia of the Garter, and afterwards escorting His Highness and his suite to England. The splendid garter was a present from Her Majesty, and had been prepared with extraordinary care.

Opening of Parliament.

Announcement of Her Majesty's Marriage.

Thursday, Jan. 16.

Her Majesty drove in State to the House of Lords, for the purpose of opening the session of Parliament. Extraordinary interest was manifested in this ceremony from the fact having been made known that Her Majesty was to make a formal announcement of her intended marriage. The Queen was enthusiastically cheered in her progress to and from the Houses of Parliament, and there was a large and brilliant assemblage of Peers. In her speech from the throne, Her Majesty intimated her intended marriage as follows :—

‘MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—Since you have last assembled, I have announced my intention of allying myself in marriage with the Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. I humbly implore that the Divine blessing may prosper this union, and render it conducive to the interests of the people, as well as my own domestic happiness ; and it will be to me a source of the most lively satisfaction to find the resolution I have taken approved of by my Parliament. The constant proofs I have received of your attachment to my person and family, persuade me that you will enable me to provide for such an establishment as may appear suitable to the rank of the Prince and the dignity of the Crown.’

In the discussion which followed in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel, the leader of the Opposition, said that Her Majesty had the ‘singular good fortune to be able to gratify her private feelings, while she performs her public duty, and to obtain the best guarantee for happiness by contracting an alliance founded on affection.’

Naturalisation of Prince Albert.

Friday, Jan. 24.

The Royal Assent was given to the Naturalisation Exhibition Bill of Prince Albert.

Grant to Prince Albert.

Monday, Jan. 27.

The House of Commons went into Committee to consider the proposal to grant Prince Albert an annual sum of £50,000. The grant was opposed by Mr Joseph Hume, on the ground of economy, but an amendment he proposed to reduce the amount to £21,000 was negatived by 305 to 38. Another amendment, proposed by Colonel Sibthorpe, reducing the sum to £30,000, was carried by 262 against 158.

Her Majesty's Debts.

Tuesday, Jan. 28.

In the House of Commons, Mr Palmer observed that a rumour had gone abroad that Her Majesty had incurred debts beyond the amount of her allowance; and he asked if that was the fact, and also if Parliament was to be called upon to contribute towards the expenses of the approaching Royal nuptials. Lord John Russell replied that he had only that morning heard that such reports were in circulation, and could say that they were entirely unfounded.

Royal Clemency to Chartists.

Saturday, Feb. 1.

Her Majesty, in compliance with numerous petitions, commuted into transportation for life the sentence of death which had been passed upon Frost, Williams, and Jones, the three Chartists, for high treason.

Prince Albert.

Thursday, Feb. 6.

Prince Albert received the title of 'His Royal Highness' by patent from the Queen.

Saturday, Feb. 8.

Prince Albert was appointed a Field Marshal in the British army. His Royal Highness arrived at Buckingham Palace to be married to the Queen.

Royal Wedding Gifts.

Sunday, Feb. 9.

Prince Albert presented to the Queen, as his wedding gift, a beautiful sapphire and diamond brooch; and Her Majesty presented the Prince with the Star and Badge of the Garter, and the Garter itself set in diamonds.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Monday, Feb. 10.

The marriage of Her Majesty with His Royal Highness Prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, was performed with befitting ceremony in the Chapel Royal, St James's Palace. An event so novel as this—more than a century having elapsed since the nuptials of a reigning Queen of this country were celebrated—would have been sufficient, independent of the magnificence and splendour of the celebration, and the youth of the Sovereign, to engage the universal attention and interest of the nation.

LONDON IN THE MORNING.

As soon as the morning light dawned, 'the busy hum of men' arose from the vast Metropolis and its populous suburbs. The cannons' roar saluted the opening day; and as the hastening crowds moved towards the chief point of attraction—the line of road through which the Royal procession was to pass—they beheld, on each side of the way, the houses adorned with various ornamental devices. Flags waved from lines suspended across the streets, or fluttered against the staffs erected for the occasion on the roofs of the most prominent houses, as well as on every tower and spire. In several places in Lambeth, Southwark, the Tower Hamlets, and the City Road, mimic masts were set up, having their stays decorated, after the manner of ships in gala dress, with the flags of all nations prettily intermingled with 'True Lovers' Knots' and festoons of white roses. The ships upon the river were also decorated in an appropriate manner.

WAITING FOR THE ROYAL BRIDE.

In St James's Park, the area in front of Buckingham Palace and the avenue leading thence to the garden entrance of St James's were densely thronged before 8 o'clock; and the rain which fell about that time caused no sensible diminution of the crowds, which steadily increased. About 11 o'clock, the cessation of the rain allowed the vast assemblage of people to avail themselves of the arrangements which the police had made, and steadily preserved the whole morning, to give every one a fair chance of enjoying the sight, for the sake of which not a little fatigue and inconvenience had been undergone. At length the long protracted but patient expectation of the assembled myriads was worked up to the highest point of desire by the premonitory sounds of the Queen's departure from Buckingham Palace. The noise of many drums, the brazen throats of signal guns, and the clang of martial trumpets had scarcely ceased their loud announcement, when the State carriage in which Her Majesty rode issued from the marble portal. The troops presented arms as the Queen passed; the bands performed the National Anthem, and the Royal *cortège* moved forwards, Her Majesty bowing repeatedly in acknowledgment of the enthusiastic greetings of her subjects.

FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE TO ST JAMES'S PALACE.

About a quarter before 12, the first procession of carriages issued from the Palace court-yard, through the Triumphal Arch. They contained the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the father of Prince Albert; also the hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg, his brother; and His Royal Highness himself, escorted by a guard of honour. Nothing could exceed the splendour and anima-

tion of the scene which the Palace presented at the moment when the Royal Bride was escorted to the State carriage. Crowds of gentlemen were ranged along the parapets, and the balconies were filled with elegantly dressed ladies of title and fashion. Every eye was directed to the State carriage; and as soon as it was in motion, the sounds of loud cheering and the strains of the National Anthem rent the air; while on every side the waving of hats and handkerchiefs greeted Her Majesty as she left the court-yard to proceed to the Chapel Royal. The Dukes of Cambridge and Sussex, the Duchess of Kent, and Lord Melbourne were recognised, and were loudly cheered. The procession passed on to the garden entrance of St James's Palace, by which Her Majesty proceeded, up the grand staircase, to the Queen's closet, or Privy Council Chamber, immediately behind the Throne Room, where she remained till the order of the procession was arranged in front of the throne, of which Her Majesty received notice from the Lord Chamberlain. This occupied nearly half an hour, during which the cheering continued on the outside of the Palace with unabated vehemence.

THE COLONNADE.

Shortly after 9 o'clock, the seats in the colonnade began to be taken possession of; and ere many minutes had elapsed, few seats remained unoccupied, although there was an occasional arrival down to 11 o'clock. At this hour the scene presented an appearance of extreme animation, the greater portion of the assembled company being elegantly and brilliantly dressed ladies. The most conspicuous dresses were of light blue relieved with white; light green also intermingled with white, amber, crimson, purple, fawn, stone, and a considerable number

were white robes. Every lady exhibited a wedding favour, some of which were admirable specimens of a refined taste. Comparatively few of the nobility or great Officers of State entered the Chapel by the colonnade or Royal entrance; but amongst that number were Earl Fitzwilliam and Earl Spencer, the Earl and Countess of Carlisle, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Marquis of Westminster, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of London. The Duke of Wellington also passed through the colonnade, and was warmly cheered.

THE CHAPEL.

Two galleries, supported by cast iron pillars, stretched east and west the entire length of the Chapel. On the floor, placed longitudinally, were two pews on each side of the Chapel, set apart for the chief nobility, and those who took part in the procession. The galleries, east and west, from both sides of the altar to the Royal closet, were occupied—the upper end, on the right, by Cabinet Ministers and their ladies; on the left, by the ladies and officers of Her Majesty's Household. Below the choir, on the right, and in the galleries opposite, usually appropriated as Royal closets, the walls of the building were thrown out, and six benches fitted up for the accommodation of Peers, Peeresses, and other distinguished spectators. The Royal closet was assigned to Ambassadors and their ladies, five rows of seats, elevated one above the other, having been erected for their accommodation. The whole of the seats in the Chapel were stuffed, covered with crimson cloth, and elegantly ornamented with gold fringe. On the communion table was displayed a vast quantity of gold plate, including six salvers—one of gigantic

dimensions—two ponderous and rich vases, four flagons, four communion cups, and two lofty and magnificent candelabra. In front of the communion table were placed four handsome chairs of State, gilt, and covered with crimson silk velvet, each of different construction, and varying in elevation, according to the dignity of their intended occupants. The highest, largest in size, and most costly in workmanship, was appropriated to Her Majesty, and was placed somewhat to the right of the centre. That on the opposite side, immediately on Her Majesty's right hand, was set apart for Prince Albert. Before these chairs, which were placed about six feet outside the rail, footstools were set of corresponding structure and decoration. There were also faldstools for Her Majesty and Prince Albert, on which to kneel at the altar. The *tout ensemble*, both as regards the extension, decoration, and entire arrangements of the interior, completely harmonised with the original design and construction of the Chapel—simplicity and elegance, not show or gaudiness, being the uniform characteristic.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALBERT.

Prince Albert's procession, which moved first, was formed in the Throne Room; and at 12.30, the sound of trumpets and drums announced that His Royal Highness was approaching the Chapel. All present rose; and in a few minutes the Prince, attired in the uniform of a British Field Marshal, and wearing the insignia of the Order of the Garter, entered the Chapel. His Royal Highness was supported by His Serene Highness the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and the hereditary Prince, his brother. The father and brother of the Royal Bridegroom were also welcomed with the utmost cordiality on making their

appearance. The procession of the Royal Bridegroom was formed as follows :—

Drums and Trumpets.

Sergeant Trumpeter.

Master of the Ceremonies.

The Bridegroom's Gentleman of Honour, between two Heralds.

Vice-Chamberlain of Her

Lord Chamberlain of Her

Majesty's Household.

Majesty's Household.

PRINCE ALBERT,

Wearing the Collar of the Order of the Garter,

Supported by His

Serene Highness the Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha

And the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha,

Each attended by Officers of their suite—namely,

Count Holowrath, Baron Alvensleben, and Baron de Lowenfels.

On reaching the Chapel Royal, the drums and trumpets filed off without the door; and the procession advancing, His Royal Highness was conducted to the seat provided for him on the left of the altar. His Royal Highness walked up the aisle, and repeatedly bowed to the Peers in the body of the Chapel. Having reached the *haut pas*, His Royal Highness affectionately kissed the hand of the Queen Dowager, and then bowed to the Archbishops and Dean. Immediately upon his entrance, a voluntary was performed on the organ by Sir George Smart. Meanwhile His Royal Highness entered into conversation with the Queen Dowager, until the trumpets and drums announced the moving of the Queen's procession.

THE QUEEN'S PROCESSION.

After having conducted Prince Albert to the altar, the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain quitted the Royal Bridegroom for the purpose of conducting the Queen to the altar. In a few minutes, that which was denominated the Queen's procession was announced by

a flourish of trumpets and drums as having been put in motion. The procession passed through the colonnade up to the Chapel doors in the subjoined order:—

Drums and Trumpets.
Sergeant Trumpeter.
Knight Marshal.
Pursuivants.
Heralds.
Pages of Honour.

Equerry in Waiting.	Equerry in Waiting.
Groom in Waiting.	Lord in Waiting.
Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household.	Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household.
The Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household.	
Norroy King of Arms.	Clarenceux King of Arms.
Lord Privy Seal.	Lord President of the Council.
Two Sergeants-at-Arms.	Two Sergeants-at-Arms.
Lord High Chancellor.	
Senior Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter.	
Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter, and to the Sword of State.	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.
The Earl Marshal.	
Her Royal Highness the Princess SOPHIA MATILDA of Gloucester.	
Princess MARY of Cambridge.	
Princess AUGUSTA of Cambridge.	
Prince GEORGE of Cambridge.	
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE, Attended by a Lady of Her Royal Highness's Household.	
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT, Attended by a Lady of Her Royal Highness's Household.	
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of GLOUCESTER, Attended by a Lady of Her Royal Highness's Household.	
Her Royal Highness Princess AUGUSTA, Attended by a Lady of Her Royal Highness's Household.	
His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Attended by a Gentleman of His Royal Highness's Household.	
His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, Attended by a Gentleman of His Royal Highness's Household.	

Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.	THE SWORD OF STATE borne by Lord Viscount MELBOURNE.	Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.
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THE QUEEN,

WEARING THE COLLARS OF HER ORDERS.

Her Majesty's Train borne by the following twelve

Unmarried Ladies :—

Lady ADELAIDE PAGET,	Lady CAROLINE AMELIA GOR-
Lady SARAH FREDERICA CARO-	DON LENNOX,
LINE VILLIERS,	Lady ELIZABETH ANNA GEOR-
Lady FRANCES ELIZABETH	GIANA DOROTHEA HOWARD,
COWPER,	Lady IDA HAY,
Lady ELIZABETH WEST,	Lady CATHERINE LUCY WILHEL-
Lady MARY AUGUSTA FREDER-	MINA STANHOPE,
ICA GRIMSTON,	Lady JANE HARRIET BOUVERIE,
Lady ELEANORA CAROLINA	Lady MARY CHARLOTTE
PAGET,	HOWARD,

Assisted by the Groom of the Robes.

Master of the Horse,	Mistress of the Robes,
The Earl of ALBEMARLE, G.C.H.	The Duchess of SUTHERLAND.

LADIES OF THE BEDCHAMBER.

The Marchioness of NORMANBY,	The Duchess of BEDFORD,
The Countess of CHARLEMONT,	The Countess of SANDWICH,
The Dowager Lady LYTTLETON,	The Countess of BURLINGTON,
The Lady PORTMAN,	The Lady BARHAM.

MAIDS OF HONOUR.

The Hon. HARRIET PITT,

The Hon. AMELIA MURRAY,	The Hon. CAROLINE COCKS,
The Hon. HENRIETTA ANSON,	The Hon. MATILDA PAGET,
The Hon. HARRIET LISTER,	The Hon. SARAH CAVENDISH.

WOMEN OF THE BEDCHAMBER.

Lady HARRIET CLIVE,	Viscountess FORBES,
Lady CHARLOTTE COPLEY,	Lady CAROLINE BARRINGTON,
Hon. Mrs BRAND,	Lady GARDINER,

The Hon. Mrs CAMPBELL.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards.	GOLD STICK.	Captain of the Band of Gentlemen- at-Arms.
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Keeper of the Privy Seals.

Six Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Six Yeomen of the Guard to close the procession.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock, a flourish of trumpets and drums announced Her Majesty's approach ; upon which every individual in the Chapel rose, and the most perfect silence reigned throughout the sacred edifice. As Her Majesty entered the Chapel, a band of music, placed outside, performed the National Anthem. Upon Her Majesty arriving at the entrance to the Chapel, the drums and trumpets filed off. The Gentlemen-at-arms remained outside the Chapel door, in the ante-chapel, during the ceremony. The Yeomen of the Guard remained at the foot of the staircase, in the ante-chapel, during the ceremony. The respective persons composing the procession were conducted to the places provided for them—the Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal to the seats provided for them on the *haut pas* ; and the several ladies attendant upon the Queen to the seats provided near Her Majesty's person. The Queen wore a magnificent lace robe and veil of exquisite workmanship. The only ornament on her head was a wreath of orange flowers and a small diamond pin, by which the nuptial veil was fastened to her hair. Her train was of white satin, with a deep fringe of lace ; and a newspaper account of the ceremony records that Her Majesty 'looked the impersonification of dignity, gentleness, and love as she advanced up the aisle to the altar.' The appearance of the Chapel at this moment was extremely animated. The pursuivants, heralds, pages, and other attendants, all of whom wore wedding favours, occupied the lower part of the aisle ; while the background was filled up by officers of the Guards on duty, who were grouped in a compact body, as far as they could reach, till their waving plumes and steel corslets

were lost in the distance. Immediately around the Queen's chair were Her Majesty's twelve Maids of Honour, attired in white ; while in the centre sat Her Majesty, 'the leading star of every eye,' Prince Albert standing on her right, and the Duchess of Kent on her left. A little further to the left stood the Duke of Sussex, Lord Melbourne, the Lord Chancellor, and the other great Officers of State.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The Archbishop of Canterbury having advanced to the rails, the Queen and Prince Albert approached him, and the service commenced. The form as prescribed by the ritual of the Church of England was strictly observed in all particulars.* Her Majesty and the Prince gave the responses in a very audible tone. When it came to that part of the service in which the minister says, 'Wilt thou have this woman?' &c., the Archbishop said, addressing the Prince, 'Albert, wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?' The Prince, in an audible voice, replied, 'I will.' The Archbishop then, addressing Her Majesty, said, 'Victoria, wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?' The Queen, in a firm voice, responded, 'I will.' The other parts of the ceremony, as already stated, were strictly in accordance with the forms of the Church of England. Her Majesty repeated the words, 'love, honour, and obey,' in a very audible manner. During the service, the anthem, 'Blessed be the Lord God of Israel,' was performed ; and at the conclusion, the anthem, 'God be merciful to us and bless us.' During the whole time

* Her Majesty subsequently presented to each of the clergy engaged in the ceremony of the Royal nuptials a copy of the Holy Scriptures, magnificently bound in purple and gold, as a token of her gracious favour. There was an inscription in each, declaratory of the origin of the present, in the autograph of the Bishop of London.

the ceremony was being read, the Royal Family and all present remained standing. Her Majesty was observed to look frequently at Prince Albert, who was standing at her side. In fact, she scarcely ever took her eyes off him till she left the Chapel. It was a matter of general remark, that Her Majesty went through the service in a most composed and dignified manner. A slight nervousness which was apparent when the Queen first entered the Chapel soon left her, and in a few minutes she seemed in possession of her usual spirits. The ceremony concluded at 1.30.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the several members of the Royal Family who had occupied places around the altar returned to take up their positions in the procession. On passing Her Majesty, they all offered their congratulations; and the Duke of Sussex, after shaking the Queen by the hand in a manner which appeared to have little ceremony, but with cordiality in it, affectionately kissed her cheek. After all had passed, with the exception of the Royal Bride and Bridegroom, Her Majesty stepped hastily across to the other side of the altar, where the Queen Dowager was standing, and kissed her. Prince Albert then took Her Majesty's hand, and the Royal pair left the Chapel, all the spectators standing.* While the procession was passing down the aisle, Her Majesty spoke frequently to the Earl of Uxbridge, who was on her right hand, apparently giving directions as to the order of the procession. It retired from the Chapel in the same State and form as it had entered, Her Majesty and her illustrious

* Amongst other detailed particulars given in some of the London newspapers respecting the Royal Bride and Bridegroom was the following personal item:—'The relative statures of the Queen and Prince Albert are stated to be 4 feet 8 inches and 5 feet 11 inches.'

Consort walking hand in hand, and acknowledging with gracious smiles the cheers with which the walls of the ancient Palace now re-echoed.

THE ATTESTATION.

On reaching the Throne Room, the form of attestation took place, when the Queen and Prince Albert signed the marriage register, which was attested by the members of the Royal Family and Officers of State present.

RETURN TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Having remained a short time in the Royal closet, the Queen and the Prince returned in the same carriage from the Royal Garden of St James's to Buckingham Palace; and the generous greeting which burst from the crowds, whose numbers the pelting rain had not diminished, seemed to be in a great measure addressed to the ear of Prince Albert, who acknowledged the kindness evidently with deep feeling.

DEPARTURE FOR WINDSOR.

At the conclusion of the wedding breakfast, the Queen retired to prepare for her departure for Windsor, whither she was accompanied by Prince Albert and a very limited suite. The domestic servants had previously set out for the Castle, to be in readiness to receive Her Majesty and Consort. Splendid banners, with appropriate mottoes and inscriptions, were exhibited at various points along the line of route—at Hammersmith, Chiswick, Brentford, and Hounslow. At Windsor there were similar demonstrations of joy and affection from the windows of the houses. At the entrance of the town, and at the turn of the road near the church there were triumphal arches, under which the *cortège* passed, amidst the loud acclamations of the assembled multitude.

MARRIAGE REJOICINGS.

Throughout the whole kingdom, the marriage of the Sovereign was celebrated with much loyalty. During the day, in all the principal towns and villages, flags and banners were displayed, bells were rung, dinners were provided for the poor, and there were numerous festive gatherings of various kinds, at which the health of the Royal Bride and Bridegroom was duly honoured. In the evening, there were displays of fireworks and splendid illuminations.

EXPENSES OF THE MARRIAGE.

The amount defrayed out of the public funds for the expense of Her Majesty's marriage was £9226; which was made up as follows :—

Altering the Chapel Royal of St James's,	£4708
Illuminating the Public Offices, ...	680
Opening the Theatres, ...	2115
Expenses incurred in the Journey of Prince Albert to this country, ...	1723
Total, ...	£9226

Congratulatory Addresses.

Tuesday, February 18.

The Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, for the reception of congratulatory addresses from the Houses of Parliament on the auspicious occasion of Her Majesty's marriage. Both addresses were very numerous attended by Members of either House. The Queen returned a most gracious answer to each address.

Tuesday, February 25.

Her Majesty again held a Court at Buckingham Palace for the reception of addresses upon the throne; when addresses were presented from the London clergy, the University of Cambridge, and the Society of Friends, on

the occasion of the Queen's marriage. Addresses were also presented to Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent.

State Visit to the Theatre.

Wednesday, February 26.

The Queen and Prince Albert visited Drury Lane Theatre in State, this being Her Majesty's first public appearance since her marriage. The Royal couple received a most enthusiastic welcome.

Departure of Wedding Guests.

Friday, February 28.

The Duke of Coburg—who, along with the Hereditary Prince, had accompanied Prince Albert to England, and was present at the Royal marriage—left England with his son on their return to Germany.

More Congratulatory Addresses.

Tuesday, March 3.

The Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, for the reception of addresses on her marriage. The Duke of Wellington headed a deputation from Oxford, and read a complimentary address to Her Majesty. Several hundred students of the University were present in academic costume.

Honours to Prince Albert.

Friday, March 13.

The *London Gazette* announced the Queen's pleasure that Prince Albert 'shall henceforth, upon all occasions and in all meetings, except where otherwise provided by Act of Parliament, have, hold, and enjoy place, pre-eminence, and precedence next to Her Majesty.'

Friday, March 20.

The *Gazette* announced that the Queen had invested Prince Albert with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross

of the Order of the Bath. It was also announced to be Her Majesty's pleasure that the 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons should be armed, clothed, and equipped as Hussars, and be called 'Prince Albert's Own Hussars.'

Congratulatory Addresses.

Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne.

Thursday, April 2.

The Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, for the reception of an address upon the throne from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The Rev. Dr Duncan, Moderator of the General Assembly, read an address of congratulation from the ministers and elders met in the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland on the Queen's marriage. Her Majesty returned a most gracious answer. All the members of the deputation had the honour of being presented to the Queen, and kissed hands.

In the evening, the Queen and Prince Albert honoured the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne with their company at a grand *fête* at Lansdowne House, to which nearly 1000 invitations had been issued.

Duchess of Kent.

Wednesday, April 15.

The Duchess of Kent, from whom the Queen had never yet been separated, removed to Ingestre House, Belgrave Square, and there took up her residence.

The Queen and Prince Albert taking the Sacrament.

Sunday, April 19.

Being Easter Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert for the first time partook of the Sacrament together in St George's Chapel, Windsor.

Her Majesty's Buckhounds.

Monday, April 20.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by numerous and distinguished visitors then staying at Windsor Castle, and attended by an extensive suite, drove from Windsor to Ascot, in six of the Royal carriages, for the purpose of being present at the 'meet,' for the season, of Her Majesty's Buckhounds. The field consisted of about 600 equestrians, and the number of pedestrians was between 4000 and 5000. The Queen witnessed the chase of the deer from the grand stand.

Windsor to London.

Saturday, April 25.

The Queen and Court left Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace.

Prince Albert.

Tuesday, April 30.

Prince Albert was appointed Colonel of the 11th (or Prince Albert's Own) Hussars.

Exhibition of the Royal Academy.

Friday, May 1.

The Queen and Prince Albert honoured the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, in Trafalgar Square, with a visit remaining for about an hour.

Prince Ernest.

Friday, May 8.

Prince Ernest, brother of Prince Albert, who had come to England to attend the Royal marriage, took leave of the Queen and Prince Albert, on his return to Germany.

London to Claremont.

Tuesday, June 2.

The Queen and Court removed from Buckingham Palace to Claremont.

The Derby.

Wednesday, June 3.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal party, occupying four carriages and four, left Claremont for the race course at Epsom, and witnessed the running for the Derby. In anticipation of the Royal visit, an immense number of persons were attracted to the races, and Her Majesty received a most enthusiastic welcome.

First Attempt to Shoot the Queen.

Wednesday, June 10.

About 6 o'clock in the evening, the Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace by the garden gate opening from Constitution Hill, for a drive. They were seated in a very low German droschky, drawn by four horses, with postillions, preceded by two outriders, and followed by two equerries. A number of people, assembled to witness Her Majesty's departure, were ranged in two lines outside the gate. After the carriage had proceeded a short distance up Constitution Hill, so as to be quite clear of the crowd, a young man on the Park side of the road presented a pistol, and fired it directly at the Queen. The Prince, hearing the report, turned his head in the direction whence it came; and Her Majesty at the same instant rose, but Prince Albert immediately pulled her down by his side. 'The report of the pistol,' said Perks, a witness of the occurrence, 'attracted my attention, and I heard a distinct whizzing or buzzing before my eyes, between my face and the carriage. The moment he fired the pistol, he turned himself round as if to see whether any one was behind him. He then set himself back again, drew a second pistol with his left hand from his right breast, presented it across the one he had already fired, which he had in his right hand, and fired again, taking

very deliberate aim.' Several persons at once rushed upon the would-be assassin. The fellow was quite calm and collected, admitted having fired the pistols, and went quietly with two of the police to the Queen Square station. There he gave his name as Edward Oxford, a pot-boy, 17 years of age. On his lodgings being afterwards searched, a quantity of powder and shot was found, and the rules of a secret society styled 'Young England,' prescribing, among other things, that every member should, when ordered to meet, be armed with pistols and a sword, and a black crape cap to cover his face. The prisoner was committed for trial on the charge of high treason in its most aggravated form—a direct attempt on the life of the Queen.

Her Majesty, as might be supposed, appeared extremely pale from the alarm; but, rising to show that she was unhurt, ordered the postilions to drive to Ingestre House, the residence of the Duchess of Kent, where the Queen and the Prince remained a short time. On returning by Hyde Park, the Royal pair were received by a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, and escorted to Buckingham Palace, which they reached about 20 minutes past 7 o'clock. In the evening, large numbers of the nobility called at the Palace to offer their congratulations.*

* For several days afterwards there was an unbounded loyal excitement. Thousands of people assembled before the Palace; and hundreds of noblemen, members of the Government, ladies and gentlemen, called to congratulate or inquire, and to present their grateful addresses on such a happy providential deliverance. For several days, when Her Majesty and the Prince drove out, they were escorted by hundreds of ladies and gentlemen on horseback, who accompanied them like a bodyguard, whilst the immense sympathising crowds cheered most enthusiastically. The surmises as to the attempt being part of a widespread conspiracy were not confirmed by the inquiries to which the outrage led. A joint address from both Houses of Parliament, expressing indignation at the deed, was agreed upon and presented to Her Majesty.

Ascot Races.**Tuesday, June 16.**

The Queen and Prince Albert visited Ascot Races, and their reception all along the route, both in going and returning, as well as on the race course, was of the most enthusiastic kind.

Thursday, June 18.

The Queen and Prince Albert again visited Ascot Races, and again had a most cordial reception. The attendance of spectators was greater than had ever before been remembered on Cup Day. Prince Albert purchased the winner of the gold cup for £100.

The Queen at the Opera.**Saturday, June 20.**

The Queen visited the Opera for the first time after the late atrocious attempt on Her Majesty's life, and the appearance of the Sovereign was the signal for a loyal demonstration of a very striking character. The audience rose, the National Anthem was sung with great enthusiasm, the assembly loudly cheering at the end of each verse, Her Majesty standing all the time, and graciously acknowledging the congratulations of the audience. When the singing of the Anthem was concluded, Prince Albert was called, and received three hearty cheers.

Visit to Greenwich Hospital.**Saturday, June 27.**

The Queen and Prince Albert paid a visit to the Royal Hospital, at Greenwich. Her Majesty proceeded from Whitehall, in the Admiralty barges, to Greenwich. On arriving at the Royal Hospital stairs, Vice-Admiral Fleming and Sir Jahleel Brenton, the Governor and Deputy Governor, conducted the illustrious visitors to the Gover-

nor's house, where they partook of an elegant cold collation ; after which the Royal party, accompanied by the Governor and the principal officers of the College, walked through the different halls, and inspected the dinners prepared for the veteran tars. Grace was said in the Queen's presence, after which Her Majesty condescended to taste the soup, bread, and meat provided for the inmates of the establishment. Her Majesty, who handed a piece of the bread to one of the ladies of her suite, was pleased to express her entire satisfaction with the arrangements, and with the quality of the food provided. 300 of the College men were arranged in divisions as a bodyguard, according to the several naval victories in which they had figured, and were stationed opposite the Governor's house. The gallant fellows had taken part in the following engagements :—Lord Howe's, June 1, 1794 ; Earl St Vincent's, Feb. 14, 1794 ; Lord Duncan's, April 12, 1798 ; Lord Nelson's, Aug. 1, 1798 (Nile) ; and Lord Nelson's, Oct. 21, 1805 (Trafalgar). The veterans were dressed in their best uniform, and expressed themselves as feeling highly honoured by the condescending manner in which Her Majesty was pleased to notice them, and to make inquiries respecting their various services. About 1000 Pensioners of all classes were drawn up round the grand square ; the nurses under the colonnades ; the girls of the school between the painted hall and the chapel behind ; 400 boys of the upper school, headed by Lieutenant Rouse ; and behind them 400 boys of the lower school. A guard of 30 boatswain Pensioners, with halberts, were drawn up in front of the north entrance, where the Queen landed. Upon the conclusion of Her Majesty's inspection of the establishment, the Royal party returned to town in four carriages and four.

Trial of Edward Oxford.

Wednesday, July 8.

The trial of Edward Oxford, for firing a pistol at the Queen, took place at the Central Criminal Court. The plea of insanity and a love of notoriety was given on behalf of the prisoner; and after hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of 'Not Guilty,' on the ground of insanity. Oxford, who had remained unmoved during the whole of the proceedings, was ordered to be confined during Her Majesty's pleasure.*

Visit to Chelsea Hospital.

Royal Gift to the Zoological Gardens.

Thursday, July 9.

The Queen and Prince Albert drove from Buckingham Palace to Chelsea Hospital, the Royal *cortège* consisting of two carriages and four. Upon alighting, the Queen and her Royal Consort were received by Lord Hill, Sir Henry Hardinge, the Governor of the Hospital, Colonel Le Blanc, and the entire staff of the institution. Her Majesty was first conducted into the chapel; thence into the grand hall; and afterwards on to the lawn in front of the wards, where nearly the whole of the Pensioners were drawn up in line. The Queen and the Prince walked slowly along the line, while the band played the national air. The

* A writer in *Vanity Fair*, in March 1882, remarked, respecting the subsequent fate of this young man: 'The young man Oxford, who shot at the Queen in 1840, and who was found insane and lodged in Bedlam, and then in Dartmoor, is now earning his living as a house-painter in Australia. Oxford, who was never insane at all, always declared that there was no bullet in the pistol he fired—and certainly none was ever found—and explained his act as having been prompted by sheer vanity and desire for notoriety. He was released a few years ago, on condition that he would go to the Antipodes.'

Governor's house, the wards, and other parts of the building were then inspected by the Royal party, who afterwards reseated themselves in the carriages, and drove to the Military Asylum. Her Majesty was there received by Lord Hill and the entire staff. The boys, in line, gave the salute, the juvenile band greeting the Sovereign with the National Anthem. The Queen and her illustrious Consort inspected the line, and expressed much satisfaction with the appearance of the youths. Gymnastics were performed by the first class of boys, and afforded much amusement to the Royal party, who afterwards visited the workshops, dormitories, baths, halls, and school rooms. The Royal visitors then re-entered their carriages and departed for Buckingham Palace, amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

The Queen presented to the Surrey Zoological Gardens a very beautiful specimen of a deer, lately brought from the Himalaya Mountains.

French Royal Visitors.

Tuesday, July 14.

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours arrived at Buckingham Palace on a visit to the Queen.

Regency Act.

Thursday, July 16.

A Regency Act was passed by Parliament, and received the Royal assent. It provided that Prince Albert should be Regent, in the event of the death of Queen Victoria before her next lineal descendant and successor had attained the full age of 18 years.

Medical Appointments.

Friday, July 17.

The *London Gazette* announced that the Queen had been pleased to appoint Charles Locock, Esq., M.D., to be

First Physician-Accoucheur to Her Majesty; Robert Ferguson, Esq., M.D., to be Second Physician; and Richard Blagden, Esq., to be Surgeon-Accoucheur.

London to Windsor.

Wednesday, July 22.

The Queen and Court left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle.

King and Queen of the Belgians.

Thursday, Aug. 8.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to Her Majesty.

Prorogation of Parliament.

Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The Queen drove in State to the House of Lords to prorogue Parliament; and this being the first time since her marriage that Her Majesty had met Parliament, more than usual interest prevailed to see her, accompanied by her Royal husband. The Queen was accompanied by Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the King and Queen of the Belgians. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health, and wore a white satin dress, with gold cord and tassels, and a profusion of diamonds, in stomacher, necklace, armlets, and the well known coronet. The Prince was in a Field Marshal's uniform, with the collars of the Garter and the Bath. On the left of the throne was a splendid chair of State, richly carved and gilt, and lined with crimson velvet, which had been placed there by the Queen's order for the accommodation of the Prince. This chair was placed upon the dais, one step lower than the throne. The Duchess of Kent occupied the wool-sack. Prince Albert conducted the Queen to the throne to go through the ceremony of prorogation. At the

conclusion of the proceedings, the procession returned to Buckingham Palace. Both in going and returning, Her Majesty was loudly cheered all along the line of route.

King and Queen of the Belgians.

Monday, Aug. 24.

The King and Queen of the Belgians took leave of Her Majesty and Prince Albert at Windsor Castle, and returned to the Continent.

Prince Albert's Majority.

Wednesday, Aug. 26.

This was the anniversary of the birthday of Prince Albert, when His Royal Highness attained his majority, having been born on the 26th of August, 1819. At 7 in the morning, a serenade was performed on the south terrace of Windsor Castle by four of the choristers of St George's Chapel; and the band of the 1st Life Guards, under the direction of Dr G. J. Elvey and Mr Waddell. Prince Albert came to the window, and remained at it nearly all the time of the performance. A newspaper account of the celebration thus stated what followed :—

As soon as the Prince arose in the morning, the Queen suggested to His Royal Highness that, as it was his birthday, they should breakfast together at Adelaide Lodge, about half a mile from the Castle, and at the end of the slopes in the Home Park. The Prince and the Queen accordingly proceeded thither; but the surprise of His Royal Highness may be imagined when he perceived, on his arrival at the Lodge, that not only the most elegant and gratifying preparations had been made by the Queen's commands to receive him, but that the whole of Her Majesty's distinguished visitors, and all the members of the Royal Household, were there awaiting his arrival, to offer His Royal Highness their congratulations on the anniversary of his birthday. The children of the Prince and Princess Hohenlohe, who were attired in elegant and fancy costumes, strewed flowers before Her Majesty and the Prince

on their entering the Lodge. As soon as breakfast was over, the Royal and distinguished party returned to the Castle.

Great rejoicings took place in the town of Windsor and in the Metropolis. One or two of the Clubs and several of the tradesmen's shops in the West End of London were illuminated in the evening.

Railway from Windsor to London.

Thursday, Sept. 3.

Prince Albert visited the Princess Augusta at Clarence House, in consequence of an express having been sent to Windsor giving an alarming account of the state of Her Royal Highness. On this occasion the Prince for the first time travelled from Windsor to London by railway, and returned in the afternoon in the same manner.

Prince Albert created a Privy Councillor.

Friday, Sept. 11.

Prince Albert was nominated a member of the Privy Council.

Death of Princess Augusta.

Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The Princess Augusta died at Clarence House, in the 72d year of her age. Her Royal Highness was the sixth child of George III. and Queen Charlotte, and was born on Nov. 8, 1768.

Windsor to Claremont.

Thursday, Oct. 1.

The Queen and Court left Windsor for Claremont.

Claremont to Windsor.

Wednesday, Oct. 7.

The Queen and Court returned from Claremont to Windsor Castle.

Present to the Queen.

Tuesday, Oct. 20.

A pair of marmozets or Brazilian monkeys were presented to the Queen, from the Ex-empress of Brazil, step-mother of the Queen of Portugal. The monkeys (male and female) were conveyed to Her Majesty in a beautiful mahogany cage, carefully wrapped in flannel, to protect them from the effects of a colder climate.

Windsor to London.

Friday, Nov. 13.

The Queen and Court left Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace, in view of the approaching accouchement of Her Majesty.*

BIRTH OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

Saturday, Nov. 21.

The Queen gave birth to a daughter (the Princess Royal) at Buckingham Palace at 1.40 p.m., and the announcement of the auspicious event was received with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction throughout the whole kingdom. The following account of Her Majesty's accouchement was given in a London Sunday newspaper on the following day :—

‘ Her Majesty's principal medical attendants, Sir James Clark and Dr Charles Locock, were of late constant in their attendance at Windsor Castle, and within the last fortnight were most anxious that Her Majesty should return to Buckingham Palace. This removal was effected on Friday week, when Her Majesty arrived

* After the Court left, numerous alterations and improvements were commenced to be made in Windsor Castle. These consisted in changing some of the sitting rooms and dormitories into a nursery, and effecting arrangements for a similar object connected with this new department in the Royal Household. These rooms were in the immediate vicinity of the Queen's apartments, for the express convenience of Her Majesty.

in town in perfect health and excellent spirits. Almost every day since, up to Thursday last, the Queen has taken an airing in a pony phaeton in the Parks, accompanied by Prince Albert, and in the evening presided at her usual select dinner parties. On Friday, Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked in the garden of the Palace, and again did the Queen take her seat at the dinner table, and continued apparently in her usual health till 11 o'clock, when she retired to rest, no suspicion being then entertained of the near approach of those sufferings which, providentially, have terminated in a manner so satisfactory to every branch of her august family, as well as to the delight of her loyal and devoted subjects.

'At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the first symptoms of uneasiness were indicated; and at 4, Her Majesty with great firmness directed that her attendants should be summoned. Among these was Mrs Lilly,* who, we have heard, was formerly nurse to the Duchess of Sutherland, and whose experience at once forewarned her of the propriety of immediately summoning Her Majesty's professional advisers. Sir James Clark, Dr Locock, Mr Ferguson, and Mr R. Blagden were instantly sent for, and were quickly on the spot. No doubt now existed that Her Majesty was in labour, although certainly some days sooner than had been anticipated, as the impression was that she would have remained convalescent till early in December. Such preparations as the suddenness of the emergency would permit were made without delay; and by command of Prince Albert—whose conduct was distinguished by the most affectionate solicitude, combined with firmness—the Hon. W. Murray, the Comptroller of the Household, roused the inmates of the Palace; and special messengers were despatched to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Melbourne, Lord Palmerston, Lord Errol, Lord Albemarle, Lord John Russell, and other Privy Councillors, whose constitutional duty it was to be present at the birth of an heir to the throne. A messenger was also despatched to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. Her Majesty's august parent was early at the Palace, and in the course of the morning was followed by the Archbishop of Canterbury,

* Mrs Lilly attended the Queen as monthly nurse at the births of Her Majesty's nine children, and was greatly respected and esteemed by all. She died on April 26, 1882, in her 92d year.

the Bishop of London, and the other noblemen whose names we have mentioned. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, it was stated, was unable to attend, from indisposition. The Earl of Albemarle, having to come from the stud-house, at Hampton Court, did not arrive till late in the day, but previous to the birth of the infant, which the medical attendants announced was in favourable progress. In Her Majesty's chamber were the Duchess of Kent, Prince Albert, and the medical men, with Mrs Lilly and some of the Ladies of the Bedchamber ; while, in an adjoining apartment, the door of which was open, were the other distinguished individuals mentioned.

'As the day advanced, the Palace was kept in perfect quietness, while all noise from without, from the passing of bands or otherwise, was interdicted. From those who had the best means of information, we learn that Her Majesty evinced a firmness and composure almost incredible—at intervals exhibiting a cheerfulness and patient submission to her sufferings in all respects consistent with the well known attributes of her character. The near approach of that interesting moment which was to give these realms an heir to the throne, at last arrived ; and precisely at 10 minutes before 2 o'clock, Mrs Lilly entered the room where the Privy Councillors were assembled, with the "Young Stranger"—a beautiful, plump, and healthful Princess, wrapped in flannel, in her arms. She was attended by Sir James Clark, who announced the fact of its being a female. Her Royal Highness was for a moment laid upon the table for the observation of the assembled authorities ; but the loud tones in which she indicated her displeasure at such an exposure, while they proved the soundness of her lungs and the maturity of her frame, rendered it advisable that she should be returned to her chamber to receive her first attire. His Royal Highness Prince Albert having received the congratulations of all present, conveyed the gratifying intelligence that Her Majesty was, in all respects, as well as could be expected ; and the officials retired to spread the happy news throughout the Metropolis, and to prepare to meet in Whitehall, whither the Privy Council were forthwith summoned to meet at 4 o'clock, to give the usual directions for announcing to the nation, as well as to foreign States, an event of such deep and gratifying importance.'*

* *The Observer.*

The Royal Nursery.

Mrs Packer, a Scotchwoman, was appointed wet nurse to the Princess Royal.* The superintendence of the Royal Nursery was entrusted to Mrs Kempthorne, the widow of a former rector of St Michael's, Gloucester.

Churching the Queen.

Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The ceremony of churching the Queen was performed in Her Majesty's private apartments at Buckingham Palace by the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were present only Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Lady in waiting, and the Deputy Clerk of the closet.

London to Windsor.

Saturday, Dec. 19.

The Queen and Court removed from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle.

Vaccination of the Princess Royal.

Monday, Dec. 21.

The Princess Royal was vaccinated by Mr Blagden in the presence of Sir James Clark and Dr Locock.

Monday, Dec. 28.

In consequence of the failure of the vaccination, Her Royal Highness was again vaccinated by Mr Blagden, and this time successfully.

* 'Mrs Packer, who has been appointed wet nurse to the Princess Royal, is a native of Edinburgh, where she was well known as Miss Augustus Gow. She is a daughter of the late Nathaniel Gow, of this city, and granddaughter of the celebrated Neil Gow ("Famous Neil"). Mrs Packer studied music at the Royal Academy, London, with the view of becoming a public singer, in which character she appeared here at several concerts.'—*Scotsman*.

1841.

Windsor to London.

Saturday, Jan. 23.

The Queen and Court removed from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace.

Opening of Parliament.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Parliament was opened by the Queen in person, and the circumstance appeared to excite more than usual public interest. Shortly before 2 o'clock, Her Majesty and Prince Albert entered the State carriage, and, accompanied by all the great Officers of the Royal Household, proceeded from Buckingham Palace, through St James's Park, to the House of Lords. The Queen and her Royal Consort were loudly cheered as the procession passed along. At 2 o'clock, a discharge of cannon and flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of the Sovereign. At 2.15, Her Majesty, preceded by the heralds and the great Officers of State, entered the House, all the Peers and Peeresses rising and remaining standing until desired by Her Majesty to be seated. Prince Albert, who wore a Field Marshal's uniform, entered with the Royal procession, and took his seat on the chair of State appropriated for him on the left of the throne. The great Officers of State having taken their places on either side of the throne, the Queen directed the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the House of Commons to the bar. In a few minutes, the Speaker,

attended by a great number of Members, appeared at the bar, when the Queen, in a clear and distinct voice, read her speech. Immediately afterwards, Her Majesty left the House, and the Royal procession returned in the same State to Buckingham Palace.

King of the Belgians.

Sunday, Feb. 7.

The King of the Belgians arrived on a visit to the Queen and Prince Albert, and to stand as a sponsor at the christening of the Princess Royal.

Narrow Escape of Prince Albert.

Tuesday, Feb. 9.

While Prince Albert was skating in Buckingham Palace Gardens, the ice suddenly gave way, and he was immersed in deep water. His Royal Highness had to swim for two or three minutes before he was got out. The Queen was close beside the Prince when the accident occurred, and was the only person near who had sufficient presence of mind to render her Royal Consort any material assistance. His Royal Highness, fortunately, sustained no injurious effects from his immersion.

Christening of the Princess Royal.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.

The christening of the Princess Royal took place in the Throne Room at Buckingham Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The sponsors were the Queen Dowager (Adelaide), the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Sussex, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who was represented by the Duke of Wellington. The Queen Dowager named the child 'Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa.' The ceremony

took place at 6.30 p.m., and at its conclusion the distinguished company were entertained at dinner in the Palace by the Queen.*

King of the Belgians.

Monday, Feb. 22

The King of the Belgians took his departure from Buckingham Palace, on his return to the Continent.

Another Intrusion by 'the Boy Jones.'

Tuesday, March 16.

The boy named Edward Jones, who had become notorious in consequence of his having twice previously succeeded in effecting a mysterious entrance into Buckingham Palace, again obtruded himself into the Royal abode. According to his own statement, this was the fourth time that he had stealthily entered Buckingham Palace; and he boasted that, screened by some article of furniture, he had coolly listened for some time to the conversation of the Queen and her Royal Consort! He was found, about 1 a.m., crouched in a recess, with his shoes off, by the police sergeant on duty in the interior of the Palace; and he was taken to the station house in Gardener's Lane. Not one of the inmates of the Palace knew anything of the matter.†

* A Welsh newspaper contained the following paragraph shortly after the christening of the Princess Royal:—

'PRESENT TO THE QUEEN.—A fortnight since, a poor person residing in Mount Street, Bangor, forwarded a handsomely carved wooden spoon to Buckingham Palace, requesting that it would be accepted for the use of the infant Princess Royal. On Friday last, she received a communication from Sir H. Wheatley, stating that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to receive the spoon, and that he had been commanded to present to the sender the sum of £5. The gracious acceptance of this humble offering, when so many richer gifts have been declined, shows that our gracious Sovereign has not forgotten her sojourn in Wales.'—*Carnarvon Herald*.

† Jones was subsequently conveyed to the Home Office, and the authorities had some trouble to determine what to do with him. Palace breaking appeared to be a kind of mania with the urchin, who was deemed too

Windsor to London.

Friday, May 7.

The Queen and Court removed from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace.

Birthday Celebration.

Friday, May 21.

The Queen held a drawing room at St James's Palace in celebration of Her Majesty's birthday. Full dress dinners in honour of the event were given by the Members of the Government. The illuminations in the evening were chiefly limited to the various Club houses and the residences of the Royal tradesmen.

London to Windsor.

Monday, May 30.

The Queen and Court removed from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle.

Dissolution of Parliament.

Tuesday, May 31.

In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel moved a vote of want of confidence in the Government ; and after

young for serious punishment. The result of his examination was that he was committed to the House of Correction, Tothill Fields, as a rogue and vagabond, for three months. While in prison, he behaved remarkably well. He was liberated on June 14, 1841, his period of imprisonment having expired. After his liberation, he was frequently seen on Constitution Hill, in the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace, which being communicated to the authorities, the police were instructed to watch his movements. This was accordingly done; but there was nothing in his manner or behaviour different from those who frequented the Parks in hopes of obtaining a sight of Royalty. He was ultimately induced to become an apprentice for five years on board a vessel bound for Australia, where he learned discipline and became a steady seaman. In the interval that has elapsed since these palace-breaking exploits of 'the Boy Jones,' as he has always continued to be called, many stories respecting him—some of them perfectly apocryphal in character—have appeared from time to time in the newspapers. One of the latest statements thus made was that he had died a well-to-do man in one of the colonies.

a four nights' debate, when the division was taken, there was a majority of one against the Ministry, who consequently resolved to appeal to the country. Parliament was prorogued on June 23 by the Queen in person, and dissolved on June 29 by Royal proclamation.

Windsor to London.

Friday, June 11.

The Queen and Court removed from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace.

Visit to the Archbishop of York.

Monday, June 14.

The Queen and Prince Albert honoured the Archbishop of York with a visit at the residence of his Grace at Nuneham. The Royal party left Buckingham Palace at 10 a.m. in an open carriage and four, escorted by a party of Hussars, and followed by the suite in two other carriages and four. The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne joined the Royal party.

Prince Albert at Oxford.

Tuesday, June 15.

Prince Albert went from Nuneham to Oxford, and assisted at the commemoration at the University, which had been postponed in order to secure the presence of His Royal Highness.

Return to Windsor.

Wednesday, June 16.

The Queen and Prince Albert returned from Nuneham to Buckingham Palace.

Honour to Sir Charles Napier.

Friday, June 18.

The Queen held a Chapter of the Bath, at which Sir Charles Napier received the decoration of the Order.

Visit to the Duke of Devonshire.

Saturday, June 19.

The Queen and Prince Albert honoured the Duke of Devonshire with a visit at Chiswick.

Launch of H.M.S. 'Trafalgar.'

Monday, June 21.

The Queen and Prince Albert went to Woolwich to witness the launch of H.M.S. *Trafalgar*, a 120-gun ship. The spectacle was most imposing, the Thames for miles being crowded with ships, steamers, barges, and craft of every description. It was computed that upwards of 30 steam vessels were at one time making their way, almost in company, to the same point. They could not have conveyed fewer than 30,000 persons, and the spectacle itself was witnessed by about 500,000 people. By the request of the Queen, the vessel was christened by Lady Bridport, a niece of Lord Nelson, and the wine that was used in the ceremony was taken from the *Victory* after the Battle of Trafalgar. The launch took place at 2.30 p.m., and the gigantic vessel floated gallantly into the river, the fact being announced by the discharge of artillery and the hurrahs of those who witnessed it. On board the *Trafalgar* were about 500 persons, 100 of whom had been present at the engagement commemorated by her name.

King and Queen of the Belgians.

Wednesday, June 23.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace, on a visit to Her Majesty.

Death of the Queen of Hanover.

Tuesday, June 29.

The Queen of Hanover, Her Majesty's aunt, died at Hanover, in the same Palace in which she was born.

Visit to Stafford House.

Thursday, July 1.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, left Buckingham Palace at 1.15 p.m. for Stafford House, to honour the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland with a visit. The Royal suite followed in three carriages. A select party had the honour of being invited to meet Her Majesty. The illustrious party partook of a *déjeûner*, and remained two hours at Stafford House.

King of the Belgians.

Thursday, July 15.

The King of the Belgians left Windsor Castle on his return to the Continent.

The Queen and the Highland Pipers.

Monday, July 19.

Six of the pipers of the 72d Highlanders attended at Windsor Castle in the morning, and performed several pieces of Scottish music before the Court. The Queen commanded that upon every evening when the band of the 72d attended at the Castle, it should be accompanied by the performers on the bagpipes. This order was given because the first time the band of this regiment attended the pipers were absent. They were sent for, however, in the course of the evening by Her Majesty, and performed a selection of Scottish airs before the Court.

Visit to Woburn Abbey.

Monday, July 26.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle for Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford. Troops were stationed every nine miles the whole distance from Windsor Castle to the

Abbey, and Her Majesty had a most gratifying and enthusiastic reception on the whole of the route. The town of Bedford presented the appearance of a general holiday, business being totally suspended, and nearly every shop in the town closed. The influx of strangers exceeded anything ever before witnessed, and caused intense crowding. The Queen arrived at the Park shortly before 6 p.m., escorted by a detachment of the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, under the command of Lieutenant Sutton. A large concourse of persons loudly greeted the arrival of Her Majesty; and the tenantry of the Duke of Bedford, on horseback, fell in with the Royal *cortège*, each equestrian displaying a white favour, and proceeded to the fine mansion, a party of the military leading the cavalcade. The Queen and Prince Albert were received by the noble host and hostess, and conducted beneath a tastefully arranged temporary portico through the vestibule, up the grand staircase to the saloon, where the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Dowager Duchess of Richmond, Earl and Countess de Grey, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, and other distinguished guests were in waiting to receive the Sovereign and her Royal Consort. Shortly afterwards, the Queen made her appearance on the balcony, and was received by the assembly in front of the house with a burst of applause, which lasted several minutes. Her Majesty acknowledged these marks of respect by bowing repeatedly. At 8 o'clock, the Queen and the Prince entered the grand dining room, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Bedford; and a select circle formed the dinner party. At 7 o'clock, the whole of the tenantry of

the noble Duke dined together in the Tennis Court, the company numbering upwards of 170. In the evening, Woburn was enlivened by a profuse display of fireworks, and several fire balloons were made to ascend.

Visit to Earl Cowper.

Thursday, July 29.

The Queen and Prince Albert visited Earl Cowper at his seat at Panshanger, near Hertford.

Visit to Lord Melbourne.

Friday, July 30.

The Queen and Prince Albert visited Lord Melbourne at his seat at Bocket Hall.

Woburn Abbey and Hatfield to Windsor.

Queen of the Belgians.

Saturday, July 31.

The Queen and Prince Albert returned to Windsor Castle from Woburn Abbey, having visited Lord Salisbury at his seat at Hatfield on the way.

The Queen of the Belgians, who had been detained in England after the departure of King Leopold in consequence of the illness of her son, the Duke of Brabant (now King of the Belgians), took her departure with him for the Continent.

New Parliament.

Thursday, Aug. 19.

The new Parliament assembled, Mr Shaw Lefevre being elected Speaker. The elections had gone in favour of the Conservatives, who had gained a majority of 104 in England, and of 76 throughout the whole kingdom.

Resignation of Lord Melbourne.

Saturday, Aug. 28.

After an eight days' debate in the House of Commons on the Queen's Speech, the Ministry found themselves in a minority of 91 in a House of 629 members, and Lord Melbourne and his colleagues resigned office.

Sir Robert Peel's Government.

Wednesday, Sept. 1.

A new Cabinet was formed, with Sir Robert Peel as Premier.*

Windsor to London.

Tuesday, Oct. 19.

The Queen and Court removed from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace, where Her Majesty intended to remain until after her approaching accouchement.

Preparations for the Queen's Accouchement.

Monday, Oct. 25.

In consequence of the Queen feeling somewhat indisposed, at the express desire of Prince Albert, Dr Locock took up his residence in Buckingham Palace, in order to be ready, upon the shortest possible notice, to attend upon his Royal Mistress, in the event of any further accession of symptoms.

* Some time previously, when it was becoming apparent that a change of Government would have to take place, negotiations were entered into with a view to avoid a repetition of the Bedchamber Plot scandal. It was then arranged that those of the Queen's ladies, whose removal the Tories considered essential, on account of their close relationship to leading Whig Ministers, should voluntarily retire. In consequence of the understanding thus come to, the Duchess of Bedford, the Duchess of Sutherland, and Lady Normanby resigned their position as Ladies of the Bedchamber.

BIRTH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Tuesday, Nov. 9.

The Queen gave birth to a son, shortly before 11 a.m., in Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty was taken unwell about 7 in the morning,* and immediately afterwards information was sent to the Home Office, and instructions given to summon the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Sir Robert Peel, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Sir James Graham, and other great Officers of State, who lost no time in repairing to the Palace. The Duchess of Kent arrived at the Palace at 9, and immediately repaired to the room of Her Majesty, who was at that time attended by Sir James Clark, Dr Locock, and Mr Blagden. Prince Albert was also in attendance, and manifested the most intense interest in the important event which was about to take place. In the room adjoining, the great Officers

* 'You will have seen it mentioned in all the public journals, that the Queen was not taken ill until 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning. This is incorrect. She was taken ill at 6 o'clock precisely, and in so marked a manner as to leave no room for doubt as to the cause and nature of her illness. By 7 o'clock, the three physicians—beside Dr Locock, who had slept on that and several previous nights in the Palace—were in attendance; as were also the Lord Chancellor, Sir Robert Peel, and several other noblemen and gentlemen, whose presence is required on such occasions by the constitution of the country. You are aware that the Queen was safely delivered by 12 minutes before 11; but the fact has not yet transpired that she was very ill during a portion of her time of labour. Up to this moment, both Her Majesty and the infant Prince are doing well. The latter is a remarkably fine child—I speak on this occasion, as I have done throughout, from a source of information accessible only to myself—and gives every promise of being a fine tempered, healthy boy. As yet, he has given no trouble to his nurse. He sleeps soundly, and evidently enjoys the breast with great zest. Prince Albert is dotingly fond of his son. Though a man of great coolness and self-possession, he finds it difficult to repress the expression of his joy at the auspicious event which fills the national bosom with gladness.'—*London Letter*.

of State and Cabinet Ministers were assembled; and immediately after Her Majesty's safe delivery, the Royal infant was carried by the nurse (Mrs Lilly) and shown to them, after which a declaration was signed by those present as to the birth of an heir to the British throne.

The happy intelligence was immediately communicated to the Duke of Sussex; to the Duchess of Gloucester, in town; to the Duchess of Cambridge, at Kew; and to the Princess Sophia, at Blackheath. At the express desire of the Queen, a messenger belonging to the Home Office was despatched to Sudbury Hall, to announce the happy event to the Queen Dowager.* The Duke of

* 'So unbounded was the joy at the Palace at the birth of a Prince, that almost every influential individual in the Household of Her Majesty stepped out of his proper sphere, and gave directions which belonged to the departments of others. In fact, there was a complete confusion of places for at least half an hour after the event. One of the results was, that instead of leaving the sending of messengers to particular quarters, announcing the auspicious event, to the nobleman to whose department that duty belonged, almost every one of any note at the Palace took the duty on himself. The consequence was, that several messengers, each fancying that he alone had the honour of being the bearer of the gratifying intelligence, arrived in breathless haste at the same place, and almost at the same moment. A friend of mine, from whom I have received this part of my information, chanced to be at Marlborough House inquiring after the health of the Queen Dowager about ten minutes after the birth of the Prince; and in the space of a couple of minutes, no fewer than *three* messengers flew up to the door announcing the safe delivery of Her Majesty of a Prince of Wales. When intelligence of the event was first circulated in the Metropolis, many persons thought it was a hoax played off by some wag, because, though all the daily papers had represented the event as to be hourly expected three weeks ago, they had latterly, finding they had been so egregiously in error in fixing the occurrence at so early a period, run to the other extreme, and stated it was not to be expected till *after* the middle of the month. The consequence was, that the Metropolitan public were not prepared for the event when it did take place. Another amusing circumstance was, that of its being gravely circulated, at a late hour of the day, that it was not, after all, a Prince of Wales, but a Princess, that the Queen had given birth to, and that the rumour of the illustrious stranger being a Prince had originated entirely in a *mistake!*'—*London Correspondent.*

Cambridge and Prince George arrived in a short time at Buckingham Palace to make personal inquiry respecting the state of Her Majesty and the infant Prince. The Duchess of Gloucester also arrived at the Palace.

The following bulletin, announcing the birth of the Prince, was issued :—

‘The Queen was safely delivered of a Prince this morning at 48 minutes past 10 o’clock.

‘Her Majesty and the infant Prince are perfectly well.*

‘JAMES CLARK, M.D.

‘CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.

‘ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D.

‘RICHARD BLAGDEN.

‘Buckingham Palace, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1841.

‘Half-past 11 o’clock a.m.’

* ‘When it was proposed to draw up the first bulletin of Her Majesty’s health and that of the infant Prince, Sir Robert Peel, who is an inveterate stickler for precedents, suggested the propriety of adhering as closely as circumstances would warrant to the first bulletin issued on the last occasion on which England witnessed the birth of a Prince of Wales. That occasion was, as your readers are aware, the birth of George IV. A reference was accordingly made to the first bulletin issued on the birth of Queen Charlotte’s first son, and it was found to be in these words: “Her Majesty and the Prince are perfectly well.” Sir Robert was delighted: it was just the thing. It could not have hit the present case more happily had it been drawn up for the occasion. He consequently advised its adoption. The physicians agreed. The bulletin was copied, and Prince Albert immediately proceeded to Her Majesty to show it to her previous to its publication. “My dear,” said the Queen, on glancing her eye over the brief bulletin, and smiling as she spoke—“my dear, this will never do.” “Why not?” inquired Albert, accompanying the words with an endearing epithet. “Because,” said the Queen, “it conveys the idea that you were confined also.” Prince Albert was confounded, and hurried to the adjoining apartment, where Sir Robert Peel, the Lord Chancellor, the Home Secretary, the medical men, and several others were assembled, and mentioned to them what had passed. They could not perceive the point of Her Majesty’s observation; and Sir Robert Peel intimated to Prince Albert a wish that he would return and satisfy Her Majesty that the bulletin was drawn up in strict accordance with precedent. Albert did so; but the Queen maintained that her case and that of Queen Charlotte were not at all similar. The husband of the latter, Her Majesty remarked, at the period of her

Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, and the other Cabinet Ministers, left the Palace shortly after 11 o'clock, when instructions were at once given at the Council Office to summon a Privy Council, to be held without delay. This Council met at 2 o'clock at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, to consider a form of prayer and thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a son. The Council was attended by Prince Albert, who, both on leaving the Palace and on returning to it, was most enthusiastically cheered.

The bells of the various Metropolitan churches rung merry peals as soon as the important event became known.

The Duchess of Kent remained with the Queen during the day until about 6 p.m., when Her Royal Highness returned to Clarence House. The nobility and gentry, throughout the afternoon, thronged to Buckingham Palace to make personal inquiries as to the condition of Her Majesty and the young Prince.

The Queen, being desirous of showing an act of Royal clemency on the happy occasion of the birth of an heir to the throne, was subsequently pleased to notify to the Home Secretary that those convicts who had behaved well should have their punishment commuted; and that those deserving this clemency on board the various hulks should have their liberty at once granted to them.

giving birth to a Prince of Wales, was King of Great Britain, and consequently he could not be confounded with the new-born Prince; "but," added she, "you (Albert) are not King, but the Prince, and, therefore, if the bulletin be issued as it is—'Her Majesty and the Prince are perfectly well'—my subjects will suppose or say that you also have been confined. Let the bulletin be altered to, 'Her Majesty and the *infant* Prince are perfectly well.'" It was so altered, as your readers will observe. When Prince Albert returned and mentioned what had passed, all present laughed heartily.—*London Letter*.

The Royal Nursery.

The following statement respecting the Royal Nursery and its arrangements was made by a London daily newspaper :—

‘The apartment set apart as the nursery of the infant Prince immediately adjoins the chamber of the Queen, and is frequently visited by Prince Albert, who, with the natural pride of paternity, often takes persons into the room to see the heir to the throne. The general opinion of all who have been admitted to a sight of the Royal Infant is, that he is a finer child than many healthy children of two months old. His features are larger than those of the Princess Royal. The nursery breakfast is at half-past 7, and the Prince is dressed immediately afterwards.

‘The person fortunate enough to have obtained the situation of wet nurse is the wife of Brough, an under servant at Claremont, who was herself, before her marriage, a housemaid in the establishment. Many persons—several of whom were ladies of ample means—were desirous of having the honour of nursing the Prince ; but Her Majesty expressed a wish that the person discharging this office should come from the neighbourhood of Esher. Mrs Brough had no idea of being chosen for the situation ; but going up to London with her husband, she thought there would be no harm in presenting herself at Buckingham Palace, where numerous candidates, with not better recommendations than her own, were soliciting the appointment. The Queen recollected having previously seen her, and the four medical men having agreed in pronouncing her to be the most eligible person that had come before them, promised her the situation, provided the birth of the Royal Infant should occur within three weeks ; but if the event was delayed beyond that time, it was intimated to Mrs Brough that another wet nurse must be chosen. This was about a fortnight before the accouchement of Her Majesty.

‘A messenger was despatched from Buckingham Palace early on Tuesday, the 9th of November, and arrived at Claremont before 10, with directions to Mrs Brough to proceed to London by the next train, which started at 2 o’clock ; and one of the Royal carriages having met her at the station, she reached Buckingham

Palace, where her arrival had been eagerly looked for, about 4 o'clock. The infant Prince was asleep when Mrs Brough reached her destination. She had been ordered to bring her own baby up with her, in case of the birth of the Prince not having occurred within a day or two, which was possible, though by no means probable.

'It is understood that the last wet nurse received £500, and it is said that on the present occasion all the gratuities are to be doubled, in honour of the birth of an heir to the throne.

'The Queen and Prince Albert both saw the child of Mrs Brough, and expressed their anxiety that it should be well taken care of. The expense of placing it with a wet nurse is liberally provided for by Her Majesty.' *

Civic Congratulations.

Thursday, Nov. 11.

The Lord Mayor of London and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex were received in State at Buckingham Palace. His Lordship and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the City Remembrancer, and followed by the Sheriffs (Messrs Magnay and Rogers) arrived at the Palace at 2.40 p.m., and were ushered up the grand staircase. After having had caudle served, the party were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to the apartments of Prince Albert, to pay a visit of congratulation to His Royal Highness. The infant Prince was brought into the room in which the company were assembled, and was carried round to all the distinguished visitors present.

London to Windsor.

Monday, Dec. 6.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and the infant Prince removed from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle.

* *Morning Chronicle.*

1842.

VISIT OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Saturday, Jan. 22.

Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen, and to stand as a sponsor at the approaching christening of the Prince of Wales. It was stated that His Majesty had at first declined the invitation to act personally as sponsor; but a second invitation, conveyed in an autograph letter from Queen Victoria, induced His Majesty to revoke his determination. The King left Berlin for London on Jan. 17, proceeding to Cologne, where he took the railway, and passed through Belgium to Calais. At that port, an English steam vessel was in readiness to convey His Majesty to England. Baron Alexander von Humboldt accompanied the Prussian King in his visit.

Christening of the Prince of Wales.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The christening of the Prince of Wales took place at the Chapel Royal, Windsor. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, and Norwich were in attendance, and took part in the ceremony. There was a large attendance of Ambassadors, Foreign Ministers, Knights of the Garter, Cabinet Ministers, ladies, and others, specially invited, all in full dress. The sponsors were the King of Prussia, the

Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge (as proxy for the Princess of Saxe-Coburg), and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge (as proxy for the Princess Sophia); and when the infant Prince was brought in and given into the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury, they named him 'Albert Edward,' by which names he was accordingly christened by his Grace. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Hallelujah chorus was chanted by the full choir, and the overture to Handel's oratorio of *Esther* was performed.

After the completion of the ceremony of the christening, the Queen held a Chapter of the Garter, for the purpose of electing the King of Prussia into that Order.

In the evening, a State banquet was given in St George's Hall, which was attended by the Queen and her illustrious guests. At the banquet, the Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household (the Earl of Liverpool) gave the following toasts:—'His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,' 'The King of Prussia,' 'The Queen,' and 'His Royal Highness Prince Albert.' After the banquet, the Royal christening cake was placed in the Waterloo Chamber.

The expenses incurred by this magnificent solemnity and the succeeding festivities were said to have amounted to £200,000.

Presentation of Colours.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The Queen witnessed the presentation of colours to the 72d Highlanders, by the Duke of Wellington, at Windsor. The regiment was drawn up in close square immediately opposite St George's Hall, at the windows of which the Queen was stationed with her suite. The King of Prussia was also a spectator of the ceremony.

The King of Prussia in Town.

Saturday, Jan. 29.

The King of Prussia left Windsor Castle for London ; and on arriving at the railway terminus, His Majesty drove to the residence of the Prussian Legation, where a select party had been invited to lunch with him. In the evening, the King returned to Windsor.

Sunday, Jan. 30.

The King of Prussia again went to London, and attended divine service in St Paul's Cathedral. Afterwards His Majesty went to the Mansion House, and partook of luncheon with the Lord Mayor. On leaving the Mansion House, he drove to the King of Hanover's residence in St James's Palace, and viewed the State rooms and other parts of the residence. His Majesty next honoured the Duchess of Sutherland with a visit at Stafford House, which His Majesty inspected. The King attended divine service in the afternoon in the Royal German Chapel, St James's. After the service, His Majesty visited the Duchess of Gloucester at Gloucester House, and returned to Windsor in the evening.

Monday, Jan. 31.

The King of Prussia visited the apartments of the Royal Society at Somerset House, accompanied by the Earl of Hardwicke, Baron von Humboldt, &c. His Majesty signed his name in the charter book, and expressed his gratification at being enrolled as a fellow of the Royal Society. His Majesty then visited the apartments of the Zoological Society, of which he agreed to become an honorary member. He then visited the British Museum, after which His Majesty drove to Kensington Palace and partook of a *déjeuner* with the Duke of Sussex.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The Duke of Wellington entertained the King of Prussia at a magnificent banquet in the Waterloo Gallery at Apsley House, which was fitted up with unusual splendour in honour of the Royal visitor.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The King of Prussia embarked at Hungerford Market and proceeded to the Thames Tunnel, which His Majesty inspected. He subsequently received addresses from a number of public bodies at Buckingham Palace. In the afternoon, he partook of a *déjeuner* with the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace, and in the evening the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge gave a State dinner to His Majesty at Cambridge House.

Opening of Parliament.

Thursday, Feb. 3.

The Queen drove in State to the House of Lords, to open Parliament in person. The presence of the King of Prussia caused the ceremony to be attended with more than usual pomp and splendour.

Military Inspection at Windsor.

Departure of the King of Prussia.

Friday, Feb. 4.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King of Prussia, were present at an inspection of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards (Blue) and the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars in the Home Park at Windsor. Her Majesty wore a rich purple velvet cloak, deeply trimmed with fur, and seemed to take great delight in the spectacle. The inspection lasted from 9.45 till 11.30 a.m.

The Queen, along with Prince Albert, subsequently

presented herself at the southern window of Her Majesty's boudoir, where, on being recognised by the assembled populace, both illustrious personages were loudly cheered. The young Prince was also shown, and dandled in the nurse's arms at an upper window, the exhibition eliciting unbounded applause.

In the afternoon, the King of Prussia took leave of the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and, accompanied by Prince Albert, went to Woolwich, where a review of troops took place in their presence. Afterwards His Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, and the whole of the staff partook of a splendid *déjeûner* in the mess room. Shortly after 2 p.m., His Majesty embarked on board the *Firebrand* steam packet, and sailed for his own dominions. Prince Albert and the rest of the illustrious and noble visitors remained on the wharf until the vessel was nearly out of sight.

Windsor to Brighton.

Friday, Feb. 11.

The Queen and Court removed from Windsor Castle to Brighton. In honour of the Royal visit, there was a grand illumination in Brighton in the evening.

Visit to a War Ship.

Monday, Feb. 28.

The Queen and Prince Albert went from Brighton to Portsmouth, and went on board the *St Vincent*, of 120 guns, the flag-ship of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, and made a minute inspection of the vessel.

Brighton to London.

Wednesday, March 9.

The Queen and Court removed from Brighton to Buckingham Palace.

Visit to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Saturday, March 19.

The Queen and Prince Albert visited the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace.

London to Windsor.

Tuesday, March 22.

The Queen and Court removed from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle.

Baronetcy to the Lord Mayor.

Saturday, April 9.

The Queen created Mr Pirie, Lord Mayor of London, a Baronet, he having been the new Lord Mayor on the day of the birth of the Prince of Wales.

The Order of the Garter.

Monday, April 11.

The King of Saxony and the Dukes of Beaufort, Buckingham, and Cleveland, and the Marquis of Salisbury were invested with the Order of the Garter.

Military Review at Wimbledon.

Wednesday, April 20.

The Queen reviewed the 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars at Wimbledon Common.

Windsor to London.

Monday, May 9.

The Queen and Court removed from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace.

Fancy Ball.

Thursday, May 12.

The Queen gave a grand *bal masque* at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty appeared as Queen Philippa, Consort of Edward III.; and Prince Albert as Edward III. himself—the costumes of those of the Queen's own circle belong-

ing mostly to this era. The object of the ball was to endeavour to give a stimulus to trade in London, which was at that time in a very depressed state.

London to Claremont.

Saturday, May 21.

The Queen and Court removed from Buckingham Palace to Claremont.

Claremont to London.

Wednesday, May 25.

The Queen and Court removed from Claremont to Buckingham Palace.

Benefit Ball.

Thursday, May 26.

A grand ball was given in Her Majesty's Theatre for the benefit of the Spitalfields weavers, at which the Queen was present with a brilliant circle.

Second Attempt to Shoot Her Majesty.

Monday, May 30.

Another daring attempt was made to shoot the Queen by a man named John Francis. Between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, Her Majesty and party were proceeding down Constitution Hill. When about half way down, Francis took a pistol from his side, and fired it in the direction of the Royal carriage, from which he was distant not more than seven feet. The Queen exhibited her usual calm demeanour under the outrage. Francis was instantly seized by Private Allen, of the Fusilier Guards, and Police Constable Turner, who was attempting to dash the pistol out of his hand when the shot was fired. He was taken to the lodge adjoining the Palace, where he was searched; and a ball, with a little powder, and the still warm pistol, were taken from his person. The man

preserved a dogged silence as to his motive, and refused to give any explanation about his antecedents; but it was soon ascertained that he was the son of a machinist in Drury Lane Theatre, and had for some months been out of employment. On the news of the outrage being conveyed to the Houses of Parliament, both Lords and Commons adjourned in confusion, as it was found impossible to carry on the public business amidst the excitement which the attempt occasioned. Her Majesty attended the Italian Opera in the evening, and received an enthusiastic welcome.

Congratulatory Addresses.

Tuesday, May 31.

Congratulatory addresses were voted by both Houses of Parliament to the Queen on her escape from assassination; and numerous similar addresses were subsequently forwarded by corporate bodies throughout the kingdom.

Military Review at Wormwood Scrubbs.

Saturday, June 4.

Her Majesty held a grand review of cavalry at Wormwood Scrubbs.

London to Windsor.

Monday, June 6.

The Queen and Court removed from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle.

Ascot Races.

Tuesday, June 7.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with Count Mensdorff and a party of distinguished visitors and suite, drove in State to Ascot Races. The Royal *cortège* consisted of seven open carriages and two pony phaetons and four. When Her Majesty's carriage arrived at the Grand Stand, the assembled multitude indulged in loud and vociferous cheering. The weather was most delightful.

Present to Her Majesty.

Saturday, June 11.

An Arabian man-of-war—the first that had ever appeared in English waters—came up the Thames in tow of a steamer, and was towed into the St Catherine's Dock. This vessel, which excited much curiosity, was from Zanzibar, and brought four valuable Arabian horses, and other presents, from the King of Muscat to the Queen.

Her Majesty's First Railway Journey.**Windsor to London.**

Monday, June 13.

The Queen received an address of congratulation from the boys at Eton School, which was presented to Her Majesty in the Grand Hall by the two senior scholars just previous to her departure from Windsor Castle for town. The address was most graciously received; and the Queen and Prince Albert quitting the Castle directly afterwards, were most enthusiastically cheered by the Eton scholars, who had assembled on the Mount.

The Queen, in travelling from Windsor to London, for the first time made the journey by railway. Her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert and Count Mensdorff, and attended by a numerous suite. The intention of the Queen to travel to town by railway was only intimated to the authorities of the Great Western Railway at Paddington on the Saturday afternoon previous, and in consequence preparations on an extensive scale were ordered to be made for the transit of Her Majesty, which were carried into effect with the greatest secrecy. The journey from Slough to Paddington was performed in 25 minutes.

Trial of John Francis.

Friday, June 17.

The trial of John Francis, for shooting at the Queen, took place, the prisoner being found guilty and sentenced to death. On the conclusion of Chief Justice Tindall's address, Francis fell insensible into the arms of one of the turnkeys, and in that state was carried out of the Court.

King and Queen of the Belgians.

Monday, June 20.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace on a visit to Her Majesty.

Mendelssohn at Buckingham Palace.

Monday, June 20.

Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, the eminent German composer, who was then on a visit to London, along with his wife, had an interview with the Queen at Buckingham Palace. In a letter to his mother, Mendelssohn makes the following allusion to this interview:—

‘Add to this the pretty and most charming Queen Victoria, who looks so youthful, and is so gently courteous and gracious; who speaks such good German, and who knows all my music so well—the four books of Songs without Words, and the symphony, and the “Hymn of Praise.” Yesterday evening I was sent for by the Queen, who was almost alone with Prince Albert, and who seated herself near the piano, and made me play to her—first, seven of the “Songs without Words,” then the Serenade, two impromptus on “Rule Britannia,” Lützow’s “Wilde Sagd,” and “Gaudeamus Igitur.” The latter was somewhat difficult, but remonstrance was out of the question; and as they gave the themes, of course it was my duty to play them. Then the splendid grand gallery in Buckingham Palace, where they drank tea, and where two boars by Paul Potter are hanging, and a good many other pictures which also rather pleased me.’ *

* *Letters of Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy.* Translated by Lady Wallace.

Fete by the Duchess of Buccleuch.

Tuesday, June 28.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and a numerous suite, attended a brilliant *fête* given by the Duchess of Buccleuch at Whitehall. The guests numbered about 500.

Royal Clemency to a Convict.

Saturday, July 2.

John Francis, who had been sentenced to death for shooting at the Queen, received intimation of a reprieve, his sentence being commuted to transportation for life to Tasmania.

Another Attempt to Shoot the Queen.

Sunday, July 3.

Another daring attempt was made to shoot the Queen. As Her Majesty was proceeding from Buckingham Palace to the Chapel Royal, St James's, a deformed youth, named John William Bean, levelled a pistol at the Queen, and attempted to fire it. The pistol was loaded, but most fortunately did not go off.*

King and Queen of the Belgians.

Tuesday, July 5.

The King and Queen of the Belgians took leave of Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace on their return to the Continent.

Prorogation of Parliament.

Thursday, July 7.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, went from Windsor to Buckingham Palace, from which Her Majesty

* Bean eluded capture at the time the attempt was made; and in the subsequent search for him, all humpbacked people in London were placed under arrest, until Bean was at last identified as the culprit. (See under date August 25, 1842.)

drove in State to the House of Lords to prorogue Parliament in person, returning to Windsor in the evening.

Punishment of Attempts on the Queen's Life.

Tuesday, July 12.

A Bill was introduced into Parliament making attempts on the Queen's life punishable as high misdemeanours by transportation for seven years, or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three years, the culprit 'to be publicly or privately whipped, as often, and in such manner and form, as the Court shall direct, not exceeding thrice.' This measure, which was introduced by Sir Robert Peel in consequence of the repeated attempts which had recently been made upon the Queen's life, became law on the following Saturday.

Death of the Duke of Orleans.

Wednesday, July 13.

The Duke of Orleans, while riding in his carriage, was suddenly thrown from it and killed on the spot. Her Majesty was much affected on receiving the sad intelligence, and wrote an autograph letter of condolence to the Royal Family of France.

Mendelssohn again at Buckingham Palace.

Saturday, July 16.

Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy again visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. In a letter to his mother, which was published many years afterwards by his son in a German periodical, the celebrated composer gave the following interesting account of what took place at this interview:—

'Prince Albert had asked me to go to him on Saturday at 2 o'clock, so that I might try his organ before I left England. I found him alone; and as we were talking away, the Queen came

in, also alone, in a simple morning dress. She said she was obliged to leave for Claremont in an hour ; and then, suddenly interrupting herself, exclaimed : " But, goodness ! what a confusion !" for the wind had littered the whole room, and even the pedals of the organ (which, by the way, made a very pretty feature in the room), with leaves of music from a large portfolio that lay open. As she spoke, she knelt down and began picking up the music. Prince Albert helped, and I, too, was not idle. Then Prince Albert proceeded to explain the stops to me, and she said that she would meanwhile put things straight.

'I begged that the Prince would first play me something, so that, as I said, I might boast about it in Germany ; and he played a chorale, by heart, with the pedals, so charmingly, and clearly, and correctly, that it would have done credit to any professional ; and the Queen, having finished her work, came and sat by him, and listened and looked pleased. Then it was my turn ; and I began my chorus from " St Paul "—" How lovely are the messengers." Before I got to the end of the first verse, they both joined in the chorus ; and all the time Prince Albert managed the stops for me so cleverly—first a flute, at the forte the great organ, at the D major part the whole, then he made a lovely diminuendo with the stops, and so on to the end of the piece, and all by heart—that I was really quite enchanted. Then the young Prince of Gotha came in, and there was more chatting ; and the Queen asked if I had written any new songs, and said she was very fond of singing my published ones. " You should sing one to him," said Prince Albert ; and after a little begging, she said she would try the " Frühlingslied," in B flat—" if it is still here," she added, " for all my music is packed up for Claremont." Prince Albert went to look for it, but came back saying it was already packed. " But one might perhaps unpack it," said I. " We must send for Lady ——," she said. (I did not catch the name.) So the bell was rung, and the servants were sent after it, but without success, and at last the Queen went herself ; and while she was gone, Prince Albert said to me : " She begs you will accept this present as a remembrance," and gave me a little case with a beautiful ring, on which is engraved, " V.R.—1842."

'Then the Queen came back and said, " Lady —— is gone, and has taken all my things with her. It really is most annoying." (You can't think how that amused me.) I then begged that I

might not be made to suffer for the accident, and hoped she would sing another song. After some consultation with her husband, he said: "She will sing you something of Gluck's."

'Meantime, the Princess of Gotha had come in; and we five proceeded through various corridors and rooms to the Queen's sitting rooms, where there was a gigantic rocking horse standing near the sofa, and two big bird cages, and pictures on the walls, and bound books on the table, and music on the piano. The Duchess of Kent came in too; and while they were all talking, I rummaged about amongst the music, and soon discovered my first set of songs. So, of course, I begged her rather to sing one of those than the Gluck, to which she very kindly consented; and which did she choose?—"Schöner und schöner schmückt sich!"—sang it quite charmingly, in strict time and tune, and with very good execution. Only in the line,

"Der Prosa Lasten und Müh,"

where it goes down to D, and comes up again chromatically, she sang D sharp each time; and as I gave her the note both times, the last time she sang D, and there it ought to have been D sharp. But, with the exception of this little mistake, it was really charming, and the last long G I have never heard better, or purer, or more natural from any amateur. Then I was obliged to confess that Fanny had written the song (which I found very hard, but pride must have a fall), and beg her to sing one of my own also. If I would give her plenty of help, she would gladly try, she said; and then she sang the Pilgerspruch, "Lass dich nurr," really quite faultlessly, and with charming feeling and expression.

'I thought to myself, one must not pay too many compliments on such an occasion, so I merely thanked her a great many times; upon which she said: "Oh, if only I had not been so frightened; generally, I have such long breath." Then I praised her heartily, and with the best conscience in the world; for just that part with the long G at the close she had done so well, taking the three following and connecting notes in the same breath, as one seldom hears it done; and therefore it amused me doubly that she herself should have begun about it.

'After this, Prince Albert sang the Aernde-lied, "Es ist ein Schnitter;" and then he said I must play him something before I went, and gave me as themes the chorale which he had played on

the organ, and the song he had just sung. If everything had gone as usual, I ought to have improvised most dreadfully badly—for it is almost always like that with me when I want it to go well—and then I should have gone away vexed the whole morning. But—just as if I was to keep nothing but the pleasantest, most charming recollection of it—I never improvised better. I was in the best mood for it, and played a long time, and enjoyed it myself; so that, between the two themes, I brought in the songs that the Queen had sung, naturally enough; and it all went off so easily, that I would gladly not have stopped; and they followed me with so much intelligence and attention, that I felt more at ease than I ever did in improvising to an audience. She said several times she hoped I would soon come to England again and pay them a visit; and then I took leave. And down below I saw the beautiful carriages waiting, with their scarlet outriders; and in a quarter of an hour the flag was lowered, and the *Court Circular* announced: “Her Majesty left the Palace at 20 minutes past 3;” and I went off in the rain to the Klingemanns, and had the double pleasure of pouring out all my news to them and to Cécile.

‘I must add, that I begged the Queen to allow me to dedicate my A minor symphony to her, as that had really been the inducement to my journey, and because the English name on the Scotch piece would look doubly well. Also, I forgot to tell you how, just as she was going to begin to sing, she said: “But the parrot must go out first, or he will screech louder than I shall sing.” Upon which Prince Albert rang the bell, and the Prince of Gotha said he would carry it out: and I said: “Allow me;” and carried the great cage out, to the astonishment of the servants.’

London to Windsor.

Saturday, July 23.

The Queen and Court removed from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle.

Military Reviews at Windsor.

Thursday, July 28.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, reviewed the 15th Regiment of Foot at Windsor.

Friday, July 29.

The Queen and Prince Albert, again accompanied by the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, reviewed the 2d Regiment of Life Guards in the Great Park. Her Majesty was on horseback during the review, as were also the two Princes.

Present to the Queen.

Monday, Aug. 8.

The Queen received at Windsor Castle a very diminutive horse, believed to be the smallest in the world, which Captain Lukey, of the ship *Victor*, had brought as a present to Her Majesty from Java. The extraordinary animal was only $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, was rising five years old, and was of a dark brown colour, well formed, and very quiet and pliable.*

Present to the King of Prussia.

Wednesday, Aug. 10.

A magnificent piece of plate was sent to Berlin as a present from Queen Victoria to the King of Prussia. It consisted of a splendid group of figures in frosted silver—the elevation upwards of three feet. The whole represented an equestrian figure of St George attacking the Dragon, all of proportionate height, on a base, also of silver, richly sculptured, and bearing shields; the first representing the Imperial Arms of Prussia; the next, those of the Queen and Prince Albert; and the third, those of the Prince of Wales. On the fourth was the inscription:—‘To commemorate the occasion of the visit of His Majesty to this country, the 22d of January, 1842.’

* Upon his arrival in London, two months previously, the Captain took the Lilliputian horse with him inside a cab to the Mansion House, and galloped it up and down the saloon before the Lady Mayoress and some of her friends. Upon taking leave, Captain Lukey whipped the little animal up, and ran down stairs with him amidst great laughter; and, depositing him in the cab, drove off to the West End of the town.

Disturbances in the Manufacturing Districts.

Friday, Aug. 12.

For some time, serious disturbances had been taking place in the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland; and in consequence of these, a Cabinet Council was held to consider what steps should be taken to meet the crisis. A proclamation against such riotous proceedings was issued, and all the soldiers that could be spared from London, including a regiment of the Guards, were despatched to Manchester by railway on two hours' notice.

Trial of Bean.

Thursday, Aug. 25.

John William Bean, who had fired a pistol at the Queen on July 3, was tried for the offence at the Central Criminal Court. The pistol having missed fire, the capital charge was departed from, and the hunchback was tried for misdemeanour. On this charge he was convicted, and Lord Abinger sentenced him to 18 months' imprisonment in Newgate Gaol.

Birthday Celebration.

Friday, Aug. 26.

This being the 23d anniversary of the birthday of Prince Albert, the morning was ushered in by peals from the various churches in the Metropolis; and in the Royal parishes of St Margaret, Westminster, and Kensington Royal standards were hoisted on the church steeples. The day was also kept as a holiday in the public offices, and at 1 o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired. In the evening, there were numerous illuminations in the West End of the town. This day was also selected for laying the keel of H.M.S. *Royal Albert* at Woolwich.

FIRST VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

Embarkation at Woolwich.

Monday, Aug. 29.

About 5 a.m., the Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle, Her Majesty intending to make her first visit to Scotland. The Royal party, with a numerous suite, embarked at Woolwich on board the *Royal George* yacht. As soon as the Queen was afloat, the yards of the different vessels that comprised the squadron, and others in commission in the river, were manned, and formed a very imposing and gratifying spectacle. The Royal yacht sailed at 7 precisely, being towed down the river by the *Black Eagle* and *Monkey* steamers amidst the continued cheers of the assembled multitude. The other vessels composing the squadron were the following:—The *Pique*, 36, ship; *Daphne*, 18, sloop; and the *Salamander*, *Shearwater*, *Rhadamanthus*, and *Lightning*, steam vessels. The voyage during the day was made under unfavourable conditions as regards weather.

The Voyage Northward.

Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Between 9 and 10 a.m., the Royal squadron came up with the *Innisford* steamer, having on board the 87th Regiment of Foot, who had left Hull at 1 a.m. that morning, for Edinburgh, to form the Queen's bodyguard. As soon as the *Royal George* yacht, which was then being towed by the *Lightning* and *Shearwater*, approached near the steamer, the band of the regiment struck up the National Anthem, and the whole of the troops presented arms, and continued to do so until the squadron had

passed. As the evening approached, the weather became rather boisterous, and preparations were made on board the Queen's yacht for a stormy night. Owing to the large number of colliers that were bearing down from the northward, and the night becoming excessively dark, the *Monkey* was ordered to keep a sharp look-out, and the speed was reduced.

Northern Welcomes—Scotch Convoy—National Illumination.

Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The Royal squadron arrived off Sunderland about 5 a.m. Shortly before 11, the squadron hove in sight off the venerable ruins of Tynemouth Castle, with the lighthouse and Tynemouth garrison on the lofty rocks at the entrance to Shields Harbour. The Queen here met with a very gratifying reception. At the entrance to the harbour were numbers of steamers tastefully decorated from stem to stern with colours of all descriptions and nations, and crowded with well dressed persons. There was, besides, an immense number of sailing vessels of all descriptions and sizes; and the scene was one of the greatest animation. When the Royal yacht arrived off the harbour, a Royal salute was fired from the summit of the ancient castle. The squadron passed between the Fern Islands and the mainland, which gave the inhabitants of North Sunderland, Bamborough, &c., an excellent opportunity of seeing the vessels; and a number of ladies and gentlemen went off in boats, and sailed alongside the Royal yacht.

About 3.30 p.m., the vessels came in sight of Berwick; and soon afterwards two steamers met the squadron, the first of which was the *Modern Athens*, from Dundee, with

an immense concourse of passengers on board, this being the first Scotch vessel to welcome the Queen.* In a short time more, the General Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Monarch*, along with the *Trident*, hove in sight;

* It was erroneously stated in an Edinburgh newspaper, that a Leith steamer had been the first to meet and salute Her Majesty; and the statement aroused some local jealousies at the time. The following extract from the letter of a correspondent of the *Dundee Advertiser*, however, who accompanied the *Modern Athens* in the trip, makes it plain that to Dundee must be assigned the honour of having been the first to meet and welcome Her Majesty to her Scottish dominions:—

'The time fixed for sailing was 8 a.m. on Wednesday; and a more beautiful morning for such an excursion could not have been selected. The water was perfectly calm, there being merely a slight breeze from the land, which served to render the heat of the sun, which shone in a cloudless sky, not too oppressive. At the hour of starting, the pier presented a most lively and interesting appearance, many hundreds having assembled to witness the departure of the *Athens*. The vessel was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers sent from Rossie Priory, was adorned with many flags, and had a musical band on board. The passengers numbered about 200; but there might have been a good many more without making the vessel uncomfortably crowded. She started exactly at the fixed hour; and, when beginning to move, the full brass band of the 92d Highlanders struck up from the pier "God save the Queen," which, added to the gay scene, produced a delightfully exciting effect. At the conclusion of the National Air, the *Athens* glided down the river, on her loyal voyage, amidst many hearty cheers. When we came within sight of North Berwick Law, we of course looked to ascertain if the flag ordered to be hoisted from it, which was to telegraph the first approach of the fleet, was discernible; but, there being none, we made straight for the Bass Rock, which we reached between 12 and 1 o'clock. . . . After proceeding some miles, there was no longer any doubt that the object of our excursion was at hand. With the glass, we discovered a sail-vessel being towed by two steamers—other two steamers following in the wake on the larboard and starboard quarters. At 6 o'clock (off Berwick), we could easily discern that the sail-vessel was the *Royal George* yacht; and, having come up to her and given three hearty cheers, which were responded to, we took our station with the war steamers in the wake, and accompanied the squadron. No other vessel had yet joined it. The *Modern Athens* was, therefore, the first steamer belonging to Scotland that welcomed our gracious Sovereign to the Scottish shores; and we claim the honour of her having done so. When the *Modern Athens* took her station in the Royal squadron, the passengers on board all joined in the National Anthem; and, as it was well led, and enthusiastically joined in by upwards of 200 voices, the sound wafted across the intervening waters must have been very agreeable to the Royal ears. The anthem was followed by three most hearty cheers from all the passengers, which were graciously acknowledged by the signals of the Royal yacht. In about three quarters of an hour after we had joined the squadron, the *Monarch*, from Leith, bore down and joined in with us; and soon after her the *Trident*. At times we were near enough the yacht to see the quarter-deck personages,

and each fired a Royal salute in welcome. The Queen came on deck, and graciously acknowledged the enthusiastic greetings of her Scottish subjects, by whom it was remarked with pleasure that Her Majesty paid them the compliment of wearing a Paisley shawl. The whole then turned and accompanied the squadron on its course northwards. The Royal fleet entered the Firth of Forth about midnight, and came to anchor for the night on the north side of the Island of Inchkeith. During the latter part of the voyage, the Queen suffered severely from sea sickness.

The visit of the youthful Sovereign and her Royal Consort to the Scottish capital being an event of quite national importance, an immense concourse of people was attracted from all parts of the country to witness the unusual and exciting spectacle. Never in the whole history of the country had so great multitudes been brought into the city—many from the most distant parts—as were then assembled in Edinburgh to give a loyal welcome to their most gracious Sovereign and her Royal husband. The various stage coaches groaned beneath their heavy burden; the several railways then in existence brought large contributions to the swelling stream; and the various steamers from Dundee and Aberdeen, as well as from Hull, Newcastle, and Berwick also landed a dense throng of passengers.

amongst whom we discerned several ladies; but dusk having come on, we cannot say if Her Majesty was amongst them. As the evening closed in, the surrounding spectacle was truly grand. The approach of the Royal fleet was speedily telegraphed to Edinburgh, and we heard the guns of the Castle fire a Royal salute. The gun-ports of the *Royal George* were all illuminated, and many lights suspended from different parts of her rigging, and also from the rigging of the other vessels of the fleet. Along all the coast, guns were constantly being fired, and bonfire after bonfire blazed forth; whilst, from the *Royal George* itself, rockets were from time to time discharged with brilliant effect.'

In honour of the Royal visit, it had been arranged that bonfires should be lighted, on the evening of the Queen's arrival in Scotland, on all the highest peaks throughout the kingdom. The Magistrates of Edinburgh, on the chance that the Royal squadron would enter the Forth some time during the night, gave orders to light the bonfire on Arthur's Seat this evening. This was accordingly done, and was the signal for the simultaneous lighting up of all the other beacons. Every peak, from the lofty Ben Nevis, blazed with bonfires, the effect being indescribably grand. The largest and most striking display was that from the top of Arthur's Seat. The fire was composed of a mass of combustibles 40 feet in diameter, piled as high as such a basis would allow. It consisted of 25 tons of coal, 40 cartloads of wood, 180 barrels of tar, a great number of barrels of resin and turpentine, with immense quantities of tarred canvas, ropes, and other highly inflammable materials. So immense was the effect produced by the ignition of this huge pile of combustibles, that it was seen for 50 miles round; and to all who beheld it, the idea was suggested of the sudden outburst of the long quiescent volcano by which the hill was originally created. From the anchorage at Inchkeith the bonfire was viewed by the Queen, the beacons generally showing like immense blazing lamps invisibly and mysteriously suspended in the vast and black surrounding void.

Edinburgh Entered by Surprise.

Thursday, Sept. 1.

Great preparations had been made in Edinburgh for giving the Queen a right Royal welcome; but unfortunately no definite information could be ascertained as to the precise time when Her Majesty would make her entry.

No one seemed to expect that the Queen would think of landing before 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and at any rate, it was understood that some intimation of the time would have been signalled from the Royal flotilla to the Calton Hill, but from some cause this was not done. The consequence was that the Queen took her good but inalert subjects in the Scottish Metropolis completely by surprise, Her Majesty landing at an hour so early that many of them had not left their beds; and even the corporate authorities were subject to the mortification of not having the honour to receive and welcome their Sovereign when she entered their ancient city.

In consequence of fever having recently been prevalent within the Palace of Holyrood, the medical authorities had given their opinion that it would not be prudent for Her Majesty to take up her residence there; and it had accordingly been arranged that, after passing through the city, the Queen should proceed to Dalkeith Palace, and there be the guest of the Duke of Buccleuch.

The Royal yacht left her anchorage at an early hour, and came alongside Granton Pier at 8.30. Sir Robert Peel, who was one of the Ministers in attendance upon Her Majesty during her stay in Scotland, was in waiting on the pier, and at once hastened on board. The Queen landed on a platform that been erected for her accommodation, amidst the cheers of the crew, who manned the vessel, and the enthusiastic greetings of the fortunate few who happened to be present when she first set her foot on Scottish soil. Just at the moment of Her Majesty's landing, the sun burst splendidly forth, and continued to shine brilliantly during the greater part of her subsequent progress to Dalkeith Palace. Her Majesty, on landing, was received by the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Lieutenant

of Midlothian, and other eminent personages, who had learned of the arrival of the flotilla. Escorted by a detachment of dragoons, and followed by a long train of carriages, the Queen drove up the Granton Road towards Edinburgh, cannon booming from all the ships in the Roads, and enthusiastic cheers greeting her all along the route. Her Majesty having landed at a much earlier hour than was anticipated, the intimation of her approach from Granton was not at first believed by the thousands of persons who were beginning to press forward to the scene of debarkation. It was only when the cavalry were observed advancing from the end of Inverleith Row that the people became convinced that the Sovereign was really approaching.

At an early hour in the morning, the Royal Archers *

* 'The Royal Archers were embodied by Act of the Privy Council in the year 1677, in a corps to be called "The King's Company of Archers," with right to name their own officers, make their own laws, carry colours and drums, and march in military array; and they then chose the Marquis of Athole as their Captain. In 1703, Lord Tarbat, their Captain-general, obtained a charter from Queen Anne, "revising and ratifying, and perpetually confirming" to "the Royal Company of Archers," all Acts in their favour, their rights and privileges "to be held in free blench, giving therefor yearly one pair of barbed arrows, if the same be asked." Under this charter, and the constitution thereby confirmed, the Royal Company have continued to serve. Prizes were established for the encouragement of archery; a silver arrow was given by the town of Edinburgh, which has ever since been shot for annually; a similar arrow was given by Musselburgh, and one of very ancient date by the town of Peebles. Occasional parades or weapon-shawings were held, when the whole company marched through the town, receiving military honours from the Guards, and salutes from the ships in the Forth. In 1787, an annual prize of £20 was given by His Majesty, to be called the King's Prize. When George IV. signified his intention of visiting Scotland in 1822, the Council of the Royal Archers, following the tradition that they were the remains of the old Scottish Archer Guard, and therefore entitled to the privilege of acting as the King's Bodyguard during His Majesty's residence in Scotland, applied to have the privilege recognised. Their claim was acceded to, and they accordingly appeared on all State occasions as His Majesty's guard, within the Palace on days of ceremony, and around the Royal carriage on occa-

had assembled in the Riding House, Lothian Road, where they anxiously awaited instructions to proceed to Granton, there to exercise their ancient privilege of forming the Queen's Bodyguard during Her Majesty's residence in Scotland. In consequence of the omission of the signal flag, however, the Archers did not meet Her Majesty until she had arrived within about 100 yards of the Canonmills Bridge. There they attempted to fall in right and left of the carriage, in the place close to the Royal person, this being the position in the Royal *cortège* to which they were entitled. The dragoons, who beheld themselves suddenly broken in upon by a body of men 'in Kendal Green,' and knowing nothing about them or their rights, naturally enough endeavoured to keep them off; and so a certain degree of unpleasant jostling took place—stern

sions of procession. The King soon afterwards gave them a dress uniform to be worn at his Court, or at that of any foreign monarch; and he further conferred upon their Captain-general a gold stick similar to that of England. At the accession of William IV., His Majesty sent to the Royal Company a gold stick for the Captain-general, two silver sticks for the two officers next in command, and ebony sticks for the councillors; and he changed their dress uniform to that now worn. The coat is green, richly embroidered in gold, with an oak leaf and laurel pattern, with large gold epaulettes and gilt buttons. The trousers are of the same cloth, with gold lace and embroidery. A gold-looped cocked hat, with a hanging green feather; a crimson silk sash, with tassels; a small full-dress sword, with gold knob; a black military stock and white gloves complete the costume. The officers are distinguished by bridges on the strap of the epaulette, as in the army. The field or duty dress is the Archers' green cloth tunic; trousers of the same stuff; a cap, with plume set in a gold enamelled Scottish star; a girdle of black leather, with a gold lion and crown clasp; a short Roman sword; and a black stock, with white gloves. William IV. ordered that the Duke of Buccleuch, who appeared for the late Earl of Dalhousie, then abroad on service in India, should rank at his Coronation with the gold stick of England; and in 1832 he presented to the Company a pair of magnificently embroidered colours, which they now bear. In 1838, the Duke of Buccleuch was chosen Captain-general—a rank still held by his Grace, and who, in that capacity, carrying his gold stick of office, rode immediately next and after the Queen's carriage in the procession at her Coronation.—*Edinburgh Courant*, August 25, 1881.

commands being given on the one side that the apparent intruders should retire, and determined countenances on the other suggesting that they must be cut down before they would surrender their ancient privilege. Some explanation having been made, however, their proper position was at length assigned to the Archers, and the Royal cavalcade proceeded on its way.

At the head of Brandon Street, a wooden barrier and gateway, painted so as to resemble stone, had been erected. Here it was intended that the Lord Provost (Mr James Forrest) and the Magistrates should have been in waiting to formally present Her Majesty with the keys of the city; but the civic dignitaries had not arrived when the Royal cavalcade came up. Without halting, it drove slowly up Pitt Street and Hanover Street to Princes Street, and continued to move at the same pace along the Calton Hill Road to Norton Place.

A guard of honour from the 53d Regiment of Foot marched from the Castle at 8.30, expecting to be in good time to receive Her Majesty on landing at Granton; but on learning that the Queen was then coming along Inverleith Row, they stopped at Fettes Row, drew up in Pitt Street, and presented arms as Her Majesty passed. After the Queen had passed the city barrier, a Royal salute was fired from the Castle, and the bells of the churches began to ring out a merry peal.

The disappointment occasioned to the civic authorities by the unexpectedly early entry of the Sovereign into the city, was most intense. Owing to the absence of definite information as to the time when the Queen would land, some of the members of the Town Council, it was stated, had spent the greater part of the night in the Council Chamber, at the Royal Exchange, in a state of great

anxiety and uncertainty. Here the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council began to drop in a little before 9 o'clock; and while thus assembled, all robed and chained, and ready to take their departure on receiving the expected signal, great was their consternation when the thundering of the Castle guns announced that the Queen had not only already landed, but had actually entered the city! A scene ensued which, as described in the local newspapers, perhaps has had few parallels in the historic recollections of the High Street of Edinburgh. 'Struck at once with surprise and dismay at the sound of the Castle guns firing the salute, they started up to a man, and, learning that the Queen had already passed the barrier, they rushed to their carriages, *saute qui peut*, and, seeing that their Magisterial occupation was gone for the day, they drove helter-skelter by devious routes, with the anxious hope that, as they had missed their chance of appearing officially before the Royal eyes at Her Majesty's entrance into the city, they might at least behold her as humble individuals as she was departing from it. It is related that they tried to gain their object by endeavouring to cut in before the Queen at different points; but with one exception—at the crossing of the Duddingston Road—they arrived just in time to be too late.' Simultaneously with this stampede of the Magistracy from the Council Chambers, a tremendous rush was made by the entire populace down the High Street and Canongate, every one being anxious to obtain a sight of the Sovereign before the Royal procession passed Abbey Hill. In this a great many were successful, but the crush at this point was something dreadful.

When the Royal *cortège* reached Norton Place, it set off at a more rapid pace, which was maintained until the

Midlothian Palace of the Duke of Buccleuch was reached, about 11 o'clock.

In the evening, there was a splendid illumination in Edinburgh, it being generally remarked that on no former occasion were the devices either so numerous or on such a varied and extensive scale.

Dalkeith Palace and Neighbourhood.

Friday, Sept. 2.

At an early hour in the morning, Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Buccleuch, set out from Dalkeith to visit Arthur Seat, and to contemplate from its elevated summit the unrivalled view around. After this spirited undertaking, His Royal Highness and his noble host returned to Dalkeith Palace. Shortly after 4 o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert left the Palace in a carriage and four, accompanied by the Duchess of Buccleuch and the Duchess of Norfolk. The Royal party drove in the direction of Dalhousie and Melville Castles, returning to the Palace in about an hour. It had been Her Majesty's intention to drive to Roslin and Hawthornden, and view the romantic scenery there; but the Royal drive was circumscribed by the moist state of the atmosphere. In the evening, a numerous party joined the Royal circle at dinner.

State Procession through Edinburgh.

Dalmeny and Leith.

Saturday, Sept. 3.

The Queen, at the request of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, having graciously agreed to make a progress through some of the principal streets of the city, to compensate for the disappointment experienced on Thursday, this procession took place

to-day, and was altogether of a most gratifying and triumphant character.

The Queen left Dalkeith Palace about 10 a.m., and from the long circuit of route taken it was 11.30 before the Royal *cortège* arrived at the Palace of Holyrood. Around the Sovereign's carriage was the Royal Company of Archers; and it was observed with great satisfaction that Her Majesty paid her subjects in the Northern Metropolis the compliment of wearing a tartan plaid of the Royal Stuart pattern.* Upon the Queen entering the precincts of the Royal grounds, a salute was fired from the Castle. The Magistrates of Canongate, with the constables of the burgh of Calton and of Leith, received Her Majesty at the boundary of the burgh, near the Palace; and the Queen graciously bowed to the Magistrates. The procession then moved up the Canongate and the High Street, amidst the loud cheers of the people, to the Cross, where the City barrier was erected. Here the Magistracy were assembled to present the keys of the city to the Sovereign, and the crowd was excessive. The Celtic Society, in the full costume of their respective clans, were also here drawn up; and Her Majesty acknowledged in a very gracious

* 'Her Majesty, when in Scotland, was graciously pleased to express an anxious desire to promote, by every means in her power, the tartan manufactures of the North. Her Majesty, in order effectually to carry out her beneficent designs, and to prove the Royal determination to patronise this important branch of manufacture, has never appeared, either in public or private, since the return of the Court to the Castle, without some portion of her attire being composed of the tartan manufacture of Scotland. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, since the return of their illustrious parents to Windsor, have also invariably worn, in their drives and walks, sashes and ribbons of either the Victoria or Albert plaid. The ladies and maids of honour in waiting upon the Queen have also followed the excellent example so tastefully and admirably set them by their Royal mistress. Plaid stocks and handkerchiefs are likewise general amongst the gentlemen connected with the Royal Household.'—*Dundee Courier*, September 27, 1842.

manner the salute of the Celts, which they gave with their claymores in Highland fashion. The Society afterwards formed in the rear of the Royal *cortège*, and escorted Her Majesty to the Castle. The procession halted in front of the Royal Exchange, about 50 yards from the barrier, where the Lord Provost advanced and delivered the keys of the city to the Queen. After receiving them, Her Majesty replied: 'I return the keys of the city, with perfect confidence, into the safe keeping of the Lord Provost and Magistrates of my faithful city of Edinburgh.' The High Constables officiated as the civic guard of honour. The procession then continued its course up the High Street and Lawnmarket.

On arriving at the Castle, Her Majesty and suite alighted and walked to the Mortar Battery, where the celebrated gun Mons Meg was placed. The view from this battery is very beautiful; and though the sky was rather hazy, the Firth of Forth and the opposite coast were very distinctly seen. All round the battery and the approach to it were laid with crimson cloth. Her Majesty having surveyed the magnificent scene for a short time, proceeded to the Half Moon Battery, and thence to the Old Barracks Square. The Queen then inspected the Regalia, which had been removed from the Crown Room to the Officers' old Mess Room. These insignia of the former rulers of Scotland consisted of the Crown, sceptre, sword of State, and a silver rod of office, supposed to be that of the Lord Treasurer. It was explained to Her Majesty how these invaluable national relics were long supposed to be lost, but had unexpectedly been recovered in the year 1818, principally through the instrumentality of Sir Walter Scott. Her Majesty next proceeded to Queen Mary's Rooms, the approach to which was likewise laid with

crimson cloth. The Queen was here accompanied by Prince Albert only, the noblemen and gentlemen of her suite remaining behind. Her Majesty took a special interest in the small chamber in which King James was born, and took particular notice of the window from which, while an infant, the Scottish Monarch was lowered in a basket, in order to escape Protestant tutelage. Her Majesty also took a marked interest in the emblazonry of the Royal Arms in Queen Mary's Bedroom, and in the quaintly worded prayer of the unfortunate Monarch on the birth of her son :—

‘ Lord Jesu Chryst, that crounit was with thornse,
Preserve the birth quhais badgie heir is borne,
And send hir sone successione to reigne still
Lang in this realme, if that it be thy will.
Als grant, O Lord, quhatever of hir proceed
Be to thy glorie, honer, and prais. Sobeid.’

After visiting Queen Mary's Rooms, Her Majesty returned to the Castle gate, where she again entered her carriage.

While the Royal party were visiting the Castle, the foundation stone of the General Assembly Hall, at the foot of the Castle Hill, was laid with Masonic honours by Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, in the presence of a distinguished company. Upon re-entering her carriage, the Queen drove down the Castle Hill amidst the loud cheering of the assembled multitude.* The Lord Provost and Magis-

* Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, in his able memorial of the Queen's first visit to Scotland, relates several very natural though whimsical scenes that occurred in the Royal progress through Edinburgh. In passing down the Castle Hill, an elderly woman succeeded by a *coup de main et de force* in making her way past the guards; and having most unceremoniously pressed through the party in attendance on Her Majesty, she exclaimed, in a convulsive state of excitement: ‘Oh, will ye no let me see the Queen!’ A military gentleman pushed her back; but she was not to be so easily beaten. Again squeezing forward until she stood within a yard of the Royal carriage, ‘Hech, sirs!’ she exclaimed, clasping her hands, ‘is that

trates, in their carriages, preceded that of Her Majesty down the Lawnmarket, Bank Street, the Mound, and along Princes Street. The crush of people in Bank Street was terrific, and a serious accident occurred by a sudden rush of the multitude upon an extensive temporary gallery, which had been erected at the foot of the Mound, within the railing at the northernmost angle of the East Princes Street Gardens. A few minutes after the Royal procession had passed, the wooden erection gave way with a loud crash, and 50 persons were more or less seriously injured, two of them fatally. The crowd in Princes Street and Queensferry Street was immense; and many thousands, who could find no situation from which a sight of the Sovereign was to be obtained, walked along the road by which Her Majesty was to pass until such a coign of vantage was reached.

The civic carriages preceded the Royal cavalcade along Princes Street to Queensferry Street, the boundary of the city, where they turned off. The Royal *cortège* then pro-

the Queen?—is that the Queen? Weel, what have I no seen this day! Eh! but she's a bonnie leddie!' The poor woman gazed upon Her Majesty with the fixture of perfect wonder until she was compelled to withdraw from the spot—greatly consoled, however, by the gratifying reflection that not only had she seen the Queen, but that the Queen had seen her. One remark may not be out of place here, and that is, the Queen appears to be gifted with the same Royal art of acknowledging compliments from a crowd of people that has distinguished many of her predecessors, which, to use a strange phrase, has in it a certain generalised individuality, making every person present believe that he or she is favoured with peculiar and marked notice. This will be best understood from the following illustrative anecdote:—'Well, John,' said a gentleman, who lives near Edinburgh, to his hind, on the evening of the Queen's first visit to the city, 'did you see the Queen?' 'Troth did I that, sir.' 'Well, what did you think of her, John?' 'Troth, sir, I was terrible feared afore she came forrit—my heart was amaist in my mouth; but whan she did come forrit, od, I wasna feared at a'; I jist lookit at her, an' she lookit at me, an' she bowed her heid to me, an' I bowed my heid to her. Od, she's a raal fine leddie, wi' fient a bit o' pride aboot her at a'.'

ceeded along the Dean Bridge and Queensferry Road at a brisk pace towards Dalmeny Park. This was reached about 2 o'clock, by which time rain had commenced to fall heavily. Her Majesty was received at the grand entrance to Dalmeny Park by the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, and conducted to the drawing room, where a numerous party had assembled to meet the Sovereign and her Royal Consort. After partaking of a *déjeûner*, the rain preventing Her Majesty from enjoying a walk in the grounds, which command an extensive view, the whole party adjourned to the library, the windows of which opened upon the lawn. Here a great multitude of people were assembled, their enthusiasm at the presence of their Sovereign being proof against the adverse influence of the elements.

About 4 o'clock, the Royal party took their departure from Dalmeny, and received a cordial burst of cheering as they wheeled round the lawn. Her Majesty had promised to take her route through Leith; and as the weather continued wet, the carriages drove rapidly along. As the Queen entered the burgh of her ancient port of Leith, the fact was announced by the firing of the first gun of a Royal salute from the Fort. A triumphal arch was erected in Great Junction Street, where the Provost and Magistrates received the Sovereign, and presented a loyal address, which Her Majesty received in a most courteous and condescending manner. The procession then continued its course to Dalkeith, the Provost and Magistrates following it in their carriage along the route to the limits of their jurisdiction; a little beyond which the Royal carriage was closed, and the *cortège* set off at a smart pace for Dalkeith.

First Sunday in Scotland.

Sunday, Sept. 4.

This being the first Sunday that the Queen had spent in Scotland, Her Majesty at noon attended divine service in a chapel in Dalkeith Palace fitted up expressly for the use of the Royal Family and suite. The Rev. E. B. (afterwards Dean) Ramsay, of St John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, officiated, and preached from Isaiah xl. 9.* In the afternoon, the Duchess of Buccleuch drove Her Majesty through the Park in a low phaeton and pair, Prince Albert, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Colonel Bouverie attending on horseback. The Royal party drove by a private road to Newbattle and thence to Dalhousie, returning to the Palace about 7 o'clock.

Reception at Dalkeith Palace.

Monday, Sept. 5.

The Queen held a reception of the nobility and gentry of Scotland at Dalkeith Palace. The reception took place in the Great Gallery of the Palace, which had been handsomely fitted up for the occasion. The various deputations were first admitted to the Royal presence. The Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh having been introduced, met with a gracious reception.

A deputation from the Church of Scotland consisted of more than 30 members of the late General Assembly. It was headed by the Rev. Dr Walsh, Moderator of the

* Much dissatisfaction was expressed by Presbyterians that Her Majesty did not attend the Church of Scotland, and considerable controversy upon the subject took place for some time subsequently in the Scottish newspapers. Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Earl of Liverpool—the three Ministers in attendance upon Her Majesty—attended divine service in the parish church.

late General Assembly, supported on the right and left by the Rev. Dr Chalmers and the Rev. Dr Brunton. They presented an address to Her Majesty, expressing a hope that the Sovereign 'would ever extend her Royal protection to an ecclesiastical establishment which was acknowledged to have been productive of the most substantial national benefits.' Her Majesty, in reply, said :

'For this loyal and dutiful address, I return you my thanks.

'I acknowledge with gratitude the inestimable advantages which have been derived from the ministrations of the Church of Scotland. They have contributed in an eminent degree to form the character of a loyal and religious people.

'I confidently trust that, by your example and conduct, you will continue to deserve my favour and protection. You may be assured that the solemn engagement into which I have entered, to preserve all the rights and privileges of the Church, as established by law, shall be fulfilled by me with scrupulous fidelity.'

Deputations from the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, St Andrews, and Aberdeen were also introduced.

Prince Albert left Dalkeith Palace shortly after 8 a.m., accompanied by Colonel Bouverie and the Hon. G. E. Anson, on horseback, and rode into Edinburgh to inspect some of the public institutions. His Royal Highness visited the University and the Royal Institution, after which he proceeded to the Calton Hill, from which he had a view of the romantic scenery in the environs of the city. He then proceeded by George Street, Moray Place, and Lothian Road to Morningside, whence he returned by Bruntsfield Links, up the Middle Meadow Walk, and, turning up Teviot Row, left the town by Bristo Street for Dalkeith.

Dalkeith to Scone.

Queensferry—Dupplin Castle—Perth.

Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Dalkeith Palace for the North, crossing the Forth at Queensferry, and going thence by Inverkeithing, Kinross, and Dupplin Castle to Perth, from which the journey was continued to Scone Palace, where the Royal travellers were the guests of the Earl of Mansfield.

Between 9 and 10 a.m., the Royal party left Dalkeith in five carriages, and drove through Edinburgh direct to Queensferry. They arrived at the south side about 11, where the passage across was made in little more than a quarter of an hour. Her Majesty remained on the deck of the ferry steamer, and enjoyed the fine views which the Firth of Forth here presents on both sides. At North Queensferry, a detachment of the 6th Dragoons attended as a Royal escort; and on the departure of the Royal party, a salute of 21 guns was fired from the *Monarch* steamer.

In the course of the journey northwards, horses were changed at Cowdenbeath and Kinross. Two miles from the Great North Road, the Royal travellers entered the Parks of Dupplin Castle. At various points of the approach, the scenery of Strathearn was seen to very great advantage; and the country being then in its greatest glory, harvest having just commenced, the scene, as viewed by Her Majesty on one of the loveliest afternoons of the whole season, frequently arrested her attention and admiration, in which Prince Albert seemed fully to partake. The Queen and her Royal Consort were received by the Earl and Countess of Kinnoul at the grand

entrance, a guard of honour, consisting of a company of the 42d Highlanders, under the command of Captain Macpherson, presenting arms, and the band playing the National Anthem. Several distinguished county families were in waiting on the lawn in front of the Castle, and joined in the acclamations which greeted the arrival of the Royal guests. The Royal standard, sent down for the occasion by the Lords of the Admiralty, floated over the Castle tower, and underneath were the colours of the Royal Perthshire Militia, of which the Earl of Kinnoul was Colonel. It was exactly 3.30 when the Royal visitors arrived.

Shortly after the Queen's arrival, Her Majesty received deputations and addresses from the county and city of Perth, the reception taking place in the spacious Library Room. On this occasion, the county and city of Perth enjoyed the unexampled distinction of being permitted to present the addresses to Her Majesty in person, and to receive a reply directly from the Sovereign—a privilege that previously belonged exclusively to the Corporations of London and Dublin, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The Earl of Kinnoul read the address from the county to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Lord Provost (Mr Charles Graham Sidey) that from the city.

After partaking of a *déjeuner*, and remaining nearly two hours under the hospitable roof of the Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Royal progress to Perth was resumed at 5.30. Extraordinary preparations had been made by the citizens of the Fair City to demonstrate their loyalty, and about 30,000 persons were assembled on the South Inch to welcome the youthful Sovereign. A thousand artisans were voluntarily enrolled for the preservation of order

along the line of procession, all being provided with white staves as insignia of their delegated authority. Being, like their predecessors in the time of Charles II., desirous of the attendance of a body 'of well-clad persons to go out with them to meet the Sovereign,' the Lord Provost and Magistrates had communicated with the High Constables, who agreed to provide a uniform at their own expense. This uniform consisted of dress coats of forest green, with green silk velvet collars, the skirts being lined with straw-coloured serge or sarconet; gilt buttons bearing a Royal crown; vests of cassimere, corresponding in colour with the skirt linings; black satin stocks for the neck; and black cloth trousers of 'a handsome shape'—those of the office-bearers being ornamented with gold lace along the side seams. All the constables wore an appropriate silver badge, with favours on the left breast, and white kid gloves; and were each armed with a gilded truncheon or bâton with the Royal shield, scroll, and motto towards the one end, and the city arms near the other. The Lord Provost wore a Court dress of massy black silk velvet, while the other Magistrates and officials wore Court dresses of the finest black cloth, with handsome cocked hats. A grand triumphal arch had been erected at the entrance to the town, at the east end of Marshal Street, and facing the South Inch, where the ceremony of presenting the keys of the city was appointed to take place. This was a splendid structure, formed of wood, but painted so as to represent stone; and the imitation was so exact, that some of the London newspapers actually described the arch as constructed of solid stone. On the approach of the Royal carriage, the Lord Provost read an address of welcome to Her Majesty. Kneeling on a stool, covered with rich velvet, the Chief

Magistrate, having had the keys of the city handed to him by the City Chamberlain, respectfully presented them on a crimson velvet cushion to the Queen, to whom he at the same time addressed a few appropriate words of welcome. 'Her Majesty,' according to the chroniclers of the period, 'bowed several times with much sweetness during the delivery of the address; and when the Lord Provost had concluded, she put forth her hand promptly from the carriage, lifted the keys, which were borne by the Chamberlain, and dropping them on the cushion, said: "My Lord Provost, I have great pleasure in returning to you these keys. I am quite satisfied that they cannot be possibly in better hands."' The ceremony of presenting Prince Albert with the freedom of the city followed. The parchment conferring the right of citizenship was accompanied with a casket garnished with ornaments in solid gold, the whole being enclosed in a box of ebony, or black oak, constructed from a piece of wood which had lain under the bed of the Tay for several centuries.

The Royal progress was then continued to Scone Palace, which was reached at 6.45. Here Her Majesty was received by the Earl and Countess Dowager of Mansfield and the Ladies Murray.

In the evening, in celebration of the Royal visit, a grand display of fireworks took place from the North Inch, Perth; and a civic banquet, given by the Magistrates and Town Council, took place in the County Room, at which upwards of 500 gentlemen were present.

Scone to Taymouth.

Perth Deputation—Progress through the Fair City—Fete at Dunkeld—Reception at Taymouth Castle.

Wednesday, Sept. 7.

In the morning, a deputation from the Perth Magistracy proceeded to Scone Palace, and at their request the Queen and Prince Albert signed their names in the Guild Book of the Fair City. The last signatures in this curious old book were those of James I. (of England) and Charles I.

Shortly after 11 a.m., the Queen and Prince Albert left Scone Palace for Taymouth by way of Dunkeld. The weather was again fine, and the Royal travellers seemed in excellent spirits. In passing through Perth, the Queen again received the respectful homage of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council, which Her Majesty very graciously acknowledged. A splendid gateway, with six wickets, was erected by Mr Wallace, Her Majesty's coach builders, extending over the whole width of Athole Street, through which the Royal *cortège* passed *en route* for Dunkeld. An arch of unique structure was also erected on the Bridge by Mr Turnbull, of Bellwood, and the inhabitants of Bridgend; and flags, banners, and floral devices were everywhere displayed.

Dunkeld was reached shortly after 1 o'clock. The bells of the Cathedral announced the approach of Her Majesty by ringing a merry peal, which was instantly followed by the cheers of thousands of persons assembled on the Bridge and in the principal street of the city. On reaching the Royal Park to the east of the Cathedral, Her Majesty was received by Lord and Lady Glenlyon, and a salute was immediately fired from the guns of the battery.

On alighting, the Queen at once proceeded to view the Highlanders, 1500 or 1600 in number, drawn up in a line across the Park. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by Lord and Lady Glenlyon, walked up first, the men presenting arms, and returned between the ranks. They next proceeded to the Royal tent, where they partook of luncheon, after which 'Athole brose' was served to the Queen in the famous Neil Gow's glass. Here three hearty Highland cheers were given for Her Majesty, which made the welkin ring. The Queen seemed much amused with some of the Highland dances that were performed to the music of the bagpipes by various parties on the lawn in front of the tent, in which extraordinary agility was displayed by the mountaineers, as well as by some persons of high rank who took part in them. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, also walked round part of the Park, surveying the scenery, passing close to the numerous crowd of spectators, and cordially acknowledging their repeated plaudits. The Highlanders were all delighted with the Royal condescension. A more animated scene could hardly be conceived. By his Lordship's kindness, all respectable persons were admitted into the Park, and upwards of 1000 availed themselves of the opportunity. The scene in the Park was very grand. In the background were about 30 tents, with the Highlanders drawn up in a line in front. Before them was the Royal tent, from which the spectators were separated by ropes.

At 3 o'clock, Her Majesty and her Royal Consort took their departure, under a Royal salute from the battery, accompanied by a guard of Glenlyon's Highlanders, 60 in number, each carrying a Lochaber axe of large size, and preceded by eight Highland pipers. At 6.30, Her Majesty entered the grounds of Taymouth Castle, and

was received with deafening cheers. The Highlanders and the artillery gave their respective salutes, the band performed the National Anthem, the sailors waving their colours, and the general spectators vying in enthusiastic expressions of loyal attachment. The Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Kinnoul, the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Belhaven, and several other noble Lords and Ladies were on the balcony which runs round the Castle. On this balcony were also stationed four Highlanders, who at different points waved the time worn and honoured colours of the Breadalbane Fencibles; while Captain M'Dougal, R.N., was selected to maintain the Royal standard.

On the Queen arriving at the entrance, the Marquis of Breadalbane came forward, when Her Majesty cordially took his hand, and alighted from the carriage, followed by Prince Albert. On Her Majesty alighting, she was received by the Marchioness of Breadalbane, whom she graciously saluted. The Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Elizabeth Gower, who were at the entrance, were immediately perceived by Her Majesty, who advanced and successively embraced them, at the same time very audibly exclaiming: 'How grand this is!' After waiting some time at the portico surveying the scene, the Royal party entered the halls of Taymouth Castle. The Marquis of Breadalbane conducted Her Majesty up the staircase, while Prince Albert gave his arm to the Marchioness. In a few moments the Queen and Prince Albert appeared on the balcony for a short time, and were received with renewed greetings.

In the evening, a Highland *fête* of extraordinary splendour was prepared by the noble Marquis for Her Majesty and the Prince. Soon after Her Majesty's arrival, lamps were seen in all directions, representing various and

appropriate devices; and at night the *coup d'œil* was most magnificent. The fort was illuminated with thousands of lamps, and represented a Turkish pavilion, the crescent being on each wing, while a representation of the Union Jack crowned the centre. The long line of hill stretching out in front of the Castle to the east and west displayed a succession of bonfires. The lower suite of apartments in the Castle were all brilliantly lighted, as was the new Baron's Hall, which was magnificently decorated. It happened, unfortunately, that a smart shower of rain began to fall at 8 o'clock; but this scarcely detracted in any degree from the grandeur of the scene. Shortly after 10 o'clock, there was a grand display of fireworks and a Highland dance by torchlight. Her Majesty appeared on the balcony, where a chair was placed for her, and sat viewing the national dances with evident and delighted curiosity. The Queen retired about 11.15.

At Taymouth Castle.

Inspection of Taymouth Castle Grounds and Dairy—A
Capercaillie Shot—Drive to Killin—John Wilson, the
Scottish Vocalist.

Thursday, Sept. 8.

It had been intended that Her Majesty should to-day have had a boating excursion along the romantic shores of Loch Tay; but owing to the unpropitious state of the weather in the morning and throughout the forenoon, a postponement of this trip was rendered necessary. By noon, the weather had so far cleared that Her Majesty was enabled to walk through the grounds in a private manner, accompanied by the Marchioness of Breadalbane. At this time the grounds were kept clear, so that Her Majesty enjoyed the utmost privacy.

The Queen also visited the dairy in Taymouth Castle which was famed in Perthshire for its admirable arrangements. After tasting the milk, and seeing the operation of churning, in a china vase, with silver machinery, which had all been obtained in anticipation of the Royal visit, Her Majesty pursued her walk over the grounds, and reached the Kenmore gate, which is distant about a mile and a half from the Castle.

Prince Albert, accompanied by the Marquis of Breadalbane and several noblemen, set out at 8 a.m. to have a day's shooting in the well stocked preserves of the noble Marquis on the hill immediately opposite the Castle. About 150 Highlanders attended the Royal party as foresters or deer beaters. The noble Marquis had recently reintroduced the capercailzie into Scotland; but, as far as was known, Prince Albert was the first to kill any of the species. This bird was so strictly preserved, that the sportsman was forbidden to kill blackcock on the Breadalbane estates, in case the capercailzie should, in the excitement of the sport, be mistaken for that bird.

About 5 p.m., the Queen and Prince Albert drove out through the avenue leading to the Kenmore gate, and through the village of Loch Tay to Killin, returning to Taymouth at 6.30 by the north approach.

In the evening, Mr John Wilson, the eminent Scottish vocalist, who had been expressly engaged for the occasion, sung at Her Majesty's request a number of the national songs, with all of which the Queen was pleased to express herself highly gratified.

Walks and Drives about Taymouth—Highland Ball.

Friday, Sept. 9.

The weather being again very unsettled early in the morning, prevented Her Majesty from taking her intended excursion on the loch. In the forenoon, the Queen walked out a little distance with the Duchess of Norfolk, whilst Prince Albert was absent shooting. In the afternoon, Her Majesty drove out with the Duchess of Buccleuch and the Duchess of Sutherland, the drive part of the way being by the side of the loch, and between the hills, in the midst of very romantic scenery.

Taymouth Castle to Drummond Castle.

Saturday, Sept. 10.

The morning of the Queen's departure from Taymouth was beautiful and bright. Previous to leaving, the Queen planted a fir and an oak tree in the grounds, as a memorial of her visit. Her Majesty then embarked on Loch Tay, and was rowed up to Auchmore, a distance of 16 miles. As the barges and boats proceeded slowly and majestically up the loch, they exhibited to the spectators a very beautiful sight. The surrounding scenery, also, was very grand; and its enjoyment, on the part of Royalty, was enhanced by the singing of Gaelic songs by the boatmen, with which the Queen appeared to be highly pleased. Her Majesty landed at Auchmore; and after partaking of luncheon in the Earl of Breadalbane's cottage, resumed the journey to Crieff, the drive to which—passing by Killin, Glen Ogle, Loch Earn, St Fillans, and Comrie—was through very wild and romantic mountain scenery. Triumphant arches were erected at various points on the route, and all the way Her Majesty was received, as she

passed, with the most ardent and loyal affection. Drummond Castle was reached shortly after 7 o'clock. Here the Queen was the guest of Lord and Lady Willoughby D'Eresby, by whom Her Majesty was very cordially welcomed upon arrival. The town of Crieff was illuminated in the evening in honour of the Royal visit.

Second Sunday in Scotland.

Sunday, Sept. 11.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert attended divine service, privately performed in Drummond Castle, at which the Rev. Mr Giles, M.A., Vicar of Swinstead, Lincolnshire, chaplain to Lord Willoughby, officiated. Rain fell during the afternoon, which prevented the Royal party from getting out of doors.

About Drummond Castle.

Monday, Sept. 12.

Prince Albert, accompanied by Lord Willoughby and Mr Campbell, of Monzie, started at 5.30 a.m. for deer stalking in the forest of Glenartney, a distance of about 12 miles. The party returned about 3 p.m., His Royal Highness having shot a stag and three hinds.

Her Majesty spent some time in the morning in the flower garden, along with the Duchess of Norfolk. In passing through the inner court, which was lined with the Highlanders, Her Majesty walked around the square, and inspected their dresses and accoutrements. About 4.30, the Queen and Prince Albert left the Castle on a visit to Major Murray, of Abercairney, and Lady Baird (the widow of the hero of Seringapatam) at Fern Tower.

A grand ball took place in the evening in the temporary banquet hall behind the Castle. The Queen requested

the gentlemen present to dance some Scotch reels, which was complied with ; and Her Majesty seemed quite delighted with the national airs and reels.

Drummond Castle to Dalkeith Palace.

**Adieu to Strathearn—Stirling--Visit to the Castle—
Linlithgow—Niddry Castle.**

Tuesday, Sept. 13.

At 9.45 a.m. the Queen and Prince Albert left Drummond Castle on their return south. After passing the village of Muthill, and on reaching the estate of Viscount Strathallan, Her Majesty passed under a beautiful arch, over which were inscribed the words, 'Adieu ! fair daughter of Strathearn'—in allusion to the title of Her Majesty's father, as Duke of Kent and Strathearn. It was the Queen's intention to have inspected the Roman camp at Ardoch, another estate belonging to Major Murray, of Abercairney ; but the state of the weather prevented this from being accomplished.

In consequence of the great sheep and cattle market at Falkirk, Her Majesty's progress was likely to have been interrupted by droves of sheep and cattle passing to and from the market ; but, to prevent this, the Sheriff had directed the droves to be turned off the Great Road at Greenloaning, on the old road across the far-famed Sheriff Muir. All along the line of road, and through the village of Dunblane, there were many groups of spectators ; but the great object of attraction was the boundary of the two counties of Perth and Stirling.

At 11.30, the town of Stirling was entered ; and here the Provost (Mr Galbraith) delivered loyal and dutiful addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert. The Provost informed Her Majesty that he had the honour to serve

under the Duke of Kent for 24 years, and it gave him sincere pleasure, as Provost of Stirling, to receive Her Majesty. The Queen, in reply, said: 'It gives me great satisfaction to meet, in the Provost of this town, one who has served under my revered father.' Her Majesty then drove to the Castle, at the gate of which she was received by the Governor, Sir Archibald Christie, who conducted the party to the lower quadrangle, where a company of the 42d Highlanders were drawn up, and where Her Majesty inspected the Battery, which was laid round with crimson cloth. From this point the party ascended to the upper quadrangle. Her Majesty entered the Governor's house, and partook of a *déjeuner*. On leaving the Governor's house, the Queen inspected the Armoury, which contained John Knox's pulpit and other ancient curiosities. It was expected that Her Majesty would have visited the nursery of James VI. and the school room where George Buchanan 'taught the Royal boy;' but the lateness of the hour prevented this; and the Royal party descended to the gate, and entering the carriage, drove slowly down the Esplanade and out of the town towards St Ninian's and Bannockburn.

Falkirk was reached about 2 o'clock, and here horses were changed. At Linlithgow it had been intended to present addresses to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and to confer the freedom of the town upon the latter; but owing to the carriage not being drawn up at the proper place, this could not be done. The disappointment occasioned no less regret to Her Majesty than to the authorities of the town. The addresses, however, were subsequently transmitted to the Earl of Aberdeen, and through him presented to Her Majesty.

On arriving at the ancient village of Winchburgh, the

Queen had her attention directed to the fine old ruin of Niddry Castle, the retreat of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, on her escape from Loch Leven.

Passing through Edinburgh, Dalkeith Palace was reached about 6 o'clock, Her Majesty feeling rather tired after the day's proceedings.*

Roslin Castle and Hawthornden.

Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The Queen and Prince Albert walked for some time in the grounds of Dalkeith Palace quite unattended. About 2.30 p.m., the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and a deputation from the city arrived at the Palace, to present Prince Albert, Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Aberdeen with the freedom of the city, which was done in due form.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert left Dalkeith Palace, and drove to Roslin, where some time was spent in viewing the Chapel and grounds. Her Majesty appeared to be much gratified with this interesting monument of ancient taste, and with the beautiful finish and fine state of preservation in which the workmanship still remains. The Royal party then drove round Loanhead and Lasswade to Hawthornden, the seat of Sir Francis Walker Drummond, Bart., which they reached about 5 o'clock. The Royal visitors entered the remains

* 'The accuracy with which Her Majesty's progress to and from the North was timed has frequently been remarked upon; but when the number of horses employed and individuals having charge of the animals are considered, it is truly surprising that only in one instance, we believe (at Linlithgow), and that only for a few minutes, did the slightest delay occur. There were no fewer than 656 horses engaged in conveying Her Majesty and suite to and from Taymouth. From Dalkeith to Scone, 164; Scone to Taymouth, 152; Taymouth to Drummond Castle, 136; and Drummond Castle to Dalkeith, 204—in all 656 horses.'—*Illustrated London News*, vol. i., p. 271.

of the old Castle, where they had a view of the romantic glen towards the north. They then examined several of the ancient relics which remain in the possession of the family—namely, the old table which belonged to Robert III., who married one of the family of Drummond; and the sword of King Robert the Bruce. Her Majesty remained some time at the Poet's Seat, at that part of the Castle commanding a splendid view of the scenery of the den below, which excited her admiration; and the Queen expressed herself as highly delighted with the fine specimen of natural beauty. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were also much interested in viewing the celebrated plane tree under which the poet Drummond and Ben Jonson had met 250 years previously. The caves that are cut out of the solid rock below the Castle—the ancient retreats, in cases of need, of those who lived in those disorderly times—were viewed with equal marks of interest. In the absence of Sir Francis and Lady Drummond, who were unfortunately from home, the Royal visitors were conducted over the Castle and grounds by Mr Henderson, chamberlain to Sir F. W. Drummond. The Queen and Prince Albert then returned to Dalkeith Palace.

Return from Scotland.

Thursday, Sept. 15.

Early in the morning, the Queen and Prince Albert left Dalkeith Palace on their return to England. Her Majesty was so deeply impressed with the heartiness of the reception she had everywhere experienced during her stay in Scotland, and from all classes of her subjects, that, before taking her departure, she caused the Earl of Aberdeen to write a letter, in which Her Majesty gave expression to her feelings as follows:—

‘The Queen cannot leave Scotland without a feeling of regret that her visit on the present occasion could not be further prolonged. Her Majesty fully expected to witness the loyalty and attachment of her Scottish subjects; but the devotion and enthusiasm evinced in every quarter, and by all ranks, have produced an impression on the mind of Her Majesty which can never be effaced.’

Her Majesty drove from the Palace through Edinburgh to Granton Pier, where she embarked on board the steamer *Trident*, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company, with the flag of Sir Edward Bruce, Vice-Admiral of the White, flying at the fore. Among those who accompanied the Queen on board, besides the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, were Lord and Lady Scott, the Earl and Countess of Cawdor and Lady Mary Campbell, Lord and Lady Evelyn, &c. Her Majesty and Prince Albert having inspected the vessel, took leave of their noble host and hostess, and the distinguished noblemen and ladies and gentlemen who had accompanied them on board then went on shore. At 10 a.m., the *Trident* moved from the pier amidst the deafening and repeated cheering of the assembled multitude.*

* ‘During the Royal sojourn in this country, the “gentlemen of the press”—or, as one of themselves facetiously denominated them, the *press gang*—constituted no inconsiderable portion of the Court following. There were editors and reporters in great numbers from all quarters. There were two from London for *The Times*, two for the *Morning Post*, one for the *Morning Herald*, and several for the weekly journals. From Edinburgh, the *Evening Courant*, the *Caledonian Mercury*, the *Witness*, the *Evening Post*, the *Advertiser*, the *Scotsman*, and the *Observer* sent their editors and reporters. Of the Glasgow journals, amongst others, the *Argus*, *Chronicle*, *Constitutional*, *Courier*, *Guardian*, *Herald*, and *Scottish Reformers’ Gazette* were ably represented in this way. The conductors of the Perth press were also there; and the spirited editor of the *Inverness Courier* came all the way from the capital of the Highlands to Perth, the day before Her Majesty’s arrival there, and attended the Royal progress through the mountain tour. The expense sustained by the public press, supporting such a host under such circumstances, must have been very

Accident to a Convoy.

Friday, Sept. 16.

The *Shearwater*, Government steam vessel, which left Granton shortly after the *Trident*, to convey the Royal voyagers, met with a serious accident shortly after 3 a.m. When between Flamborough Head and Shields, she came into collision with a large collier, the result of which was that the whole of her figure-head, a large portion of her cutwater, and a portion of the bowsprit were completely carried away. Her paddle-box on the larboard side was also knocked in. The *Shearwater*, instead of proceeding to Woolwich, was obliged to put in at Harwich, where the vessel arrived between 11 and 12 a.m. on Saturday. Amongst the members of the Royal suite on board were the Earl of Liverpool and the Earl of Hardwick.

Return to Windsor.

Saturday, Sept. 17.

The Queen and Prince Albert arrived at Windsor Castle shortly after noon, having landed at Woolwich from the *Trident*, and travelled from London to Slough by special train.

Archduke Frederick of Austria.

Wednesday, Sept. 28.

His Imperial Highness the Archduke of Austria left Windsor Castle upon the conclusion of a visit to the Queen, which had extended to seven days.

great. One of the reporters for *The Times* assured us that his travelling expenses from Edinburgh to Taymouth alone, passing only one night by the way at Perth (he sported a curricie and pair, however), amounted to not less than 30 sovereigns, besides what beyond this his stay at Kenmore must have cost him. This marks in a strong light the anxiety of the conductors of the press to cater for the information of the public; for no extra sale on the occasion could at all compensate for the amount laid out in obtaining the facts correctly.'—*Dundee Courier*, September 27, 1842.

Visit to the Duke of Wellington at Walmer.**Windsor to Walmer.**

Thursday, Nov. 10.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Royal infants, left Windsor by the Great Western Railway for Paddington, from which they travelled in carriages to Walmer, on a visit to the Duke of Wellington. At every stage of the journey Her Majesty was met by great crowds of persons, who all hailed her appearance among them with the most lively demonstrations of regard and attachment. At more than one town on the route it had been the wish of the authorities and of the principal inhabitants to offer Her Majesty some formal demonstration of their respect in the shape of deputations or addresses; but the Queen, being desirous of reaching Walmer on the day of her departure from Windsor, very respectfully declined all the addresses. At Gravesend, Rochester, Chatham, Sittingbourne, and Canterbury the population turned out in large numbers to welcome Her Majesty and her illustrious family. The Duke of Wellington met Her Majesty at Sandwich, and escorted her to within a short distance of Walmer, arriving at great speed at the Castle a few minutes before the Queen, for the purpose of receiving the Sovereign upon alighting at the fortress. In the evening, it being moonlight, the Queen and Prince Albert walked out upon the ramparts, and enjoyed for a short time the fine view that presented itself.

Recognitions of Royalty at Walmer.

Friday, Nov. 11.

At sunrise, the Royal standard was hoisted on the tower of Walmer Castle, announcing the presence of the Sovereign. At 9 a.m., the *Thunderer* line-of-battle ship manned

the yards and saluted Her Majesty with a discharge of 21 guns. During the day, a number of the nobility and gentry residing in the neighbourhood left their names at the Castle.

On the Beach at Walmer.

Saturday, Nov. 12.

Shortly after 10 a.m., the Queen and Prince Albert left Walmer Castle for the beach, and walked along the shore unattended for upwards of an hour. The wind blew with great violence, and Her Majesty appeared to be delighted with the scene, there being between 100 and 200 vessels in the Downs, driven in for shelter during the previous night's gale. During the Queen's walk, a poor man, who had in his possession a very curious dog, which had been saved a few weeks previously by the Deal boatmen from the wreck of a Russian timber ship, was accosted by Her Majesty, who desired to know what kind of animal it was. The poor fellow related its history, and appeared much gratified with the interest which the Queen took in the animal.

In the evening, the Queen and Prince Albert drove through the town of Deal, and subsequently again walked on the beach.

Sunday at Walmer.

Sunday, Nov. 13.

The Queen and Prince Albert attended divine worship in the large drawing room at Walmer Castle, which had been fitted up as a private chapel. The weather being very rough, prevented Her Majesty and the Royal infants from leaving the Castle.

Dover and its Castle—A Rescued Crew.

Monday, Nov. 14.

The Queen and Prince Albert drove to Dover Castle, where they remained upwards of three quarters of an hour

inspecting the various objects of interest. Her Majesty subsequently drove through the public streets of Dover, and returned to Walmer at 4.15 p.m.

In the evening, the Queen was greatly interested in the fate of the crew of a galley which was observed from the coast to suddenly disappear. Her Majesty was much relieved on learning that the whole of the crew had been picked up by a passing steamer. At night, in celebration of the Royal visit to Dover, a large number of the inhabitants illuminated their houses.

Royal Bounty to Boatmen.

Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The Queen sent to ascertain the circumstances of the Deal boatmen who had lost their boat on the previous evening, and gave £20 towards the purchase of a new one for them. The weather being again rough and wet, Her Majesty did not go out.

A Rough Walk.

Wednesday, Nov. 16.

At 9.30 a.m., the Queen and Prince Albert left Walmer Castle on foot and unattended, except by three Scotch terriers and one of the Prince's hounds, and walked to the village of Kingsdown, calling on the way at the cottage of an old fisherman, and chatting for a short time with his daughter. Her Majesty and the Prince climbed a hill immediately under the village, and traversed an exceedingly rough path in the course of their walk.

Birthday Celebration.

Monday, Nov. 21.

This being the birthday of the Princess Royal, the *Thunderer* fired a Royal salute in honour of the event. In the evening, there were illuminations on shore and at sea upon an unusually grand and extensive scale.

Afghanistan and China.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The Queen received important intelligence respecting the reconquest of Afghanistan by British troops, and of the conclusion of peace with China.

Ramsgate.

Wednesday, Nov. 24.

The Queen and Prince Albert honoured Ramsgate with a visit, and were received with every demonstration of respect.

Walmer to Windsor.

Saturday, Dec. 3.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Royal infants, left Walmer on their return to Windsor Castle.

1843.

Assassination of Mr Drummond.

Saturday, Jan. 20.

Mr E. Drummond, private secretary to Sir Robert Peel, was assassinated by Daniel M'Naughten, in the afternoon, while entering the Premier's official residence, the assassin having mistaken his victim for Sir Robert Peel himself. Mr Drummond died on the 25th inst. The Queen was greatly distressed by the occurrence. M'Naughten was tried for the crime, and the jury on March 3 returned a verdict of 'Not Guilty' on the ground of insanity.

Opening of Parliament.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.

For the first time since the Queen's accession, Her Majesty was unable to open Parliament in person, and it therefore was opened by Royal Commission.

Fire at Windsor Castle.

Thursday, Feb. 17.

Considerable alarm was created at Windsor Castle in consequence of a fire having broken out at the western extreme of the North Terrace. Assistance being speedily obtained, however, the flames were got under without the aid of the Castle or parish engines.

Windsor to London.

Friday, Feb. 18.

The Queen and Court removed from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace.

The Queen and the Working Classes.

Wednesday, March 8.

The Queen returned an answer to an address which had been sent to Her Majesty at the instance of Lord Ashley (afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury), requesting the Sovereign to seriously consider the best means of diffusing the blessings of a moral and religious education among the working classes.

Chapel Royal at Buckingham Palace.

Saturday, March 25.

The new Chapel Royal at Buckingham Palace was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London, in the presence of the Queen.

Prince Royal of Wurtemberg.

Friday, March 31.

His Royal Highness the Prince Royal of Würtemberg visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

Death of the Duke of Sussex.

Friday, April 21.

The Duke of Sussex, uncle of the Queen, died at noon at Kensington Palace, in the 71st year of his age. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at the Palace at 4 p.m.

Birth of Princess Alice.

Tuesday, April 25.

At 4.5 a.m., Her Majesty gave birth to a daughter (Princess Alice) at Buckingham Palace.

Launch of a Royal Steam Yacht.

Wednesday, April 26.

The launch of the Royal steam yacht *Victoria and Albert* took place at Pembroke Dock, in the presence of upwards of 10,000 spectators. The ceremony of naming

the vessel was performed by Lady Cawdor, at the express desire of the Queen. Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence was the officer appointed to command the yacht, and the officers and crew of the *Royal George* were turned over to her.

Funeral of the Duke of Sussex.

Thursday, May 4.

The funeral of the Duke of Sussex took place, the Royal remains being conveyed from Kensington Palace to Kensal Green Cemetery, where they were interred.

Birthday Celebration.

Wednesday, May 24.

Among the presents made to the Queen in honour of Her Majesty's birthday were 12 gilt bronze figures, copied in reduced dimensions for Prince Albert by Schwanthaler, at Munich, from the 12 colossal statues in the Throne Room at the capital.

King of Hanover.

Friday, May 26.

The King of Hanover arrived from Germany, and took up his residence at St James's Palace; and in accordance with the wish expressed by His Majesty, he was received as Duke of Cumberland, and not as King of Hanover. His Majesty was totally blind, in consequence of an accident.

Christening of Princess Alice.

Friday, June 2.

The christening of the infant Princess Alice Maud Mary took place in the Chapel Royal at Buckingham Palace. The sponsors were the King of Hanover, Prince Ernest, the Princess Sophia Matilda, and Princess Feodore. The King of Hanover arrived too late to be present at the ceremony.

Drury Lane Theatre.

Monday, June 12.

The Queen and Prince Albert attended the performance at Drury Lane Theatre, being Her Majesty's first State visit since Mr Macready became lessee. Drury Lane Theatre was closed two days afterwards, and Mr Macready retired from the management.

Order of the Thistle.

Tuesday, June 13.

The Queen invested the Marquis of Bute and the Earl of Mansfield with the ribbon and jewel of the Order of the Thistle.

Annuity to Princess Augusta.

Wednesday, June 14.

A message from the Queen, respecting the granting of an annuity to the Princess Augusta of Cambridge upon her marriage to His Royal Highness Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, was considered in Committee in the House of Commons. The proposal to grant Her Royal Highness an annuity of £3000 was met with an amendment by Mr Joseph Hume, declaring 'that, in the opinion of this Committee, the ample allowance enjoyed out of the public revenue—enjoyed so long by the Duke of Cambridge—should have enabled him to make provision for his children ; and that it is neither wise nor just, in the present destitute state of the country, to propose to this House any dowry to Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta Caroline.' This amendment was negatived by 223 against 57 ; and the proposal was agreed to.

In the evening, Her Majesty gave a dinner and concert to the Duke of Cumberland, the Queen Dowager, and other members of the Royal Family.

Marriage of the Princess Augusta.

Wednesday, June 28.

The marriage of the Princess Augusta Caroline, eldest daughter of the Duke of Cambridge, to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was solemnised with great splendour in the new Chapel Royal at Buckingham Palace, in the presence of the Queen and Prince Albert and other Royal relatives and guests, and the most distinguished personages in the kingdom. The guests and Royal visitors were received by Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians and the Duchess of Kent. After the ceremony, Her Majesty gave a magnificent repast to the wedding party.*

Cartoon Exhibition.

Thursday, June 29.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, visited an Exhibition of Cartoons in Westminster Hall which was to be opened to the public on July 1. This Exhibition was the first public result of the labours of the Royal Commission on the Fine

* 'This morning, at breakfast, the Duke [of Wellington] said to me: "Did you hear what happened at the wedding?"—meaning that of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge. Replying in the negative, he continued: "When we proceeded to the signatures, the King of Hanover was very anxious to sign before Prince Albert; and when the Queen approached the table, he placed himself by her side, watching his opportunity. She knew very well what he was about; and just as the Archbishop was giving her the pen, she suddenly dodged round the table, placed herself next to the Prince, then quickly took the pen from the Archbishop, signed, and gave it to Prince Albert, who also signed next, before it could be prevented. The Queen was also anxious to give precedence at Court to King Leopold, and consulted me about it, and how it should be arranged. I told Her Majesty that I supposed it should be settled as we did at the Congress of Vienna. 'How was that?' said she—'by the first arrival?' 'No, madam,' said I—'alphabetically; and then, you know, B comes before H.' This pleased her very much, and it was done."—*Raikes Journal*.

Arts, in which Prince Albert had taken a deep interest. Prizes had been offered for the best cartoons on subjects illustrative of English history and poetry.

Congratulatory Address.

Saturday, July 8.

The Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, for the purpose of receiving an address upon the throne from the Corporation of the city of London, congratulating Her Majesty upon the birth of a Princess.

King and Queen of the Belgians.

Tuesday, July 11.

The King and Queen of the Belgians took their departure from Windsor Castle, on their return to the Continent.

Claremont.

Saturday, July 15.

The Queen and Court went from Buckingham Palace to Claremont, returning on the following Monday.

Zoological Gardens.

Tuesday, July 25.

The Queen and the Princess Clementine of Saxe-Coburg visited the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park.

Visit to the Thames Tunnel.

Wednesday, July 26.

The Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Princess Clementine, and other distinguished persons then on a visit to Her Majesty, paid a visit to the Thames Tunnel. Her Majesty, when Princess Victoria, had once previously viewed the works while they were in progress, but this was her first visit since the completion of the undertaking. In the progress of the

illustrious party in the Royal barge down the river, they narrowly escaped being run down by the *Syren*, a Woolwich steamer. Flags were hoisted at the Tunnel works and from various other places in the vicinity, and a scene of great animation presented itself in all quarters. From the shortness of the notice given of the intended visit of Royalty to this great undertaking, but few preparations could be made for the proper reception of the august visitors. Indeed, most of the directors were out of town; and even Sir Isambert Brunel, the engineer, under whose auspices the works were commenced and completed, was too far from town for a communication to reach him in time to be present. Having proceeded through the Tunnel and returned, Her Majesty was pleased to express her gratification at being enabled to witness the completion of the Tunnel, and her regret that Sir I. Brunel was not present. The arrangements, though hurried, were well carried out, and the Queen re-entered the Royal shallop amidst the loud and hearty cheers of thousands of spectators, the bells of the churches in the vicinity at the same time ringing out a merry peal.*

Welsh Harpers.

Thursday, July 27.

In the evening, two Welsh harpers had the honour of performing before the Queen and the Royal party at Buckingham Palace. The harpers were accompanied by the Rev. Mr Price.

* The Thames Tunnel was opened throughout for foot passengers on March 25, 1843. Its length was 1300 feet; width, 35 feet; height, 20 feet; clear width of each archway, including foot-path, about 14 feet; thickness of earth between the crown of the Tunnel and the bed of the river, about 15 feet. The Tunnel was constructed for the purpose of forming a communication between Wapping and Rotherhithe; but in July 1866 it was closed to the public, on being transferred to the East London Railway Company.

Visit to the Houses of Parliament.**Saturday, July 29.**

The Queen and Prince Albert visited the new Houses of Parliament, in New Palace Yard, which were in a state of rapid progress. Her Majesty spent about an hour and a half in examining the various parts of the building, and previous to leaving expressed high appreciation of the new Houses of Parliament, and acknowledged in flattering terms the attention of Mr Barry, the architect, and Mr Grissel, the contractor.

Stafford House.**Tuesday, Aug. 1.**

The Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke Ferdinand, Prince and Princess Augustus, and Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg went in the afternoon to Stafford House, the residence of the Duke of Sutherland, and viewed the interior of this magnificent mansion.

London to Windsor.**Thursday, Aug. 3.**

The Queen and Court removed from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle.

A French Man-of-war—The New Royal Yacht—Royal Reception.**Tuesday, Aug. 8.**

The Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor for Buckingham Palace, and thence proceeded to Woolwich, where they were conveyed in the Royal barge on board the *Pluton*, a French war steamer. Here Her Majesty and the Prince remained for some time, making an inspection of the vessel.

The Queen and Prince Albert then proceeded to Deptford Dockyard, and went on board the new Royal steam

yacht *Victoria and Albert*. They were received by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, who attended the Royal visitors during their inspection of the vessel. On leaving the yacht, Her Majesty and Prince Albert re-entered the Royal carriages and returned to town.

At 4 p.m., Her Majesty held a Court at Buckingham Palace, for the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands. In the evening, the Queen and Prince Albert honoured the Italian Opera with their presence.

London to Windsor.

Wednesday, Aug. 9.

The Queen and Court left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle.

French Royal Visitors.

Monday, Aug. 21.

The Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen.

Renovations at St George's Chapel.

Tuesday, Aug. 22.

The Queen and Prince Albert and her Royal visitors left the Castle on foot, and proceeded to St George's Chapel, for the purpose of inspecting improvements and renovations which had been recently effected and were still in progress in the sacred edifice. The visit being unexpected, none of the authorities were present to receive the distinguished visitors.

Spanish Visitors.

Wednesday, Aug. 23.

General Esparto, Regent of Spain, arrived at Woolwich in Her Majesty's war steamer *Prometheus*. The Duchess of Victoria and the Donna Eladia Espartero (the Regent's wife and daughter) accompanied his Excellency.

Prorogation of Parliament.

Thursday, Aug. 24.

The Queen drove in State from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament to close the session in person. The weather, which had been gloomy in the morning, cleared up at noon, and the sun shone out brightly upon Her Majesty and the thousands of her loyal subjects who thronged the parks and streets leading to the entrance to the House of Lords commanding a view of the Royal procession. The Queen was received at the House of Lords by the great Officers of State; and having robed, entered the House and took her seat on the throne.

On this occasion, a chair was placed for Prince Albert on the throne platform—a station not hitherto allotted to His Royal Highness. The platform on which the Royal chair was now placed was raised a step or two above the floor of the House of Lords; and there was room on it for only two chairs—namely, the central chair for the Sovereign, and on the right a smaller one for the Prince of Wales. It was by the Queen's command that a chair was prepared for His Royal Highness Prince Albert on her left hand, and on a level with her own. The chair so created was precisely similar to Her Majesty's.

After the prorogation of Parliament, the Queen and Court returned to Windsor Castle.

Birthday Celebration.

Saturday, Aug. 26.

The 24th anniversary of the birthday of Prince Albert was celebrated at Windsor Castle and Virginia Water in a magnificent style. A splendid banquet and *fête* took place at the Fishing Temple, and in the evening there was a grand pyrotechnic display.

Visit to Southampton.

First Excursion in the Royal Yacht.

Monday, Aug. 28.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle at 7.35 a.m., and went by special train from Farnborough to Southampton. The station was hung with a profusion of flags of all nations, and was wreathed with flowers. Here were assembled the Duke of Wellington* (Lord Lieutenant of the county), the Earl of Aberdeen (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), the Earl of Liverpool (Lord Steward), Mr Edward Mayes (Mayor) and the civic authorities, Mr William Chaplin (Chairman of the South Western Railway Company), a number of the directors, and a large number of elegantly dressed ladies. On alighting from the railway carriages, addresses were pre-

* 'THE QUEEN AND THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—At Her Majesty's recent departure from Southampton, the preparations at the companion ladder of the yacht, and those for the barge, having been unexpected, occupied some time; and for a quarter of an hour the whole *cortège* was at a stand-still, amidst the most unhappy, drizzling rain. During this time, the Duke of Wellington and Captain Lamprey, Governor of the Magazines at Marchwood, were close to the Royal carriage; and the Queen chatted with his Grace familiarly, first insisting that the Duke should get into her carriage out of the rain. His Grace replied "it was nothing; it would not hurt him; it was his duty to attend her, and the rain gave variety to the landscape." Her Majesty laughingly inquired why the Duke did not put up the umbrella he held in his hand, in reply to which the Duke pointed to the thick cloth of his surtout. This light chat was continued by the Queen and the Duke until all was ready for her embarkation, Her Majesty repeatedly begging his Grace to take some kind of shelter. "It is my duty to take care of your Majesty until I have delivered you up to the care of Haddington, and I shall not resign my post until I have done so," was more than once said, varying the words, by the Duke. As we have said in another part of this account, the circumstances are too trivial for record, except as showing the delightful ease Her Majesty throws into her intercourse with those around her. Had a stranger witnessed the scene, and not known the parties, he would have imagined he beheld a fond father and an affectionate daughter laughingly chatting.'—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

sented through the Earl of Aberdeen to the Queen and Prince Albert. Her Majesty then drove through the station to the pier, the Royal *cortège* halting for a few seconds at the hotel where Her Majesty had resided when formerly visiting Southampton, as the Princess Victoria, with the Duchess of Kent. Throughout the whole line of route, the streets were decked with flags and banners, and the windows were filled with ladies, who greeted the arrival of the Queen and Prince Albert by the waving of handkerchiefs. At the pier head, moored some five yards off, was the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*. As rain was falling at the time, and the landing stage was wet and dirty, the members of the Corporation, like so many Sir Walter Raleighs, stripped off their robes of office in a moment, from which those of the Mayor and Aldermen were selected (they being scarlet), and the pathway was covered for the Sovereign's use ; so that Queen Victoria, like Queen Elizabeth, walked comfortably and dry footed to her barge. Her Majesty appeared much gratified by this spontaneous act of attention, and was pleased to step so as to avoid the velvet collars of the robes of office.

Her Majesty having been rowed to the Royal yacht by 12 seamen, embarked amidst a Royal salute from the town guns, fired from the platform. After the Queen had embarked, the Mayor was summoned to an interview with Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, who had been specially sent by Her Majesty to express to his Worship her great gratification with her reception ; and this was conveyed by Sir Charles in the most marked manner.

Several war ships, three merchant steamers full of company, and an immense fleet of sailing yachts endeavoured to keep company with the *Victoria and Albert*, which, after passing Ryde, proceeded towards Spithead, and passed

round the *St Vincent*, 120, which fired a Royal salute and manned her yards. After leaving Spithead, Her Majesty returned to Ryde, where the Royal yacht was brought to anchor at 3.30 p.m., and the Queen and Prince Albert landed in the Admiral's barge at the Ryde Pier, amidst the acclamations of thousands.

Her Majesty was received by the pier directors, the Magistrates, and numerous residents and visitors, with every demonstration of affectionate loyalty. The Queen and Prince Albert proceeded in a carriage to the residence of Colonel and Lady Harcourt, whom Her Majesty honoured by visiting. After a short stay here, the Queen returned on board the yacht, and proceeded in her to Cowes Roads, where the vessel anchored for the night.

Norris Castle and Ventnor.

Tuesday, Aug. 29.

Early in the morning, the Queen and Prince Albert went on board the Earl of Yarborough's yacht, the *Kestrel*. They were received on board by the noble Earl and conducted by him over the vessel. The Queen and His Royal Highness afterwards landed at West Cowes, where the carriage of the Earl of Delawarr was in waiting to receive them, and convey them to Norris Castle, where the Queen had at one time resided when Princess Victoria. Upon landing, a Royal salute was fired from Cowes Castle, and another from the Royal Yacht Squadron Club-house. When Her Majesty returned on board the Royal yacht from Norris Castle, the vessel immediately got under way, and went to the eastward round St Helen's, and on to the back of the island. She was accompanied by the *Cyclops*, *Prometheus*, *Lightning*, and other steamers, and also by Commodore the Earl of Yarborough in the *Kestrel*,

and a numerous fleet of yachts. The Royal yacht only went at quarter speed, to enable the sailing vessels to keep up with her—which, however, they could not do; and when off St Helen's, they fired a Royal salute, and the *Victoria and Albert* proceeded on towards Ventnor, the Royal Yacht Squadron following in the best way they could.*

FIRST VISIT TO FRANCE.

Departure from Plymouth.

Friday, Sept. 1.

The Queen and Prince Albert embarked at Plymouth in the *Victoria and Albert*, on a visit to Louis Philippe, King of the French.

Previous to Her Majesty's embarkation, she received addresses from the Mayors of Falmouth and Penrhyn, and

* A gentleman who accompanied the Royal excursionists on board the *Victoria and Albert* in this cruise, wrote the following interesting particulars respecting it:—

'Her Majesty, who enjoys her marine excursion amazingly, has been entirely free from any attack of sea sickness, and the Sovereign has now been on board upwards of eight-and-forty hours. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, however, who is extremely liable to an attack of this nature, was somewhat indisposed during the slight breeze which blew in the course of yesterday (Tuesday); but during the whole of to-day, the Prince has not had, nor, indeed, is he likely to have, any return of sickness. It is most gratifying to observe the great urbanity and kindness manifested by the Queen and her illustrious Consort to every one of the crew, with whom the Royal yacht is so efficiently manned. Her Majesty and the Prince, in pacing the decks arm-in-arm, enter into interesting conversation with the sailors on the subject of naval tactics, making inquiries connected with various matters concerning the discipline of the vessel. We have some most powerful telescopes on board, which are the sources of great amusement to the Queen and His Royal Highness. Her Majesty's health is exceedingly good. The Queen and the Prince rise early, breakfast between 8 and 9, partake of lunch about 2, and dine about the usual hour. The internal decorations of the Royal yacht are of the most chaste and magnificent description. She is replete with every convenience; and with respect to her steaming and sailing capabilities, she may be said to be unrivalled. The number of hands on board is upwards of 300, including the marines and the marine artillery. Should the weather continue favourable, it is really quite a matter of speculation how long Her Majesty will be "the Queen of the ocean on her own proper element."'

graciously accepted apologies that were made for the absence of the Mayor of Truro, who had accidentally fallen into the water in full municipal costume, with his address; and both were too wet for presentation. The *Victoria and Albert* sailed from Plymouth Sound at 3 p.m., and was joined by the fleet which had been appointed to escort the Royal yacht, and which consisted of the *St Vincent*, 120; *Caledonia*, 120; *Camperdown*, 104; *Formidable*, 80; *Warsprite*, 50; *Grecian*, 16; *Cyclops*, steam frigate; *Tartarus*, steamer; and *Prometheus*, steamer. In Her Majesty's suite were the Earl of Aberdeen and the Earl of Liverpool. The Royal children remained at Brighton while the Queen and Prince Albert were in France.*

Reception by Louis Philippe.

King of Hanover.

Saturday, Sept. 2.

In the afternoon, Her Majesty and Prince Albert landed at Tréport, and were very cordially welcomed by the King and Queen of the French.† The illustrious party drove

* 'THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE.—Among the numberless questions to which Her Majesty's visit to the Continent has given rise, not a few have been mooted respecting the supposed incapacity of the Queen to leave her British dominions without the sanction of an express Act of Parliament. Some persons (upon what grounds it is difficult to conjecture) have maintained that the Prince of Wales, and not Her Majesty, is the person affected by this restriction. In order, therefore, to remove all doubt upon the subject, it is right to mention that the third clause in the Act of Settlement, which enacted "that no person who shall hereafter come to the possession of this Crown, shall go out of the dominions of England, Scotland, or Ireland without the consent of Parliament," was repealed very soon afterwards, in the first year of George I. (1st George I., c. 31), "whose frequent journeys to Hanover," says Hallam, "were an abuse of the graciousness with which Parliament consented to annul the restriction." —*The Times*.

† A newspaper correspondent, who was at Tréport at the time of the Royal landing, gives the following sensational account of Her Majesty's reception by the King of the French:—

'I know not exactly how Her Majesty felt after the first moment of her

off to the Château d'Eu, the country residence of Louis Philippe, where their reception was of the most magnificent description. A grand banquet was given in honour of Her Majesty. The King of the French sat at the head of the table, the Queen of England on his right hand, and the Queen of the Belgians on his left. The dinner party broke up about 10.15 p.m., after which there was some music by a party of musicians from Paris. An excellent artillery band was also in attendance on the terrace of the garden, and played several pieces during dinner. In the evening, there was a grand illumination.

The King of Hanover (Duke of Cumberland) took his departure from his residence at St James's Palace, on his return to his own dominions, after a stay of three months in England.

Sunday at d'Eu.

Sunday, Sept. 3.

In the course of the day, the King and Queen of the French conducted Her Majesty over the greater part of the Château. Her Majesty was much interested in the number and variety of the large collection of family pictures which were here collected. The Queen was also greatly interested in the little chapel—this being the first Roman Catholic chapel Her Majesty had ever seen. Subsequently the Royal party had a drive together. During the day, some hundreds of persons arrived at the Château d'Eu, from Dieppe, anxious to obtain a sight of the Queen of England.

interview with Louis Philippe; but the manner of His Majesty must have caused her some astonishment; for, in the outset, he gave a specimen of his frankness which very much alarmed the Jacks who were witnesses of it, and who began to think of cutlasses and handspikes, and going to "the rescue." The moment the King set foot on deck, he took Her Majesty in his arms, saluted her on each cheek, and without waiting an instant for recovery from the surprise, descended into his barge with his precious burden. This produced the first laugh, and it has been reproduced almost every moment since.'

Forest Fete and Evening Concert.

Monday, Sept. 4.

A grand *fête champêtre* was given by the King of the French to Queen Victoria. The place selected for it was the Mont d'Orleans, a sweet spot amidst the Forest of Eu, about seven miles from the town. In the morning, the sky was lowering, and a little rain fell, and great apprehensions were raised that the entertainment would be marred; but towards 11 a.m. the wind changed to the north and the atmosphere cleared. The Royal party started about 1.30 p.m. for the spot selected for the *fête*, they occupying five chares-a-banc. The appearance of the illustrious party, as they drove along, was very striking. The horses were as large and handsome as the Queen of England's bay horses, which had always been much admired. The place fixed upon for the *fête* had one of the most commanding prospects in the whole forest. A large and handsome tent had been erected where the best view was to be obtained, and in it covers were laid for 72 guests. Several additional tents were placed in the neighbourhood for the convenience of the servants; and the whole, peeping as they did through some magnificent trees scattered around them, had a very pleasing effect. Groups of gaily dressed persons, mixed with soldiers, gendarmes, and peasants, gave a very animated and picturesque appearance to the whole. When the Royal party arrived, the cheering on the part both of the people and of the soldiers was immense. Upon alighting from their carriages, the illustrious party entered the tent and sat down to the cold collation prepared. The King of the French sat at the centre of the table, and the Queen of England at his right. The Queen of the French sat

immediately opposite Queen Victoria. After being about an hour in the tent, the King took Queen Victoria's arm, and Prince Albert that of the Queen of the French, the rest of the party following, and walked round the platform in front of the tent, to the great delight of the people, who were allowed to go quite close to the Royal party. The cheering was most enthusiastic, and the close approach of Royalty had an almost electrical effect upon the people. After a short interval, the whole party again entered their carriages, and drove back to the Château d'Eu, loud cheering continuing all the time they were in sight.

In the evening, a concert was given in the *salle des guises* in the Château, after which supper was served in the *salle à manger*, to which Queen Victoria was conducted by the King of the French, Prince Albert conducting the Queen of the French. In the evening, also, the French naval officers gave a banquet on board the *Pluton* to the officers of the English fleet.

Review of Cavalry—The Old Church of Eu.

Tuesday, Sept. 5.

In the morning, Prince Albert attended a review of carbineers, held in the neighbourhood in his honour. His Royal Highness was dressed in the costume of an English Field Marshal, and rode a beautiful white charger. He looked remarkably well, and sat his horse with the grace and skill of an experienced horseman.

In the afternoon, the Royal party visited the Collegiate Church of the Virgin and St Lawrence of Dublin, which adjoined the Château. It was known to very few that their Majesties were about to visit this church, and consequently there were not half a dozen persons in it when

they arrived. The party, consisting of all the members of the French Royal Family, Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool, M. Guizot, and suite, entered about 4 p.m., the Queen of England leaning on the arm of the King of the French, and the Queen of the French upon that of Prince Albert. Her Majesty wore a tartan dress, with black mantle and silk bonnet. The King was in plain clothes. The Duchess of Orleans, on entering the church, appeared to be affected by some sudden recollection, and was about to retire, when the Queen of the Belgians, taking her by the hand, led her to the great altar. Her Royal Highness, the Queen of the French, and the Queen of the Belgians then knelt down, and continued for a short time in silent prayer, on rising from which it was apparent that the Duchess of Orleans had shed tears. The whole of the Royal party then walked round the church, examining the various curiosities, and shortly afterwards descended into the crypt, in which the monuments of the Counts d'Artois are placed. The crypt was lighted with candles, so that everything it contained was easily inspected. Queen Victoria appeared very much interested in what she saw, and King Louis Philippe, in his explanations, acted as an experienced antiquary, and was evidently pleased in answering the questions put to him. The Royal party subsequently drove to Tréport.

Another Forest Fete.

Wednesday, Sept. 6.

It had been the intention of Her Majesty to receive the King and Queen of the French and the Royal Family to-day on board the *Victoria and Albert*; but the weather and the state of the tide prevented the Royal party from

carrying out their intentions. The plans for the day were accordingly changed at a late hour to another *déjeûner* in the forest. The scene of this second *fête* was Mount St Catherine, a beautiful spot in the middle of the forest, 15 miles from the Château. The Royal party started at 2 p.m., and, as on the former occasion, occupied five *chars-a-banc*. The collation served to the distinguished party was *al fresco*, no tents having been provided. The party returned to Eu at 6.30. After dinner, the Royal party witnessed some theatrical performances in one of the rooms of the Château which had been fitted up for the purpose.

Departure from France—Arrival at Brighton.

Thursday, Sept. 7.

This being the day appointed for the departure of Her Majesty and her illustrious Consort from France, the whole of the population of Eu and Tréport were on foot at an early hour to witness their leaving. The crowds were not quite so dense as when Her Majesty landed. Still, in every part of the way from Eu to Tréport, large numbers of people had assembled; and on the pier itself and the battery every available spot was occupied. The Queen and the Prince left Eu a little after 8 a.m.; in the large and splendid *char-a-banc* which had conveyed them from Tréport on their arrival. Her Majesty was accompanied by all the members of the French Royal Family, including the King and Queen of the French, the Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Orleans, Madame Adelaide, Princess Clementine and the Prince and Princess of Joinville, and the Dukes of Aumale and Montpensier. The escort consisted of a troop of the splendid Regiment of Carbineers. The 1st Regiment of the Line was stationed

upon the pier at Tréport, and the 24th at Eu. The Royal party were received over the whole route with cheering and demonstrations of respect.

On the arrival of the cavalcade at Tréport, the illustrious party were received with the most enthusiastic shouts. The yachts in the harbour manned their yards, and their crews gave three animated cheers, which were heartily responded to by the multitude. The Royal party entered a tent prepared for their reception, where they remained for some minutes in friendly discourse. Upon leaving it, the King took the hand of Her Majesty, and led her on board the barge which had been prepared for the occasion. The King, the Duc d'Aumale, and the Duke of Montpensier, together with M. Guizot, and some others, accompanied Her Majesty and Prince Albert on board the yacht. On leaving the shore, shortly after 9 o'clock, a Royal salute was fired from the batteries, which was returned by the ships, the people cheering the Royal party loudly until they reached the yacht. The King of the French and his suite remained on board for a short time, and on leaving received a Royal salute from all the English ships. Immediately afterwards, the Royal squadron sailed. It was accompanied by the *Philon*, the *Archimède*, and the *Napoléon*, the former being commanded by the Prince de Joinville, who escorted Her Majesty to England. The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince de Joinville, were on deck during nearly the whole of the passage, the weather being remarkably fine. The Royal yacht behaved uncommonly well, and was much admired by the French Prince, who was a first-rate sailor himself. His Royal Highness went over every part of the vessel, and seemed much gratified with what he witnessed.

The *Victoria and Albert* arrived at Brighton at 3.30 p.m.,

exactly six hours and ten minutes from the time of starting. The Royal barge was soon lowered, and was rowed towards the eastern side of the pier by ten of the Queen's crew, being steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and the standard of England floating at her brow. The approach of Her Majesty to the shore was the signal for loud cheering by thousands on the beach and on the cliffs. The bathing women and the fishermen ran over the sands up to the knees in water, waving their hats and testifying the utmost joy. Her Majesty stood more than once, and bowed and kissed her hand. The scene was most picturesque and heart-stirring, and appeared to make a deep impression upon the Sovereign. On landing, Her Majesty drove to the Pavilion, and on her way was received with every demonstration of loyalty.

In the evening, the yachts in the roadstead off Brighton illuminated and sent up fireworks in honour of the Royal visit, the steamers displayed blue lights, and many of the townspeople illuminated their houses.

FIRST VISIT TO BELGIUM.

Embarkation at Brighton.

Monday, Sept. 11.

The Queen and Prince Albert again embarked on board the *Victoria and Albert* at Brighton, intending to sail to Ostend, on a visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians. The Royal yacht, escorted by several war ships, proceeded as far as the Downs, where it anchored, and remained all night.

Visit from the Duke of Wellington.

Tuesday, Sept. 12.

The Royal yacht remained in the Downs during the day. The Queen did not land, but the Duke of Wel-

lington went on board, and remained with Her Majesty and Prince Albert for upwards of two hours.

Arrival at Ostend—Reception by King Leopold.

Wednesday, Sept. 13.

At an early hour in the morning, the Royal squadron got their steam up, and the *Victoria and Albert* got under way about 7 a.m., and after a pleasant voyage reached Ostend shortly after 2 p.m.—thus making the passage in two hours' less time than was expected. In consequence of this, many of the preparations for Her Majesty's landing at the Belgian port were incomplete, and the workmen were still busily employed at the quay when Her Majesty disembarked. Owing to an unfortunate accident, also, for which much regret was expressed, the usual Royal salute was not fired, and the yards of the vessels in port were not manned, as had been intended. The reception of Her Majesty was made up for in cordiality what it wanted in ceremonial; and no monarch landing on a foreign shore was ever received with better feeling or more universal good-will. Immediately upon the arrival of the Royal yacht, the King and Queen of the Belgians went on board, and were received with every mark of affection on the part of Her Majesty. The Royal party then landed, entered King Leopold's carriage, and drove to the Royal Palace, at Laeken, amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the multitude who lined the streets along the entire route. Soon after their arrival, the Royal party dined in the Hôtel de Ville, which the King had engaged for the occasion. Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour and the Burgomaster were the only persons invited to join them. In the evening, the town was illuminated, and about 10 o'clock the Royal party returned to the Palace.

Military Review—Ostend Theatre.

Re-opening of St George's Chapel, Windsor.

Thursday, Sept. 14.

Prince Albert accompanied King Leopold on board of the *Victoria and Albert*, of which His Majesty made a minute inspection. They afterwards reviewed a detachment of the Belgian light infantry and artillery at a station to the east of the town. Queen Victoria took a carriage airing in the course of the day, and in the evening the Royal party again dined at the Hôtel de Ville, and afterwards honoured the Theatre with their presence. The Royal yacht and the convoy of steamers left Ostend in the course of the day for Antwerp.

St George's Chapel, Windsor, was to-day re-opened for divine worship, after having for several months been undergoing extensive renovations and magnificent embellishments.

Bruges.

Friday, Sept. 15.

The Royal party went by special train from Ostend to Bruges, and spent the day visiting in this venerable seat of the merchant princes of the middle ages, the abode of the Counts of Flanders, and the regal residence of the Dukes of Burgundy. That fine old city appeared once more in its pristine splendour; and the efforts of the inhabitants to do honour to the occasion produced a spectacle which, for beauty, pomp, and dramatic effect has rarely been surpassed. From the railway station to the Hôtel de Ville, along all the streets leading from the Grand Place, through which the procession was expected to pass, one continuous canopy of cloth of every colour in the rainbow was formed by passing pieces of dyed

stuffs from window to window—each being tied in the centre with knots of various fashions, and most of them having suspended from the centre some device or emblem complimentary to the Royal visitors. In addition to this fantastic but really beautiful awning, under which the procession was destined to pass in alternate sunshine and shade, innumerable trees, planted on each side of the streets, and decorated with festoons and garlands intertwined among their branches, charmed the eye with their singular contrast. Besides this avenue of a thousand hues, flowers, bouquets, flags, festoons, transparencies—in fact, every conceivable badge or emblem of festivity and welcome—hung from every window and pinnacle of house, steeple, and tower. All this—superadded to the picturesque and quaint gable ends of the private dwellings, mingled with the ornamented scrolls and carvings of the old mansions, lighted by a brilliant sun—presented a sight at once astounding and delightful.

The Royal party were received at the station by the Provincial Governor, the Burgomaster, and the other political and municipal authorities. They then entered their carriages, and were escorted by two troops of Cuirassiers to the Hôtel de Ville. As the *cortège* passed along, the reception given to it by the multitude was most enthusiastic. ‘*Vive la Reine d’Angleterre !*’ was repeated by every tongue in the mingled dialects of Dutch, Flemish, Walloon, English, French, and German ; and altogether the scene was one of unmingled pleasure to both visitors and visited. Mounted gendarmes and a great many companies of infantry, chasseurs, national guards, and other military, added brilliancy to the entire spectacle. On arriving at the Hôtel de Ville, the illustrious party were conducted into the *salle à manger*, where a

sumptuous banquet, under the modest name of a *déjeuner*, was prepared for them. After this had been partaken of, the Royal party went to the residence of the Governor of West Flanders, where they made but a short stay, and then proceeded to visit the Church of Notre Dame, containing the monuments of Charles the Bold and his daughter Mary, wife of the Emperor Maximilian, and the statue of the Virgin and Child, by Michael Angelo. From Notre Dame, the Royal visitors went to the Cathedral of St Sauveur, and examined the pictures it contained. Thence they passed to the Hospital of St John and its Chapter House, containing the masterpieces of Hans Hemling. They then proceeded to the convent of English nuns, whence, after a short stay, they went to the hall of the Company of Crossbowmen, and from that to the Palais de Justice, in the Council Chamber of Magistrates in which they remained some time, admiring the famous chimney-piece, which includes the full-length statue of Charles V., Mary of Burgundy, Charles the Bold, and Margaret of York (sister of our Edward IV.)—all full of life and character. From this place, the Royal party proceeded to the railway station, on their way back to Ostend.

As Queen Victoria and Prince Albert passed through the Grand Place—which they were obliged to do several times during the day—they never failed to look up with admiration at the great tower or belfry which rises majestically above the ancient Cloth Hall, and from which, each time as they passed, its celebrated bells pealed forth ‘Rule Britannia,’ ‘God save the Queen,’ and other English airs. Her Majesty also, as she traversed the square, invariably glanced with interest at the house inhabited by Charles II. of England, when he was an exile and King of the Company of Crossbowmen. As the procession traversed

the square for the last time, it halted to allow Her Majesty to take a last view of these objects; after which it proceeded, amidst the cheers of the people, to the station, where the authorities of Bruges received the thanks of the Royal visitors for their attentions. The Royal party arrived at the Palace of Ostend about 6 p.m., and dined at the Casino, but were too fatigued to go to the Theatre afterwards, as had been anticipated.

Ghent.

Saturday, Sept. 16.

The ancient and venerable city of Ghent was to-day honoured by a visit from the Sovereigns. The illustrious party entered the city about noon from the railway station, to which they were conveyed by a special train, amidst the most demonstrative congratulations of thousands of voices. The streets, as at Bruges, were decorated with triumphal arches, flags, banners, devices, interminable lengths of coloured cotton, and white cotton cloth—the manufacture of the place—and branches of young fir stuck in the pavement. The Royal *cortège*, on leaving the station, proceeded through the principal streets, all of which were crowded with people, and at the windows of every house of which were to be seen heads innumerable of spectators. The Corporation of the city and the various public societies, with their respective banners and ensigns, fell into rank; and a regiment of Cuirassiers and the band of the Regiment of the Guides also formed in the procession.

The *cortège* first stopped at the Hôtel of the Provincial Government, whence, after having remained some time, it proceeded to the celebrated Cathedral Church of St Bavon. Their Majesties were received by the Bishop and clergy of the Cathedral, and surveyed the stately monu-

ments and rare specimens of carving and sculpture with much interest. The celebrated font in which the Emperor V. was christened was in the transept, and was pointed out to the observation of Queen Victoria, who contemplated it for some minutes. The candlesticks brought from the old Palace of Whitehall, which were also here, attracted Her Majesty's attention. From the Cathedral of St Bavon the illustrious visitors went to the University, where they were received by the persons in authority there; and having examined all the objects of interest, proceeded to the 'Beguinage,' or Convent of Beguin Nuns—a very curious building. Here, also, the authorities of the place were in attendance, and respectfully waited upon their august visitors.

The Royal party next proceeded to the Theatre, a very elegant building, in which a morning concert had been arranged to be given for their entertainment. Subsequently the Royal party took their departure for Ostend, and in the evening again dined at the Casino.

Sunday at Ostend.

Sunday, Sept. 17.

The Queen and Prince Albert attended divine service, performed in a private room in the Palace at Laeken, by the Rev. Mr Jessop, the English clergyman at Ostend.

Brussels.

Monday, Sept. 18.

Instead of going to Antwerp, as had been at first intended, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, paid a brief visit to Brussels. Some dissatisfaction was expressed by the inhabitants with the arrangements which precluded the British Queen from remaining more than a few hours in

the Belgian capital, while inferior towns were favoured with being the resting place of the British Sovereign and her Royal Consort. In spite of this feeling, however, the most extensive arrangements were made, which the shortness of the time permitted, to give a fitting reception to the Royal visitors. The road from Laeken to Brussels was profusely decorated, and a grand triumphal arch was erected on Laeken Bridge. In Brussels, the inhabitants had generally decorated their houses with flags and ribbons; and a most enthusiastic welcome was everywhere given to the illustrious visitors. The Royal party attended a grand concert given in their honour in the open air, among the trees in the Park. Subsequently they partook of a banquet in the Palace of Brussels. The Court passed the night at the Palace of Laeken, their suites remaining at the Palace of Brussels. In the evening, the Belgian capital was brilliantly illuminated in honour of the Royal visit.

Antwerp.

Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, left the Palace at Laeken and travelled by special train to Antwerp. The train halted for a few minutes at Mechlin, where the military, ecclesiastical, and civil authorities paid their respects. At Antwerp, the people had prepared an extraordinary sight for the Royal visitors in the Procession of the Giant, which was described as 'the most perfect vestige of the ancient pageants now in existence in any city in Europe.' It consisted of a procession in which were two cars, in one of which was seated an enormous figure of a giant, and in another the effigy of a giantess of nearly equal proportions. On an immense platform on wheels, drawn

by eight horses, was a whale, about four times as large as the largest fish in the Polar Seas; and from the head of this animal water was squirted forth amidst the crowd by a Cupid who sat astride the nose of the monster. As this long train of cars passed before the Royal party, the Queen appeared highly amused at the great novelty and grotesque display of the whole scene.

The Royal party afterwards visited the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and the extensive basins constructed at the Harbour during the lifetime of Napoleon I. In the evening, there was a dinner at the Palace, but rather more private than usual, covers being laid for 24.

Departure from Belgium—Embarkation at Antwerp.

Wednesday, Sept. 20.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, left the Palace of Laeken to visit the Museum, previous to Queen Victoria taking her departure for England. Her Majesty remained an hour inspecting the various works of Rubens, Matsys, Jordaens, and the other Flemish masters, which it contains. Soon after noon, the Queen and Prince Albert embarked in the *Victoria and Albert*, amidst a succession of salutes from the steam squadron and the citadel. The King and Queen of the Belgians accompanied Her Majesty as far as Lievenkenshoek, opposite to Fort Lillo, where they bade farewell to their illustrious visitors, and went ashore. The Royal standard was saluted with 101 guns from the batteries at Batch as soon as the vessel arrived within the dominions of the King of Holland. The Royal yacht bore away for the coast of England, and arrived during the night in Margate Roads, where she hove-to till daylight. The *Cyclops* also brought up for the night, but

the smaller steamers composing the Royal squadron were a long way astern, and were hull down before sunset.

Return to Windsor.

Thursday, Sept. 21.

The Royal yacht got under way again soon after day-break, and was much impeded in her passage up the river by a dense fog. Woolwich was reached, however, shortly before 11 a.m., when the Queen disembarked amidst the salutes of the batteries, and was welcomed by enthusiastic cheers from the people assembled at the landing place. Her Majesty immediately proceeded to Paddington, and arrived at Windsor by the Great Western Railway about 1 o'clock. In the afternoon, the Queen and Prince Albert drove to Frogmore Lodge, and paid a visit to the Duchess of Kent and the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe, afterwards returning to the Castle through the Park.

Grand Duke Michael.

Sunday, Oct. 1.

His Imperial Highness the Russian Grand Duke Michael (Paulowitch) arrived in England on a visit.

Wednesday, Oct. 4.

In the evening, the Queen gave a grand banquet in the Waterloo Chamber at Windsor Castle in honour of the Grand Duke Michael.

Visit to Cambridge.

Wednesday, Oct. 25.

The Queen and Prince Albert went to Cambridge from Windsor Castle. The Royal party arrived about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and having alighted at the lodge of Trinity College, were received in State by the Chancellor of the University (the Duke of Northumberland) and a large number of Masters in Art in residence. Addresses

having been presented by the University, the Royal party went to the beautiful chapel of King's College, where they attended divine service. In the evening, the Queen held a levée, at which all the Doctors, Heads of Houses, Bachelors, Fellows of Colleges, and M.A.'s were presented. There were great rejoicings in Cambridge in honour of Her Majesty's visit.

Degree to Prince Albert.

Visit to the Earl of Hardwicke.

Thursday, Oct. 26.

The Queen and Prince Albert visited the Senate House and heard the Latin oration. The Chancellor then conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Prince Albert. Her Majesty and the Prince subsequently visited the Library of the Provost's house, the Museum, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Corpus Christi College, and the New Church.

In the evening, the Queen and the Prince drove to Wimpole, on a visit to the Earl of Hardwicke, the Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, where they remained all night.

Bourne and Wimpole.

Friday, Oct. 27.

Her Majesty drove to Bourne, the seat of Lord Delawarr, while Prince Albert went shooting in Cobb's Wood, attended by the Earl of Hardwicke and Mr Anson. In the evening, there was a grand ball at Wimpole, to which all the leading families in the county of Cambridge were invited.*

* Colonel Ramsay, who was on escort duty when the Queen visited Lord Hardwicke at Wimpole, in his *Rough Recollections of Military Service and Society*, relates the following amusing incidents that occurred on the occasion :—

Wimpole to Windsor.

Saturday, Oct. 28.

The Queen and Prince Albert returned from Wimpole to Windsor Castle.

Royal Chapel of the Savoy.

Sunday, Oct. 29.

The Royal Chapel of the Savoy, which had been for some time in a course of complete restoration and repair, by express command of the Queen, was re-opened.

Grand Duke Michael.

Monday, Oct. 30.

The Grand Duke Michael arrived at Windsor Castle, on a visit to Her Majesty, leaving on the following day.

'We were all asked to the grand ball at Wimpole, two amusing incidents of which I remember. My cousin, Lord Caledon, then in the Guards—a very popular officer, and familiarly known as "Pikey"—was told early in the evening that he was destined to have the honour of dancing with Her Majesty, which threw him into an agony of apprehension. He entreated me to retire with him into one of the embrasures of the dancing hall and give him some idea of the steps. Accordingly, providing ourselves with a bottle of champagne, we retired from observation, and I commenced my lesson. Poor Caledon, going scrupulously through all the steps, the perspiration rolling down his face, and tossing the champagne down his parched throat, heard at last his doom announced. A Lord-in-waiting, not finding him out, called out: "Lord Caledon! Lord Caledon!—the Queen's dance." The Lord-in-waiting by chance looked into the embrasure, and saw poor Pikey's agonised efforts, and withdrew smiling. The *tableau* had evidently been communicated to the Queen, for she laughed heartily when he came up, looking like a malefactor led out for instant execution, and proceeded, with scrupulous fidelity, as best he could, to perform the steps he had just learned. The other incident was as follows:—During the dancing, several circles were formed. There was one reserved exclusively for Her Majesty and Prince Albert, who waltzed together. In an adjoining circle, very much crowded, a brother officer, who was dancing with a very pretty girl, now the wife of a Peer, burst out of it with his partner, and said, "Let us go to some other circle." Not observing the Queen, he said, "Holloa! there is no one here;" and dashed in, waltzing in a somewhat eccentric manner, with his elbows stuck out. He just escaped coming against Her Majesty, who was seated. We all rushed forward to stop them dancing, when the Queen said, "Let them stay—they are very amusing." When they finished, they found themselves directly opposite Her Majesty, whose eyes were firmly fixed on them. Their consternation was very great, and they fled precipitately amid general laughter.'

French Royal Visitors.

Sunday, Nov. 26.

The Duke and Duchess of Nemours, who had been on a visit to the Queen, took leave of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, on their return to France.

Visit to Sir Robert Peel.

Thursday, Nov. 28.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor at 9 a.m., on a visit to Sir Robert Peel at Drayton Manor. The Royal *cortège* consisted of three travelling carriages, with outriders. They drove from Windsor *viâ* Uxbridge to Watford railway station, whence Her Majesty travelled by special train to Tamworth. On this occasion, the Queen travelled in a splendid carriage which had been specially built for Her Majesty's use by the directors of the London and Birmingham (afterwards the Great Western) Railway. This carriage, which has been quite put into the shade by others which have since been built for the Royal use, was at the time considered remarkable for its elegance and comfort, in which respects it was then without parallel in the annals of coach-building. Tamworth was reached at 2.45 p.m., and Her Majesty was received by the Mayor and members of the Corporation. The Mayor presented the mace to the Queen, saying: 'I deliver to your Majesty the mace;' to which the Queen replied, handing it back again: 'Take it—it cannot be in better hands.' A procession was then formed, and drove through the streets of Tamworth to Drayton Manor, where Her Majesty arrived at 3.30, and was received by Lady Peel and a number of distinguished ladies. Sir Robert rode on the left side of the Queen's carriage through the town from the railway station. The streets

presented a most animated appearance, and at night were brilliantly illuminated in honour of the visit.

Distinguished Visitors at Drayton Manor.

Wednesday, Nov. 29.

Prince Albert visited Birmingham, and inspected some of the most remarkable objects of interest in that town. In the course of the day, the Queen Dowager also arrived at Drayton Manor, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Earl Howe, and the Countess of Brownlow; so that the Premier had the distinguished honour of entertaining at one time his Sovereign and her Royal Consort, and Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, with their respective suites and attendants. In the evening, a public dinner took place in the Town Hall of Tamworth, to commemorate Her Majesty's visit. The Mayor, Corporation, and principal inhabitants were present.

Visit to Lichfield.

Thursday, Nov. 30.

The Queen and Prince Albert drove from Drayton Manor to Lichfield. At the entrance to the city, on the Tamworth side, the Mayor, Corporation, and the authorities were in waiting to receive Her Majesty, and they delivered up the mace with the usual forms. The Queen was graciously pleased to return it. A procession was then formed, which accompanied Her Majesty through the city. The Queen drove to the Cathedral, where the Dean and the other clerical authorities received her. Her Majesty and the Royal party were then escorted through the Cathedral, and the more remarkable features about it were pointed out to them. The illustrious party reached Drayton Manor on their return about 4.30 p.m.

Chatsworth.

Friday, Dec. 1.

The Queen and Prince Albert took their departure from Drayton Manor at 10.20 a.m., to proceed to Chatsworth. The Royal party took the train at Tamworth to Chesterfield, where Her Majesty was received by the Duke of Devonshire, in whose State carriage, drawn by six horses, the Queen drove to Chatsworth. In the whole course of her journey, Her Majesty was most enthusiastically welcomed. About 60 of the leading gentry of Derbyshire were invited to a small party in the evening.

**Haddon Hall—Bakewell—Chatsworth Conservatory
Illuminated.**

Saturday, Nov. 2.

The Queen and Prince Albert and a distinguished party left Chatsworth to visit Haddon Hall, the celebrated and picturesque seat of the Duke of Rutland, about six miles distant. Her Majesty and the Prince went through the whole range of rooms, the chapel, and great hall, and spent about two hours with evident delight in this interesting and beautiful spot.

The Royal cavalcade then returned to Chatsworth, passing up the vale of Wye to Bakewell, where Her Majesty was greeted most enthusiastically by the inhabitants. The fine old peal of bells rung out a merry welcome for the first time for 18 years.

In the evening, the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, and other distinguished personages, visited the grand conservatory at Chatsworth, which was brilliantly illuminated with lamps, disposed along the ribs by which the sides of this magnificent structure are divided, in a most tasteful manner.

At the entrance, Her Majesty was received by Mr (afterwards Sir) Joseph Paxton, who had the honour of showing to the Queen and her Royal Consort the matchless collection of tropical, temperate, and aquatic plants which the conservatory contained.

Sunday at Chatsworth.

Sunday, Dec. 3.

The Queen and Prince Albert attended divine service in the private chapel at Chatsworth. In the afternoon, they visited the gardens, and subsequently the farm at Edensor.

Belvoir Castle.

Monday, Dec. 4.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Chatsworth at 9.15 a.m. for Belvoir Castle, the seat of the Duke of Rutland. Her Majesty drove to Chesterfield railway station, and travelled thence by special train *via* Derby to Nottingham, where Her Majesty experienced a most loyal reception. The Duke of Rutland's carriage was in waiting, and in it Her Majesty drove to Belvoir, through Ratcliffe and Bingham.

Fox Hunting.

Tuesday, Dec. 5.

The Queen and a distinguished company drove from Belvoir Castle to Croxton Park, where the gentlemen of the Melton Hunt met and engaged in fox-hunting. About 300 equestrians were present.

Wednesday, Dec. 6.

Her Majesty, attended by the ladies of the party, again drove from Belvoir Castle to see the hounds throw off.

Belvoir Castle to Windsor Castle.

Thursday, Dec. 7.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Belvoir Castle and returned to Windsor Castle. Her Majesty, having taken

leave of the Queen Dowager, drove to Leicester railway station, and thence travelled by special train to Watford, from which she drove to Windsor Castle, which was reached about 4.45 p.m.

Consecration of the Private Chapel at Windsor.

Tuesday, Dec. 19.

The private chapel in Windsor Castle, which had been completed under the directions of Prince Albert, was consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford.

Ojibeway Indians.

Wednesday, Dec. 20.

A party of nine Ojibeway North American Indians were presented to the Queen and Prince Albert at Windsor Castle. The Chief made a speech, in which he described the loyalty of his tribe, and the great satisfaction he and his countrymen felt in beholding Her Majesty. The party then performed several of their national dances, after which they partook of some refreshments in an adjoining room, and then left for London.

Royal Christmas Fare.

Monday, Dec. 25.

At Her Majesty's dinner table, the chief dish, according to 'good old English custom,' was a splendid baron of beef, nearly four feet long, and between two and three feet in width, and weighing 180 pounds. There was also placed upon one of the side tables a hump of a Brahmin ox, presented to Her Majesty by Viscount Combermere, weighing 28 pounds.

1844.

New Year's Bounty.

Monday, Jan. 1.

The Queen and Prince Albert walked from Windsor Castle to the Riding School to witness the distribution of Her Majesty's New Year Bounty to the poor. The gifts consisted of joints of meat, varying in weight according to the circumstances of the recipients, and also of coal; and Her Majesty, moreover, contributed £100 to the Royal Clothing Club. At an early hour, the Riding School was prepared for the ceremonial. In the centre, a broad table, nearly 100 feet in length, was erected upon trestles, and covered with white cloths, whereon lay the joints of beef. By 9 o'clock, all was ready for distribution; and St John's Church bells pealing merrily announced the welcome distribution to the expectant crowd of women and children who besieged the gates of the Royal Mews. The meat was distributed in the presence of the Queen and Prince Albert, the Royal officials, the clergy and ministers of the town, and the Mayor and members of the Windsor Corporation, the recipients being served in rotation. The coal was delivered at the homes of the poor people to whom orders had been given.

Windsor to Claremont.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

The Queen and Court left Windsor for Claremont.

Claremont to Windsor.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The Queen and Court returned from Claremont to Windsor Castle.

First Public Statue of the Queen.**Windsor to London.**

Wednesday, Jan. 24.

A colossal statue of the Queen, which had been erected by Mr (afterwards Sir) John Steell, was placed in its position on the colonnade of the Royal Institution, fronting Princes Street, Edinburgh. This was the first public statue of Her Majesty which had been erected in any part of her dominions. Its dimensions are colossal, being nearly four times the size of life ; while, from the elevation of the pedestal, this gigantic figure is reduced to a natural proportion, and harmonises with the massive building on which it stands. The style and feeling of this great work of art are decidedly abstract and classic ; and the whole composition has been modelled in the style, and on the severest principles, of Grecian art. The lines of the statue are of great breadth ; the arrangement and flow of the massive drapery, as well as the Greek and purely classic feeling displayed in the whole composition, give it an air of great grandeur. Her Majesty is represented seated on a throne, with the diadem on her brow, her right hand grasps the sceptre, and her left leans on the orb, emblematic of her extended sway ; her head is slightly inclined towards the right.

The Queen and Court left Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace.

Present to Her Majesty.

Thursday, Jan. 25.

The Queen was graciously pleased to accept, from

Captain Hampton Lewis, of Otterington, Yorkshire, a couple of each of those rare and beautiful varieties of the domestic fowl, the gold and silver speckled Hamburg.

Sacred Music by Prince Albert.

Friday, Jan. 26.

A private rehearsal of sacred music, the composition of Prince Albert, took place in Her Majesty's private chapel at Windsor Castle, before the Queen and His Royal Highness, under the superintendence of Dr Elvy, private organist to Her Majesty. His Royal Highness having given his permission to Dr Elvy to introduce his compositions in the service at the Chapel of St George's, they formed a portion of the musical service at the chapel on the Sunday morning following, the *Te Deum*, the *Sanctus*, and the *Responses* being the Prince's productions.

New Silver Coinage.

Death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Monday, Jan. 29.

The new silver coinage was commenced to be struck at the Royal Mint, to be issued by Government immediately after Her Majesty's Royal proclamation, calling in the old silver coinage of George III., issued in 1816; George IV., in 1821; and William IV., in 1831. The greater part of this old coinage was so defaced by wear and tear, and so deteriorated in weight, that many of the half-crowns were not worth more than 2s., the shillings 9d., and the sixpences 4d. The panic that was anticipated by the Bank of England, in consequence of a Royal proclamation on the 2d of October previously, on the light gold currency, having subsided in the public mind, it was arranged that the old silver coinage should be called in soon after the assembling of Parliament, without

any loss being sustained by the public, as the new coinage of 1844 would be given in exchange, without deduction, for the old currency.

His Royal Highness the Duke Ernest Anthony Charles Lewis, Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, died suddenly. His Royal Highness was uncle and father-in-law of Her Majesty, father of Prince Albert, and eldest brother of the Duchess of Kent and of Leopold, King of the Belgians.

Opening of Parliament.

Thursday, Feb. 1.

The Queen drove in State to the House of Lords, to open Parliament in person. During the passage of the Queen's carriage in the State procession, the harness of one of the horses broke, and an inspector of police was tramped upon by the animal, but without doing him any injury.

In the evening, the Queen and Prince Albert, with a numerous suite, honoured Drury Lane Theatre with their presence at the performance of Balfe's opera, *The Bohemian Girl*.

Irish State Trials.

Friday, Feb. 2.

The Queen received, on the throne, an address from the Corporation of the city of Dublin, with respect to the Irish State trials which were then taking place. Messrs Dan and John O'Connell and six others were charged with conspiracy in endeavouring to obtain a repeal of the union between England and Ireland. Her Majesty, in reply to the address, said:

‘ I receive with satisfaction the assurance that sentiments of loyalty and attachment to my person continue to be cherished by you. The legal proceedings to which you refer are now in progress before a competent tribunal, and I am unwilling to interrupt

the administration of justice according to law. It is at all times my anxious desire that any grievance, of which my people may justly complain, should be speedily redressed ; and I confide in the wisdom of the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the adoption of such legislative measures as may be necessary for that purpose.'

Funeral of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

London to Windsor.

Saturday, Feb. 3.

The funeral of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha took place.

The Queen and Court removed from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle.

Charitable Economy in the Royal Household.

Thursday, Feb. 22.

At the suggestion of Her Majesty, a distribution, to be continued three times a week in future, was commenced to the several alms houses within the burgh of Windsor, of cut and unused pieces of bread from the Royal Household. It was arranged that the whole of the cut but unused pieces of bread, throughout the various departments of the Royal residence, daily amounting to a very large quantity, should in future, instead of being wasted by being consigned to the wash-tub, to feed the pigs of those domestics who had the privilege of participating in a perquisite of this nature, be given to the inmates of the several alms houses within the burgh, about 30 in number.*

* 'The kitchen was a curious sight enough; and I could not help reflecting how little I thought, in eating my simple dinner every day, of the preparation and expense which attend what comes as a matter of course. The fire was more like Nebuchadnezzar's "burning fiery furnace" than anything else I can think of; and though there is now no company at Windsor, there were at least 15 or 20 large joints of meat roasting. Charles Murray told me that last year they fed at dinner 113,000 people. It sounds perfectly incredible; but every day a correct list is kept of the

Windsor to London.

Saturday, March 2.

The Queen and Court left Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace.

London to Claremont.

Friday, March 15.

The Queen and Court removed from Buckingham Palace to Claremont.

Osborne House.

Monday, March 18.

Prince Albert went from Claremont to the Isle of Wight, for the purpose of inspecting Osborne House, with a view to its acquisition as a Royal residence.

Claremont to London.

Friday, March 22.

The Queen and Court removed from Claremont to Buckingham Palace.

General Tom Thumb.

Saturday, March 23.

General Tom Thumb, 'the American man in miniature,' accompanied by his guardian, Mr P. T. Barnum, had the honour of attending at Buckingham Palace, and afforded much entertainment to Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the members of the Royal Household, by his extraordinary intellectual display. His smart replies to the various questions put to him by the Queen caused great astonishment. Mr Barnum has given the following account of the manner in which the interview passed off:—

'On arriving at Buckingham Palace, the Lord-in-waiting put number of mouths fed; and this does not include the ball suppers, &c., &c., but merely dinners.'—*Baroness Bloomfield's Reminiscences of Court and Diplomatic Life.*

me "under drill" as to the manner and form in which I should conduct myself in the presence of Royalty. I was to answer all questions by Her Majesty through him, and in no event to speak directly to the Queen. In leaving the Royal presence, I was to "back out," keeping my face always towards Her Majesty; and the illustrious Lord kindly gave me a specimen of that sort of backward locomotion. How far I profited by his instructions and example will presently appear. We were conducted through a long corridor to a broad flight of marble steps, which led to the Queen's magnificent Picture Gallery, where Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and 20 or 30 of the nobility, were waiting our arrival. They were standing at the further end of the room, when the doors were thrown open, and the General walked in, looking like a wax doll gifted with the powers of locomotion. Surprise and pleasure were depicted on the countenances of the Royal circle at beholding this remarkable specimen of humanity so much smaller than they had evidently expected to find him. The General advanced with a firm step, and, as he came within hailing distance, made a very graceful bow, and exclaimed: "Good evening, ladies and gentlemen!" A burst of laughter followed this salutation. The Queen then took him by the hand, led him about the gallery, and asked him many questions, the answers to which kept the party in an uninterrupted state of merriment. The General familiarly informed the Queen that her Picture Gallery was "first-rate," and told her he should like to see the Prince of Wales. The Queen replied that the Prince had retired to rest, but that he should see him on some future occasion. The General gave them his songs, dances, and recitations; and after a conversation with Prince Albert and all present, which continued for more than an hour, we were permitted to depart.

'The Queen was modestly attired in plain black, and wore no ornaments. Indeed, surrounded as she was by ladies arrayed in the highest style of magnificence, their dresses sparkling with diamonds, she was the last person whom a stranger would have pointed out in that circle as the Queen of England. The Lord-in-waiting was perhaps pleased when he saw me following his illustrious example in retiring from the Royal presence. He was accustomed to the process, and therefore was able to keep somewhat ahead (or rather aback) of me; but even I stepped rather

fast for the other member of the retiring party. We had a considerable distance to travel in that long gallery before reaching the door ; and whenever the General found that he was losing ground, he turned around and ran a few steps, then resumed the position of "backing out," then turned around and ran, and so continued to alternate his methods of getting to the door, until the gallery fairly rang with the merriment of the Royal spectators.

'It was really one of the richest scenes I ever saw. Running, under the circumstances, was an offence sufficiently heinous to excite the indignation of the Queen's favourite poodle dog ; and he vented his displeasure by barking so sharply as to startle the General from his propriety. He, however, recovered immediately, and with his little cane commenced an attack on the poodle ; and a funny fight ensued, which renewed and increased the merriment of the Royal party. This was near the door of exit. We had scarcely passed into the ante-room, when one of the Queen's attendants came to us with the expressed hope that the General had sustained no damage ; to which the Lord-in-waiting playfully added that, in case of injury to so renowned a personage, he should fear a declaration of war by the United States.' *

Queen of the Belgians.

Tuesday, March 26.

The Queen of the Belgians arrived at Woolwich, on a visit to Queen Victoria, and was warmly welcomed by the Duchess of Kent, with whom she drove through Greenwich to Buckingham Palace. This visit was made at the request of Prince Albert, who was desirous that Her Majesty should have the companionship of her aunt during the fortnight that he expected to be absent on the Continent on a visit to his relatives, consequent upon the death of his father.

Departure of Prince Albert for Germany.

Wednesday, March 27.

Prince Albert, who had not visited Germany since his

* *Struggles and Triumphs.* By P. T. Barnum.

marriage, left Buckingham Palace on a visit of condolence to the Reigning Duke and Duchess Dowager of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

General Tom Thumb.

King of the Belgians.

Tuesday, April 3.

General Tom Thumb again appeared before the Queen at Buckingham Palace, when also were present the Queen of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, their respective suits, and a distinguished party. At the conclusion of the entertainment, Her Majesty presented to the General a superb *souvenir* of mother-of-pearl, set with rubies, and bearing a Crown and the Royal initials, 'V. R.' Her Majesty was also pleased to compliment Mr Barnum on the aptness of his pupil.

'On our second visit to the Queen, we were received in what is called the "Yellow Drawing Room"—a magnificent apartment, surpassing in splendour and gorgeousness anything of the kind I had ever seen. It is on the north side of the gallery, and is entered from that apartment. It was hung with drapery of rich yellow satin damask, the couches, sofas, and chairs being covered with the same material. The vases, urns, and ornaments were all of modern patterns and the most exquisite workmanship. The room was panelled in gold, and the heavy cornices beautifully carved and gilt. The tables, pianos, &c., were mounted with gold inlaid with pearl of various hues, and of the most elegant designs.

'We were ushered into this gorgeous drawing room before the Queen and Royal circle had left the dining room; and as they approached, the General bowed respectfully, and remarked to Her Majesty "that he had seen her before," adding: "I think this is a prettier room than the Picture Gallery; that chandelier is very fine."

'The Queen took him by the hand, and said she hoped he was very well.

' "Yes, madam," he replied, "I am first-rate."

“General,” continued the Queen, “this is the Prince of Wales.”

“How are you, Prince?” said the General, shaking him by the hand; and then, standing beside the Prince, he remarked: “The Prince is taller than I am, but I feel as big as anybody”—upon which he strutted up and down the room as proud as a peacock, amidst shouts of laughter from all present.

The Queen then introduced the Princess Royal, and the General immediately led her to his elegant little sofa, which we took with us, and with much politeness sat himself down beside her. Then, rising from his seat, he went through his various performances, and the Queen handed him an elegant and costly *souvenir*, which had been expressly made for him by her order, for which he told her “he was very much obliged, and would keep it as long as he lived.” The Queen of the Belgians (daughter of King Louis Philippe) was present on this occasion.*

The King of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace on a visit to the Queen.

London to Windsor.

Wednesday, April 3.

The Queen and Court, along with the King and Queen of the Belgians, removed from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle.

Maundy Charities.

Thursday, April 4.

This being Maundy Thursday, the usual Royal Bounty was distributed in Whitechapel Chapel with the customary formalities. Her Majesty having entered the 25th year of her age, the number of men and women to whom the Royal charities were distributed corresponded with that number.

Return of Prince Albert.

First Use of the Electric Telegraph.

Thursday, April 11.

Prince Albert arrived at Windsor on his return from

* *Struggles and Triumphs.* By P. T. Barnum.

his visit of condolence to his relatives in Germany. The arrival of His Royal Highness was made the first important occasion on which the electric telegraph was employed for the transmission of intelligence to Royalty. The fact was thus recorded in the newspapers of the period :—

The first intelligence of the arrival of Prince Albert in this country, from Germany, was communicated to the Queen at Windsor Castle, by means of the galvanic telegraph on the line of the Great Western Railway. Within one minute of the arrival of His Royal Highness at the Paddington terminus, the information had reached Slough, at which station a special messenger was stationed by command of the Queen, and who proceeded with the intelligence to the Castle, where he arrived in $8\frac{1}{2}$ minutes from the time of his leaving Slough.

Windsor to London.

Tuesday, April 16.

The Queen and Court removed from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace.

General Tom Thumb.

Friday, April 19.

General Tom Thumb had the honour of appearing before the Queen for the third time. The American dwarf was dressed in a full Court suit, and elicited the approbation of Her Majesty and Prince Albert; also of the King and Queen of the Belgians, Prince Leiningen, and other distinguished visitors. On this occasion, the little fellow sung a comic song, written by Mr James Morgan, introducing the Royal personages, to the national American air of 'Yankee Doodle.'

'On our third visit to Buckingham Palace, Leopold, King of the Belgians, was also present. He was highly pleased, and asked a multitude of questions. Queen Victoria desired the General to sing a song, and asked him what song he preferred to sing. "Yankee

Doodle," was the prompt reply. This answer was as unexpected to me as it was to the Royal party. When the merriment it occasioned had somewhat subsided, the Queen good humouredly remarked: "That is a very pretty song, General; sing it, if you please." The General complied, and soon afterwards we retired. I ought to add, that after each of our three visits to Buckingham Palace, a very handsome sum was sent to me, of course, by the Queen's command. This, however, was the smallest part of the advantage derived from these interviews, as will be at once apparent to all who consider the force of Court example in England.*

King and Queen of the Belgians.

Tuesday, April 30.

The King and Queen of the Belgians took leave of Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace on their return to the Continent.

Exhibition of the Royal Academy.

Friday, May 3.

The Queen and Prince Albert went to the private view of the pictures of the Royal Academy at Charing Cross.

London to Claremont.

Saturday, May 4.

The Queen and Court removed from Buckingham Palace to Claremont.

Claremont to London.

Wednesday, May 8.

The Queen and Court removed from Claremont to Buckingham Palace.

Visit to the Queen Dowager.

Thursday, May 9.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited the Queen Dowager at Marlborough House.

* *Struggles and Triumphs.* By P. T. Barnum.

Claremont to London.**Tuesday, May 14.**

The Queen and Court removed from Claremont to Buckingham Palace.

London to Claremont.**Thursday, May 23.**

The Queen and Court removed from Buckingham Palace to Claremont.

Birthday Celebration.**Friday, May 24.**

This being Her Majesty's birthday, the event was suitably celebrated at Claremont. The Royal standard was displayed in the morning from Eton Church. Flags were conspicuous at different places in the vicinity of Claremont. A magnificent ball was given by the Duke of Wellington at Apsley House. Prince Albert, as a birthday gift, presented Her Majesty with a beautiful miniature portrait of himself by Thorburn.

King of Saxony.**Monday, May 27.**

The King of Saxony arrived in England on a visit, which extended over several weeks.

Claremont to London.**Tuesday, May 28.**

The Queen and Court removed from Claremont to Buckingham Palace.

State Dinner.**Wednesday, May 29.**

A grand dinner was given by Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace to the Queen Dowager and the noble directors of the Concert of Ancient Music.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA.

Arrival in London.

Saturday, June 1.

The Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, attended by Count Orloff, landed in England, on a visit to the Queen, who only learned two days previously that His Imperial Majesty was on his way to the British Court, and might be expected daily. The Emperor arrived in the Russian war-ship *Cyclops*, which sailed up the Thames to Woolwich. His Majesty, who was now 48 years of age, had visited this country in Nov. 1816, when he was Grand Duke, and only 20 years of age; but notwithstanding this lapse of time, it was stated that the Emperor had a most perfect recollection of all the striking points of the English coast, and was continually walking to and fro on the deck as the *Cyclops* came up the river, pointing out to the officers of the ship the most remarkable objects on both sides. His Imperial Majesty landed at Woolwich about 10.15 p.m., where he was received by Baron Brunow, the Russian Ambassador, who had been awaiting His Majesty's arrival. The illustrious party at once drove to the Russian Embassy at Ashburnham House, London, where His Majesty was received by the Baroness Brunow and the Ambassador's secretaries.

The King of Saxony to-day arrived at Buckingham Palace on a visit to Her Majesty.

**Meeting of the Emperor Nicholas and Prince Albert—
Invitation to Buckingham Palace—Reception by the
Queen—Visits in London.**

Sunday, June 2.

At 9.30 a.m., Prince Albert, accompanied by Major-General Bowater and the Hon. Mr Murray, arrived at the

Russian Embassy in one of the Royal carriages, on a visit to the Emperor Nicholas. His Imperial Majesty was in the act of descending to receive His Royal Highness when both the illustrious personages met on the grand staircase. Their greeting was of the most affectionate and cordial kind. The Emperor threw his arms round the neck of the Prince, and embraced him fervently, Prince Albert returning the salute with great apparent feeling. The Emperor then led his Royal guest into the drawing room of the mansion, where they remained in conversation together for a considerable time. The Prince intimated to the Emperor that apartments had been prepared for his reception at Buckingham Palace, and that it was Her Majesty's earnest wish that he should at once remove thither with the whole of his suite. Of this invitation the Emperor cordially accepted, but agreed to delay occupying the apartments prepared for him at Buckingham Palace until the return of the Court from Windsor Castle, to which it was to proceed on the following day. The Prince took his departure at 10 o'clock, promising to return for the purpose of accompanying the Emperor to Buckingham Palace on a visit to Her Majesty.

The Emperor then attended divine service at the chapel of the Russian Embassy in Walbeck Street.

At 11.30, Prince Albert returned to the Embassy, accompanied by Sir Robert Peel. The Emperor then entered the Prince's carriage, and, together with His Royal Highness, drove off to Buckingham Palace. On arriving at the Palace, the Emperor was presented to Her Majesty by Prince Albert, and most cordially received. His Imperial Majesty subsequently partook of a splendid *déjeûner*, and afterwards paid a visit to the King of Saxony in his apartments in the Palace.

At 2.30, the Royal carriages were again ordered to the gates, for the purpose of conveying the Emperor on a round of visits to the various members of the Royal Family, His Imperial Majesty being accompanied by Prince Albert. The Royal party first proceeded to Marlborough House, and visited the Queen Dowager; thence went to Cambridge House, and honoured the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge with a visit. The next visit was to the Duchess of Gloucester, in Park Lane; and thence the carriages proceeded through Hyde Park to Kensington, where the Emperor visited the Princess Sophia. Returning along the Park Road, the Royal *cortège* met the King of Saxony, who was proceeding to the Princess's residence in one of the Royal carriages, attended by his suite in several other carriages. The two Monarchs recognised and bowed to each other as the carriages passed.

The Emperor then proceeded to Apsley House, and honoured the Duke of Wellington with a visit. The gallant Duke descended to the hall to receive His Imperial Majesty and Prince Albert, himself conducting them to the splendid saloons on the first floor of the mansion. The Emperor appeared delighted to meet the veteran Duke; and after shaking hands very cordially with him, entered into conversation for some minutes, complimenting his Grace upon the splendour of his mansion and its appurtenances. Thence the Royal *cortège* drove back to the Embassy, where the Emperor alighted and took leave of Prince Albert.

At 4.30, the Emperor retired to his private apartments; and being excessively fatigued from the exertions of the past few days, fell into a sound sleep, from which he did not awake until nearly 6 o'clock. During this interval,

the King of Saxony, attended by his suite, called at the Embassy; but the King would not allow the Emperor to be disturbed, and left Ashburnham House without seeing His Imperial Majesty.

The Emperor Nicholas in London and at Windsor.

London to Windsor.

Monday, June 3.

The Emperor Nicholas, accompanied by Baron Brunow, left Ashburnham House early in the morning in one of His Excellency's carriages, attended only by two footmen, and took drives in the neighbourhood of the Regent's Park. The Emperor afterwards, attended only by Baron Brunow, proceeded to Bond Street, and inspected the manufactory of Messrs Storr & Mortimer. His Majesty subsequently paid a short visit to Lady Pembroke. At 1 p.m., the Emperor—attended, as before, by Baron Brunow only—arrived in Whitehall Gardens, and made a short call upon Sir Robert Peel. On the Emperor alighting from his carriage, he was received by the Premier, Lady Peel, and Lady Villiers. The entrance hall and steps leading to the mansion were covered with crimson cloth. His Majesty only remained about a quarter of an hour at Whitehall Gardens, and on leaving paid a visit to Lord Heytesbury.

At 3 p.m., the Queen and Prince Albert went to Windsor by special train. The Emperor Nicholas could not accompany them by this train, having arranged to make several calls in London in the course of the day; but His Majesty left Paddington terminus for Windsor by a special train at 6 p.m., and was met at Slough by Prince Albert, who conducted him to the Castle.

**The Emperor at Ascot Races—Banquet in the
Waterloo Gallery.**

Tuesday, June 4.

The august visitors at Windsor Castle went with Prince Albert to witness the races at Ascot, returning to the Castle a little before 5 o'clock. The Queen did not accompany her guests to the races.

In the evening, a grand banquet was given by Her Majesty in the Waterloo Gallery. The plateau had a very elegant appearance, a number of the choicest plants in flower being interspersed among the splendid gold epergnes. These were placed in gold vases modelled for the celebrated Warwick Vase. In the centre of the table, opposite to where Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Emperor Nicholas, and the King of Saxony were seated, was a magnificent candelabrum of the largest size, embellished with a representation of the combat of St George and the Dragon, sculptured in gold. The gallery was lighted with numerous gold candelabra, and also with chandeliers.*

Military Review at Windsor.

Wednesday, June 5.

The Emperor Nicholas and the King of Saxony witnessed a grand military review in the Great Park at Windsor. The troops reviewed numbered upwards of 5000, and included representatives of every branch of the service. A squadron of the 2d Life Guards attended Her

* 'I could scarcely have imagined such a display of gold plate, which is by far the largest collection in the world, and is valued, I am told, at above two millions sterling. Some of the cups executed by Benvenuto Collini are lovely. I think I admired some of the china even more than the plate, especially one service of Sèvres and one of old Chelsea.—*Baroness Bloomfield's Reminiscences of Court and Diplomatic Life.*

Majesty as a guard of honour. As the military *cortège* left the Home Park to proceed into the Long Walk *en route* to the review, several persons among the thousands who were standing at this point cried out: 'Hurrah for the Duke!'—a hint which was responded to by loud and vociferous cheering. The Duke of Wellington immediately took off his hat, and waving it in the air, said to the people in a most earnest manner: 'No, no, not me—the Emperor—the Emperor!' This hint was also immediately taken; and His Imperial Majesty was greeted most enthusiastically as he rode into the Long Walk, which the Emperor courteously acknowledged.

In the inspection of troops that followed, it was remarked that the Emperor did not even glance at the Household cavalry, but inspected minutely the 17th Lancers and 47th Foot, just turned out in the new regulation light-blue trousers, saying that he wished to see the regiments which had fought and gained our battles in India. After inspecting the troops, the illustrious personages returned to Her Majesty's carriage, after which the several regiments marched twice past them, and round the field, first in slow time, and then at a quick march. On the approach of the Life Guards, the Duke of Wellington put himself at the head of his regiment, and advanced with it before Her Majesty—a spectacle at which an exhibition of unusual enthusiasm broke forth. The marches being over, the troops commenced their evolutions. Notwithstanding the immense number of persons who were assembled in the Park to witness the grand military spectacle, the hundreds of vehicles, drawn up around the portions selected for the evolutions of the troops, filled with elegantly dressed ladies, and the crowds of persons who had dangerously perched themselves on

the branches of nearly every tree in the vicinity, no accident occurred.*

Her Majesty, with the Royal children, left the ground soon after the firing commenced. The rest of the Royal party remained until the close of the review, which lasted two hours. The review having terminated, the Emperor rode up to the General commanding, Viscount Combermere, and expressed himself much gratified at the high state of discipline of the British Army.

* 'An order was given that, in consequence of the delicate state of Her Majesty's health, no Royal salute should be fired. The Duke of Wellington, having given the necessary instructions, assured Her Majesty that she need not be under the slightest apprehension; and, up to the last minute, as the *cortège* approached the ground, his Grace, in reply to a question of the Queen, reiterated his former statement—"I've given strict orders that the salute shall be dispensed with." Scarcely were the words out of his mouth than "bang!—bang!" went the heavy guns, much to the annoyance of the Duke and his Royal Mistress. "Tell the commanding officer of the artillery to retire to the rear," said the Field Marshal to the first staff officer he met. The artillery obeyed the mandate, and took no part in the ceremony of the day. At dinner, the commanding officer of that force, who had received a command to attend, felt very nervous and anxious at appearing before the Queen and the Prince Consort, after the disgrace that he had suffered, and expressed to one of the Prince's suite the state of his feelings. "I will speak to the Prince Consort," replied the nobleman in question; and he fulfilled his word. The result was that the Prince not only crossed the room to converse with the gallant artillery officer, but mentioned the subject to the Queen, who spoke to him in the kindest terms; and, that the circumstance should not be lost upon the whole company, the Prince again, at dinner, addressed the colonel in a manner that completely put him at his ease. The mistake that had occurred in the morning was not attributable to the artillery. A nobleman, not in the regular army, who had been appointed to act as an extra aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington upon that day, being unaware of Her Majesty's wishes, had, upon seeing the cavalcade approach, galloped forward, and ordered the officer in command to fire a Royal salute. As soldiers are ever bound to obey the orders of an accredited staff officer, the firing commenced, and led to the untoward circumstance, which was galling to the feelings of all implicated, more especially to the commanding officer of the artillery, who, but for the kind consideration of the Prince in the first instance, and afterwards of the Queen, would have suffered martyrdom from the time he put his foot in the Castle.'—*Court Journal*.

The review terminated about 1.30 p.m.; and upon the Royal and illustrious party retiring from the ground, three hearty cheers were given for the Emperor of Russia, and a similar manifestation of regard and respect was also shown to the King of Saxony, Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Robert Peel. The Emperor Nicholas wore the uniform of the Russian Guards—a dark green coat, over which was the blue ribbon of the Order of the Bath and other insignia, and a cap surmounted by a magnificent sable plume. The King of Saxony wore the Prussian uniform, also decorated with orders and insignia. Prince Albert had on his Field Marshal's uniform. All the officers and the suite were in full dress and uniform, the only person of the party in plain clothes being the Premier.

In the evening, Her Majesty gave a grand banquet to her illustrious guests in the Waterloo Gallery. The members of the Diplomatic Corps, the noblemen and gentlemen in the suites of the Sovereigns, and the officers of the Royal Household, all appeared either in uniform or in their respective official costumes, and wore their insignia of Knighthood. During dinner, Her Majesty's piper, in his full costume, walked round the table where the august party were seated, playing a selection of national airs as he walked.

Ascot Races.

Thursday, June 6.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the whole of the illustrious party staying at Windsor Castle, again went to Ascot Races in State. Her Majesty was conducted from the Royal apartments to her carriage by the Emperor Nicholas, and His Imperial Majesty sat by her side. Prince Albert and the King of Saxony sat opposite.

Royal Hospitalities at Buckingham Palace.

Friday, June 7.

At 10.50 a.m., the Queen and her illustrious visitors quitted Windsor Castle for the Metropolis, the distinguished party occupying eight carriages and four. They arrived at Buckingham Palace at noon, and the Lord Chamberlain received the august party on alighting from their carriages. A *déjeûner* was served to the illustrious guests.

In the afternoon, the Emperor Nicholas left the Palace attended by Baron Brunow. The King of Saxony also left, and visited the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House. The King subsequently went to the New Palace at Westminster, and viewed both Houses of Parliament. His Majesty also inspected Westminster Abbey, and then returned to Buckingham Palace. The Emperor returned to the Palace at 6.30.

In the evening, the Queen gave a State dinner at Buckingham Palace. Subsequently Her Majesty gave an evening party in honour of her illustrious visitors. The invitations included the members of the Diplomatic Corps and upwards of 200 of the nobility and gentry. The Foreign Ministers appeared in their respective costumes, the officers of the army and navy in their different uniforms, the Ministers of State and the Officers of the Royal Household in their official costumes, the members of the Order of Knighthood wearing their respective insignia.

Fete at Chiswick.

Saturday, June 8.

The Duke of Devonshire gave a grand *fête* to the Emperor at his Grace's suburban villa at Chiswick, which

was honoured by the presence of His Imperial Majesty, the King of Saxony, and Prince Albert. The Queen was also expected to have honoured the noble host with her presence; but owing to the fatigue of the assembly on the previous evening, and the prospect of attending the Opera at night, Her Majesty was unable to be present. The invitations for the party exceeded 800, and included the several members of the English Royal Family, all the Diplomatic Corps, and the *élite* of society. Between 700 and 800 persons of rank and distinction were present.

The Duke of Devonshire received the Emperor on His Imperial Majesty alighting from his carriage. The Emperor and the noble Duke exchanged embraces, saluting each other according to the customs of the Russians. The noble Duke also gave a cordial reception to the King of Saxony and the Consort of the Sovereign. The military bands on the lawn performed the Russian National Anthem as the Emperor arrived. His Imperial Majesty was conducted to the saloon by the noble Duke, followed by the King of Saxony, Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Sutherland, and the noblemen and others in attendance on the two potentates. The entire range of superb rooms, seven in number, fitted up in a style of Eastern taste, were thrown open. A room was appropriated for the Royal table, at which covers were laid for 24. At the conclusion of the repast, the Royal party enjoyed a promenade in the pleasure grounds. In the ordinary dining room, dancing was indulged in for a considerable time after the departure of the Royal visitors.

In the evening, the Queen, Prince Albert, the Emperor Nicholas, and the King of Saxony attended the Opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, which was crowded in every part,

and the audience were very enthusiastic and demonstrative. Upon her arrival, the Queen, after bowing to the vast assembly, who had all risen *en masse*, sat down, and requested the Emperor to do so also. His Imperial Majesty, however, remained standing for some time, and repeatedly bowed his acknowledgment of the deafening plaudits with which his presence was greeted.

Departure of the Emperor of Russia.

Monday, June 10.

The Emperor Nicholas took leave of the Queen, and left Buckingham Palace shortly after 5 p.m., for Woolwich, on his return to his own dominions. Having inspected the Royal Dockyard, His Imperial Majesty embarked on board the *Black Eagle* for Rotterdam.* Before leaving the Palace, the Emperor left 20,000 ducats to be distributed among the domestics.†

* 'It was noticed by some of the on-lookers that one of the sailors conveyed a large bundle of straw on board the vessel, and it was explained to them that this was the bed on which the Emperor of all the Russias preferred to sleep, leaving the members of his suite to occupy the magnificent and luxurious couches with which the steamer was fitted.'—*Molesworth's History of England*, vol. ii., p. 143.

† The presents distributed by the Emperor of Russia during his stay in England were most numerous, and of great value. Every individual who had ministered in any way, however humble, to the service or comfort of the Emperor, was rewarded according to his deserts. The *Morning Herald* gave a detailed statement of the liberality of His Imperial Majesty, which was of the most munificent description. To each of the principal heads of the Queen's Household (16 in number), the Emperor, upon taking his departure, presented a magnificent gold snuff-box, with a beautifully executed enamel portrait of His Majesty, surrounded by diamonds. These boxes were of Russian manufacture. The equerries and grooms-in-waiting upon the Emperor were also presented with boxes of a similar description, surmounted by the Imperial cypher, set in brilliants. To the three chief officers of the Royal Mews, the Emperor presented massive gold boxes. A variety of smaller gold boxes, watches, and rings were left by His Majesty at the disposal of the Master of the Household, the Hon. Mr Murray, for presentation to the principal domestics under his direction; while the munificent sum of £2000 was given by the Emperor to be divided among

The Irish State Trials.

Wednesday, June 19.

The Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, for the reception, on the throne, of an address from the Corporation of the city of Dublin, with respect to the State trial recently concluded, in which the traversers had been sentenced to various periods of imprisonment.* Her Majesty, in reply, said :

‘I thank you for your renewed assurances of loyalty to my person and Crown. I have announced to you my fixed determination to uphold the law, and to respect the decisions of my Courts, to which the administration of justice is confided. If errors have occurred in the proceedings of the Courts, they are open to review, and will be rectified by the supreme tribunal of appeal. The faithful execution of the law is regarded by me as the surest safeguard of the rights of the people.’

the servants employed in the departments severally presided over by the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse. The Emperor gave 1000 guineas to the Society for the Relief of Foreigners in Distress; £500 to the Nelson Testimonial Fund; £500 to the Wellington Testimonial Fund; a piece of plate, of the value of £500, to be annually run for at Ascot Races; 200 guineas to the poor of St George's parish; 100 guineas towards the formation of an Hospital for Distressed Germans in London. The Emperor also left a munificent sum for distribution among the domestics at the Russian Embassy. The Commissioners of Police, the various officials in the office of the Consul-general, the captain of the barge which put the Emperor ashore, the labourers who put the carriages and baggage on board the steamer, and others were also similarly remembered.

* The trial commenced before the full Court of Queen's Bench and a jury on January 15. The traversers were all found guilty, and sentence was pronounced on May 30. On Wednesday, Sept. 4, the judgment was reversed by the House of Lords. The Irish Judges were several times divided in opinion in the preliminary stages of the case; the English Judges differed from their Irish brethren, and from each other; and the Law Lords, whose decision was final, differed from both. After the judgment of the House of Lords, the traversers were released, and on September 7 they passed through Dublin in procession.

King of Saxony.

Thursday, June 20.

The King of Saxony took his departure from Buckingham Palace, on a tour in Scotland.

Prince Albert laid the foundation stone of the new buildings at Eton College.

Exhibition of Cartoons.

Friday, June 28.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited Westminster Hall, and inspected the Exhibition of Cartoons.

Birth of Prince Alfred.

Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The Queen gave birth to a son (Prince Alfred, afterwards created Duke of Edinburgh) at Windsor Castle. By means of the electric telegraph, the important event was announced by *The Times* newspaper just 40 minutes after the event took place at Windsor; and this being the first time that the electric telegraph had been so used, the rapidity of the communication was thought surprising.

Churching the Queen.

Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The ceremony of churching the Queen took place in the private chapel of Windsor Castle.

Osborne House.

Thursday, Aug. 29.

Prince Albert left Windsor for the Isle of Wight, to inspect Osborne House, preparatory to the arrival of the Royal Family. His Royal Highness returned to the Castle in the evening.

The Prince of Prussia.

Saturday, Aug. 31.

The Prince Royal of Prussia arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen.

Prorogation of Parliament.

Thursday, Sept. 5.

Parliament was prorogued by Royal Commission.

Christening of Prince Alfred.

Friday, Sept. 6.

The christening of Prince Alfred took place in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The sponsors were Prince George of Cambridge, represented by his father, the Duke of Cambridge; Prince Leiningen, represented by the Duke of Wellington; and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, represented by the Duchess of Kent. The Prince of Prussia was also present at the ceremony. The young Prince was named 'Alfred Ernest Albert.'

The Prince of Prussia.

Saturday, Sept. 7.

The Prince Royal of Prussia took leave of Her Majesty, on his return to the Continent.

SECOND VISIT TO SCOTLAND.**Embarkation at Woolwich.**

Monday, Sept. 9.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle at 7 a.m., and took train to London, and thence to Woolwich, where they embarked for a second visit to Scotland. The Princess Royal accompanied her parents, but the three junior members of the Royal Family were sent to the seaside while Her Majesty was absent in the North.

Blair Castle had been placed at the Queen's disposal by Lord Glenlyon (afterwards Duke of Athole) for a brief sojourn. In attendance upon Her Majesty were the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool, and Sir James Clark. The squadron consisted of the *Victoria and Albert*, Royal yacht; the *Black Eagle*, Admiralty yacht; the *Eclair*, the *Stromboli*, and the *Blazer*, steam frigates; and the *Volcano* and *Princess Alice*, steam vessels.

Dundee to Blair Athole.

**Arrival in the Tay—Landing at Dundee—Coupar Angus
—Dunkeld—Reception at Blair Athole.**

Wednesday, Sept. 11.

At a very early hour in the morning, the Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping Company's steamer *Perth*, which had left Dundee Harbour on the previous day, with pilots on board, in order to meet the Royal squadron, and show the way up the intricate channel of the Tay, discerned the Royal fleet, which was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The *Perth* was directed to lead, and was immediately followed by the Royal yacht and the other vessels composing the squadron. When the fleet neared the entrance to the Tay, the approach of Her Majesty was announced by salutes fired from Carnoustie. The watchmen at Broughty Ferry and the South Ferry caught the signal; and when the fleet approached these places, huge bonfires blazed on both sides of the river, and a Royal salute was fired from Broughty Castle. Guns were repeatedly fired from the steamer, and blue lights shown; and by this means intelligence was conveyed to the inhabitants of Dundee that the Sovereign was approaching their shores. Soon afterwards, the chimes of bells and the booming of cannon from the Harbour indicated

that the town was astir, and preparing to accord the Queen an enthusiastic welcome. About 4 o'clock, the Royal yacht had arrived nearly opposite the town; and just as day was beginning to break in the East, the anchor of the vessel was dropped into the river. In a short time, the whole town was in commotion, the streets in the neighbourhood of the Harbour being crowded with spectators. The decks of the numerous vessels in the Docks were also crowded with people; and their trim appearance, towering spars, and liberal display of bunting added in no small degree to the effect of the scene.

About 9 o'clock, Her Majesty and Prince Albert landed, and were received with ringing cheers, which were acknowledged by both smiling and bowing to the assembled multitude. On each side of the quay the 60th Rifles were drawn up in double column; and platforms rose, tier upon tier, with crowds of anxious spectators. A grand triumphal arch, with the Royal standard waving proudly from its summit, was a prominent feature in the scene; while all around the air was filled with flags and streamers fluttering gaily in the breeze. Mr George Duncan, M.P. for Dundee, having introduced the Provost (Mr Alexander Lawson) to the Queen, Her Majesty said: 'My Lord Provost,* I beg to return you my very best thanks for the kind welcome I have received to-day, and for the very excellent arrangements that have been made

* The Queen inadvertently addressed the Chief Magistrate of Dundee as 'Lord' Provost—a title which did not belong to the office. Some time afterwards, when an attempt was made to obtain this designation for the Chief Magistrate, seeing that it was enjoyed by other Scottish towns of much smaller size, the precedent thus set by the Sovereign was repeatedly cited in support of the distinction sought for the Jute Metropolis. The claim of Dundee to have a 'Lord' Provost, however, has never been made out.

for my reception.' Addresses were then presented by the Provost on behalf of the Dundee Town Council; by the Dean of Guild on behalf of the Guildry Incorporation; by the Provost of Arbroath and the Provost of St Andrews; and by the heads of other deputations, on behalf of their respective Town Councils.

The Royal party then proceeded slowly to their carriages, the Queen and Prince Albert walking along the pier, with the Princess Royal holding the hand of the Prince, the cheers and waving of handkerchiefs by the spectators being renewed with increased vigour. The Royal party having entered their carriages, drove in procession through the town, the various public bodies taking part in the procession, and Her Majesty being escorted by a detachment of Scots Greys. The Queen and Prince Albert were unremitting in their acknowledgments of the popular homage. The Princess Royal appeared to take a childish delight in the scene, and was also constant in her acknowledgments of the popular favour, which was largely expressed towards herself.

The Royal *cortège* having passed through the town, proceeded onwards at a more rapid pace in the direction of Coupar Angus. On reaching Camperdown, a brief halt was made. Here the Earl of Camperdown, with the members of his family, was introduced to the Royal travellers; and the son of Lord Duncan, a child five years of age, presented a basket of fruit to the Princess Royal, which Her Royal Highness graciously accepted.

An incident occurred on the further journey to Coupar Angus which occasioned considerable amusement to the Queen and Prince Albert. A dragoon had dismounted for the purpose of performing some service to one of the officers, and had let go the bridle of his horse, which

started off at a racing pace through the fields. The Scots Grey could lend no assistance in the catching of his steed, and both man and horse were required to make up the complement of the military escort. In this emergency, Colonel Kinloch, of Kilry, the aide-de-camp of the Earl of Airlie, set off in pursuit of the fugitive animal; and after sundry amusing adventures, the Colonel was successful in his chase, and restored the runaway horse to its rider. The whole 'run' was distinctly seen from the Royal carriage, which passed just as the gallant Colonel caught his prize, when Her Majesty bowed most graciously, and Prince Albert raised his hat.

On approaching Coupar Angus, the Royal cavalcade passed below a triumphal arch, formed by tall green trees, adorned with festoons of flowers, with the motto, 'God save the Queen!' The next arch, surmounted by a crown of flowers, was placed on the bridge crossing the Keithock, which divides Forfarshire and Perthshire. It bore the Royal arms, with 'Welcome to Perthshire!' Horses were changed at Coupar Angus, and the journey was resumed in a quarter of an hour, Her Majesty not having quitted the carriage. The assembled crowd were quite silent while the horses were being changed; but when all was ready, Colonel Kinloch called on 'the men of Angus' to give three cheers for their Queen, which they did in a most hearty manner. At the further end of the town, another arch had been erected, distinguished by the Royal arms and the mottoes '*Dieu et Mon Droit*' and '*Treu und Fest.*' The road from the town was for a considerable distance lined with carriages of different descriptions, filled, as were the streets and windows of the houses, with eager spectators.

At 12.30, Her Majesty arrived at the Duke's Arms Hotel,

Dunkeld. The Royal party were received with hearty Highland cheering, the bells rang a merry peal, and salutes were fired from the battery on Stanley Hill, and from some guns placed on an eminence in the neighbourhood. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, alighted at the hotel and partook of luncheon; and when all three afterwards appeared at the window, they were loudly cheered. After a stay of half an hour, the Royal *cortège* again proceeded on its way.

Passing through Pitlochrie and the famous Pass of Killiecrankie, Blair Athole was reached shortly after 3 o'clock. On Her Majesty crossing the small bridge and reaching the lawn or platform in front of the Castle, the assembled Highlanders gave the salute, four pipers playing the appropriate air called 'The Prince's Salute,' while the party of cavalry drew up opposite to the Highlanders, as a guard of honour. The Queen and her Royal Consort, on alighting, were received by Lady Glenlyon and the young Master. Two guns stationed on a rising ground close by were then fired, which startled the horses in the carriage of the Princess Royal, and caused them to make a sudden plunge; but they were promptly reined in by the skilful postilion.

The scene presented when the Royal party drew up before the entrance to Blair Castle was of a quiet but imposing character. Nothing could exceed the handsome appearance of the Highland Guard, as they stood drawn up in line, giving the salute with sword pointed to the ground, and the left hand raised to the forehead—a perfect model of graceful homage. The Highland Guard consisted of four companies, Lord Glenlyon being the Colonel, and the Hon. James Murray, Major. One company consisted of Lochaber axemen, another were armed

with muskets, and the remainder had broad swords and targets. The arms, insignia, and dress of the Highlanders were very costly, and the *tout ensemble* of the body most natural and imposing. As they stood drawn up on one side of the entrance to the Castle, and the heavy dragoons—the very flower of the British cavalry—on the other, the banner of their common Sovereign floating on the Castle, they afforded, in this peaceful array, no inapt image of the warriors who, in the previous two centuries, had met in deadly conflict in this locality, which never failed to be an important arena in civil strife.

Prince Albert came forth from the Castle soon after he had entered, attended by Lord Glenlyon, Lord Charles Wellesley, and others. His Royal Highness passed slowly along the line of the Highlanders, returning by the rear, and seemed well pleased with their equipment and martial bearing. One Highlander, who bore the banner, attracted particular attention, as he had done at Dunkeld two years previously, from his lofty stature and long black beard, descending quite in Oriental fashion. He was one of Lord Glenlyon's foresters, and a conspicuous personage wherever he went. The Prince returned to the hall door; but before retiring, Lord Glenlyon ordered up the Highlanders, who marched past His Royal Highness, and round the Castle platform. They continued drawn up for a considerable time, during which the assembled spectators remained, in expectation that the Queen would re-appear; but they were disappointed, as Her Majesty felt indisposed from the fatigue of the journey.

In the evening, a number of bonfires blazed on several heights in the neighbourhood. In particular, an immense fire on a shoulder of Ben-y-vrackey illuminated the country for a long distance round.

Drive up Glen Tilt.

Thursday, Sept. 12.

The Queen, attended by Lady Canning, walked in the grounds of Blair Castle soon after 7 a.m. ; and during the day, which was most delightful as regards weather, Her Majesty enjoyed several excursions in the neighbourhood of the Castle, including a drive up Glen Tilt. In one of the Queen's walks with Lady Glenlyon, Her Majesty went up to a corn field, where a number of women were busily engaged in reaping, or 'shearing,'* as it was termed, and watched them at work for some time. Her Majesty also visited one of the cottages near the Castle, and had a talk with the inmates. Prince Albert, attended by Sir Edward Bowater, was out on horseback for some time, and visited the Falls of Bruar ; and the Princess Royal was also taken out for an airing in the course of the day.

The object of the Queen in visiting Blair Athole was to secure a few weeks' seclusion from the pomp, ceremony, and bustle inseparable from Court life ; and Her Majesty was most fortunate in the selection of a residence having this object in view ; for a place of greater peacefulness and repose could scarcely be found in the kingdom.

' With all around of vast and rude,
A wild, romantic solitude.'

The gates of the policies were rigidly closed against all but those immediately connected with the Castle, so that no one could intrude upon Her Majesty's privacy. Four members of the London Police force were brought from the Metropolis, to assist in keeping order, if necessary ;

* An illustrated newspaper, published in London, misled by the meaning of this phrase, had a picture, intended to represent events in connection with the Queen's visit to Scotland, in which Her Majesty was made to appear as witnessing the process of sheep-shearing !

but such was the undisturbed stillness of the place, that their office was quite a sinecure.

The Falls of Garry.

Friday, Sept. 13.

The Queen and Prince Albert walked for some time in the grounds of the Castle, after which His Royal Highness went out to the grouse shooting, his sport, however, being but indifferent. About 4 in the afternoon, Her Majesty and the Prince drove out in a pony phaeton, His Royal Highness driving. They were accompanied by the Hon. Mr Anson and Sir Edward Bowater, and two servants. It was expected that they would have gone to visit the Falls of Bruar; but as a proper view of these celebrated Falls could only be obtained by walking a mile up the glen, and as the weather, which had been lowering all day, began about this time to get wet, they altered their intention, and proceeded about two miles further, to the Falls of Garry—waterfalls less known, indeed, than those of Bruar, but still worth seeing. Here Her Majesty came out of the carriage, and walked about for some time. In the course of an hour and a half, the party returned to the Castle.

Drive about Blair Athole.

Saturday, Sept. 14.

Prince Albert, with Lord Glenlyon, went into the forest, to take their chance of deer shooting. The wind was in a favourable direction for the sport, and His Royal Highness shot three splendid stags in Glen Bruar. About 4 p.m., Her Majesty and the Princess Royal, attended by Lady Canning, Lady Caroline Somers Cocks, and Mdle. Charrier, drove out in an open carriage and four handsome grey ponies for about an hour.

First Sunday in a Scotch Church.

Sunday, Sept. 15.

To-day was signalised by the Queen's first visit to the Church of Scotland, Her Majesty and Prince Albert worshipping together in the parish church of Blair Athole. This was a small building, capable of holding only about 500 persons. From the wet and gloomy state of the weather, it was doubtful almost to the last moment whether the Royal party would not postpone their intention ; at least, many persons entered the church without any expectation of the Queen being present. Exactly at noon, however—the hour appointed for the service to begin—Her Majesty and Prince Albert quietly entered Lord Glenlyon's pew, in front of the gallery. In the Royal suite were Viscountess Canning, Lady Glenlyon, Lady Caroline Cocks, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Glenlyon (in full chieftain's costume), Lord Charles Wellesley, Sir Edward Bowater, Sir James Clark, and the Hon. Mr Anson. Immediately afterwards, the Rev. Mr Irvine, the minister of the parish, entered the pulpit and commenced the public worship. He chose for his text Matthew i. 13—'Ye are the salt of the earth'—the first 20 verses of which chapter had been previously read. Excepting the presence of the illustrious visitors, no one would have discovered anything out of the usual order, except that Lord Glenlyon's pew had been fitted up with crimson cloth, in anticipation of the Royal visit. Her Majesty sat on the extreme right, with Prince Albert and Lady Glenlyon on the left ; while Lord Glenlyon occupied the other side, with the Viscountess Canning and Lady Caroline Cocks. Lord Aberdeen and the other members of the suite sat behind. Mr Peacock, of the

Established Church, Perth, led the psalmody, assisted by his choir. The tunes were of the good old Presbyterian strains. At the conclusion of the service, the old practice of collecting the offering from each individual with a long-handled ladle, was performed as usual, only that the collector did not include Lord Glenlyon's pew, the occupants of which had given their contribution on entering the church at the plate which was standing at the door of the pew.*

* Her Majesty's first appearance in a place of worship connected with the Church of Scotland occasioned a good deal of comment, both favourable and unfavourable to the Royal worshipper. As a specimen of both kinds of criticism, two extracts are subjoined from the London press:—

'Not without real reluctance—not unless impelled by the imperative dictates of inviolable duty—would we allow ourselves to be drawn into discussions that could tend in any degree to embarrass the private movements of our most gracious Sovereign, or diminish the satisfaction which all Her Majesty's subjects wish she may derive from her visits in the North country. But the impertinent, over-officious, and (as we firmly believe) the offensive and unacceptable zeal of a morning candidate for Ministerial favour, makes it absolutely incumbent on us to offer a brief and respectful allusion to one very painful subject connected with Her Majesty's present excursion. The topic has been forced upon us. It has, we repeat, been offensively and impertinently thrust forward, and we certainly have no wish to shrink from considering the merits of the point at issue.

'On the occasion of Her Majesty's former visit to the North, she sojourned for some days at the Duke of Buccleuch's Palace of Dalkeith. There was no Episcopal church within a convenient distance. But Her Majesty declined attending the Presbyterian places of worship, and divine service was performed within the Palace by Dean Ramsay, of Edinburgh, according to the rites of the [Episcopal] Church. Her Majesty is now at Blair Athole. There is an *Episcopal Chapel on the spot*; but through some inauspicious influence, the nature of which we care not to particularise, though nothing would be more easy than to do so, Her Majesty has been actually prevailed on to appear at public worship, not in the chapel where the Episcopal worship is celebrated according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, but at the meeting-place of the Calvinists or Presbyterians, to whom Prelacy—the Prelacy Her Majesty has sworn to maintain—is the object of implacable hate and abhorrence, and the symbol of damnable abomination.

'We lament this as a singularly unhappy and inopportune circumstance. We lament it not the less when we see a newspaper which professes friendliness to the Church of England, alluding to the event as one that must establish a "co-ordinate" relation between the two religions—when a professed friend of the English Establishment rejoices at the event as one exhibiting a Royal indifference with regard to the discipline and doctrine maintained by one

On the congregation being dismissed, rain was falling heavily. A party of the Highland Guard, but unarmed, took their places on each side of the centre entrance to the church, and lined the short distance leading to the

Church, and execrated, denounced, declared foul and anti-Christian by the other. For our own part, our attachment to evangelical and apostolical truth, our deep and affectionate loyalty to the person of our beloved Sovereign, alike impel us to protest against the assumption that the conscience of Royalty is to be made the puppet of accident and locality. We indignantly spurn any such insulting libel on the religious convictions of the Queen. It is disloyal and diarepectful to tell Her Majesty that she must have one cast of creed and conscience to the south of the Tweed, and another of a totally different character the moment she crosses the Border; that she alone, among the women of England, must believe that to be false and blasphemous in the North which she accepts and acknowledges with the humble but steadfast faith of a true Christian when she dwells among her subjects in the South.'—*Morning Post*.

These strong animadversions on the Royal conduct provoked the following rejoinder from a contemporary:—

'The spirit that pervades the above article in the *Post* is the most bigoted it is possible to conceive, and is far more suited to the days of Laud—that most intolerant and ceremonious of Churchmen—than to the more enlightened 19th century. Why should not Her Majesty, if it so please her, attend Divine service at a Presbyterian place of worship? Is there anything in the doctrines there inculcated at variance with Christianity? On the contrary, does not the Presbyterian maintain the true principles of the Christian faith with quite as much earnestness and sincerity as the most orthodox Churchman who ever upheld the infallibility of the Thirty-nine Articles? We have no patience with such gross intolerance as that exhibited by our contemporary, who evidently confounds religion with sectarianism, and deems it a subject of legitimate regret that Her Majesty has "been prevailed on" to sanction with her presence any other form of worship than that adopted in our State Church. Surely, to pay a decent respect to Presbyterianism, in the country of that persuasion, is not to show indifference to orthodoxy, but rather to rise superior to mere schismatic prejudices, in the innate consciousness of a real religious feeling, and to set an example of toleration which is worthy of all praise. Illiberality in these matters has too long been the bane of England; the Churchman has been too long in the habit of distrusting, despising, and holding aloof from the Dissenter; and Her Majesty deserves the respect and gratitude of every sincere and enlightened Christian for endeavouring, by her influential example, to encourage habits of toleration and good-will among her subjects of different persuasions. It is not a Synagogue, nor a Unitarian, nor a Swedenborgian Chapel, that our youthful Sovereign has attended, but a place where "Christ crucified" is preached with quite as much impressiveness, and strength, and holiness of feeling as in any of our national cathedrals. What, then, is there to regret in her conduct? Are the prayers she offers up herself, or hears the Presbyterian minister offer up, less acceptable to the Almighty than those which are offered up in the Chapel Royal of St James's? We cannot understand these nice distinctions in religious matters, which, in our view of the case, savour not of a

Royal carriage. The Queen, leaning on Prince Albert's arm, made her way to the carriage through the wet gravel.

The Falls of Bruar.

Monday, Sept. 16.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with several members of their suite, were out early walking.* Prince Albert afterwards went out grouse shooting in Glen Bervie, and in the course of an hour or two had bagged eight brace of grouse. His Royal Highness returned to the Castle at 2 p.m. At 3.30, the Queen and Prince Albert left the Castle in a pony phaeton drawn by two beautiful grey horses, the Prince driving, attended by Lord Glenlyon and Lord Charles Wellesley on horseback. They drove

sound devotional feeling, but of the essence of bigotry and uncharitableness.'—*The Sun*.

[It is remarkable that a somewhat similar cause of theological strife should have occurred in this same Presbyterian place of worship nearly 40 years afterwards. In the autumn of 1882, the Bishop of Liverpool (Dr Ryle), during a five weeks' holiday which he spent at Pitlochry, according to the complaint of the Rev. H. St John Howard, minister of the Scottish Episcopal Church at Pitlochry, did not avail himself of 25 distinct opportunities of attending service in that chapel, but 'had been at two Presbyterian kirks, and yesterday (September 10) preached in the Presbyterian parish kirk at Blair Athole.' The matter was brought under the notice of the Church Congress held at Derby in the following month, and caused a display of rather unpleasant feeling.]

* 'EARLY RISING—FORCE OF ROYAL EXAMPLE.—Much ridicule has been cast upon our good city in consequence of our authorities having been "caught napping" on the occasion of the Queen's visit here two years ago. A movement, however, has begun which will go far to rescue our city from this unhappy reproach. In pursuance of the example of Her Majesty—whose piper, we are told, is employed to sound the pibroch every morning at 7 o'clock under the windows of Blair Castle—a few of the inhabitants of Newington have engaged a piper to perform a similar service to that neighbourhood. The piper commenced his duty on Tuesday, and is to continue to serenade the inhabitants until further notice every morning between 7 and 8 o'clock. Arrangements, we hear, are also in progress to effect the same object in George's Square; and we hope that other parts of the town will speedily follow this salutary example.'—*Scotsman*.

up to Bruar, and alighted at the side of the turnpike road where the footpath strikes off to the Falls. A light garden chair was on the roadside, on which the Queen might be drawn along the steep walks up to the Falls; but Her Majesty preferred to walk a good part of the way, leaning on her Royal Consort's arm, Lord Glenlyon and Lord Wellesley walking at a short distance behind. The party were about an hour within the grounds, and then returned to the Castle.

Killiecrankie and the Falls of the Tummel.

Tuesday, Sept. 17.

The Queen and Prince Albert went out riding at 8 a.m., returning about 10. The Prince afterwards went out shooting, accompanied by Lord Glenlyon, with attendants. In the afternoon, Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by Lord and Lady Glenlyon, drove to the Pass of Killiecrankie, and walked to the Falls of Tummel.

Tulloch Hill and Glen Tilt.

Wednesday, Sept. 18.

The weather continued beautiful, and the Queen and Prince Albert, mounted on ponies, and attended only by Sandy Macara, a trusty and intelligent servant of Lord Glenlyon, set out to make the ascent of one of the hills in the neighbourhood. They forded the Garry immediately opposite the Castle, Sandy leading Her Majesty's pony, and Prince Albert following. They then ascended Tulloch Hill, an eminence about 1200 feet above the subjacent valley, and commanding a splendid view. Arrived at the summit, Her Majesty and the Prince dismounted, and walked for some time along the ridge, from which a splendid view was had of Strathtay, as far as

the Pass on the one side and Glen Fincastle on the other. They then remounted their ponies, and about mid-day returned from the hill. Her Majesty took the ford, both in going and returning, without alighting from horseback. The Queen was dressed in a plaid shawl and mourning dress. When Her Majesty descended, a large assembly of people was waiting to receive her, to whom the Queen and Prince Albert most graciously bowed.

In the afternoon, the Royal party rode through Glen Tilt, with whose rugged and precipitous scenery Her Majesty was much struck, and stopped at various points to gaze on its bolder outlines.*

Sport in Glen Tilt.

Thursday, Sept. 19.

In the morning, the Queen and Prince Albert rode out on ponies quite unattended, and took the direction of Craig Urrard, a wooded hill behind the Castle, where they remained for some time.

After lunch, the Royal party and the ladies of the suite, accompanied by Lord and Lady Glenlyon and the Marquis of Breadalbane, drove up Glen Tilt. They went as far as the shooting lodge, about 11 miles up the glen.

* 'What a change in a century! It is not quite a century since "the '45;" and here, in sylvan retreat and Highland sports, are a Queen of the then detested House of Hanover, her German husband, and her child; in the very heart of the land of Stuart devotedness—

"Down by Loch Tummel and banks of the Garry."

A hundred years ago, their lives would not have been worth a pin's fee; now they are all but worshipped by the same race of men, guarded like idols, the wild deer chased, and the loveliest green of all the Scottish glens—Glen Tilt and the romantic Falls of Bruar—"promenaded" like Kensington and St James's. What voices might the walls of Carlisle and the Tower and Temple of London utter, should the ghastly heads exhibited on them witness this strange scene! Who can look forward to 1944?"—*Literary Gazette*.

Here the ladies of the party allowed the sportsmen a little leisure to enjoy the ample field sports of the locality by themselves, after which all returned to the Castle, which was reached between 6 and 7 o'clock.

A Day in Retirement.

Friday, Sept. 20.

The Queen did not go out on the public road to-day, much to the disappointment of many persons who hung about the Castle in the expectation of catching a glimpse of Royalty.

Ascent of Ben-y-Gloe.

Saturday, Sept. 21.

Another shooting excursion was arranged for to-day. The Royal party left the Castle a little before 11 a.m., and lunched at the lodge. The Queen being desirous of watching the movements of the shooting party, ascended to the top of Cairn Chlamain, one of the heights of the rugged Ben-y-Gloe, a remarkable hill, which forms for a considerable distance the eastern boundary of the glen, and which towers above all the neighbouring hills, excelling their picturesque beauties by its dreariness. The hill, in its highest peak, is about 3700 feet above the level of the sea; and from its summit, the eye commands the whole range of the Grampians to the north, with the Argyleshire hills to the west, on the south the chain that rounds Strathtay, and on the east as far as to the coast. Its bare and rugged sides, destitute of all vegetation except a yellow, withered looking moss, render its prospect cheerless and uninviting; but as a haunt for the deer, it is one of the best places in the whole forest of Athole. From this hill Her Majesty descended just in time to join the shooting party on their return to the

Castle, which was not reached until the last gleam of light had vanished from the western heights of Blair.

Second Sunday in a Scotch Church.

Sunday, Sept. 22.

In anticipation of the Queen's presence in the parish church of Blair Athole, during the whole morning continued arrivals of people took place from all quarters, and the road from Perth especially presented a very bustling appearance. Fears were felt lest, from the numbers who were still arriving, along with those who had arrived on the previous day, admission would not be obtained to the church. On this account, long before the parish church bells had given their first summons of assembly, the church was well filled by a gay and fashionable congregation, intent upon beholding the Sovereign sitting like themselves as a humble worshipper.

Shortly before noon, Her Majesty arrived in an open carriage, drawn by two horses, with outriders. The Queen wore a small checked tartan shawl and a white bonnet. Along with her, besides Prince Albert, were Lord and Lady Glenlyon, Viscountess Canning, and Lady Caroline Cocks. The Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Charles Wellesley, and Sir James Clark followed in another carriage, likewise drawn by two horses. The entrance from the road to the church was lined by a few of the Glenlyon Highlanders. On entering, Her Majesty took her seat to the right of the pew; next to her sat Prince Albert, and next to him was Lady Glenlyon; and on the opposite side sat Lord Glenlyon, with the other two ladies in attendance upon the Queen. The Rev. Dr Norman Macleod, of Glasgow, was the preacher. He gave out the 100th Psalm, which was well sung, and in

which Her Majesty and Prince Albert heartily joined. The Dr preached from Titus ii. 11-15: 'For the grace of God, that bringeth salvation,' &c. The sermon was listened to with marked attention by Her Majesty. Mr Peacock and his choir, from Perth, again led the music. The Royal party left the church in the same order in which they arrived. The church, though quite full, was not so crowded as was anticipated.

Grouse Shooting.

Monday, Sept. 23.

In the morning, the Queen and Prince Albert rode out together; and in the afternoon they again went to Craig Urrard, where the Prince shot seven brace of grouse. Her Majesty accompanied the sportsmen on a favourite grey pony, which had usually borne her on her mountain excursions.

Glen Tilt—Among the Haunts of the Deer.

Tuesday, Sept. 24.

This was the finest day which Blair Athole had witnessed since the arrival of Her Majesty. The sun shone forth without a cloud, and the air had lost all its keenness. The Queen walked early in the grounds, accompanied by the Prince and the Princess Royal, the latter riding on her Highland pony. After lunch, Her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by Lord Glenlyon and several members of the Royal suite, drove again to Glen Tilt; and when six miles up, the Prince and Lord Glenlyon alighted and went deer stalking on the east side of the glen, next to Ben-y-Gloe, in whose rocky cliffs the deer often congregate. Her Majesty ascended an eminence, that she might survey the sport; but unfortunately no sport was to be had. The wind was altogether unfavourable, its

direction having changed just as the party were proceeding down the glen. The deer, which always run against the wind, had set off through the forest in the direction of the distant Braemar. The result was that His Royal Highness met with no success. The party did not return until it was dark.*

Deer Slaughtering.

Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Undeterred by previous disappointment, the Royal party in the afternoon paid another visit to Glen Tilt, and this time with more assurance of success than before, so far as the shooting of deer was concerned. It appeared that, on the previous night, the deerhounds had been let slip on two deer; and after a chase of many hours, continued all night, over precipices and through ravines, had succeeded at last in bringing them to bay in the channel of the Tilt, where, surrounded by deerhounds, shepherds' dogs, and curs of every degree, that filled the glen with their hideous cries, the poor animals were quite hemmed in. Word was then sent down to Prince Albert at the Castle that the deer were at his mercy; and accordingly, after luncheon, the Prince and other members of the suite

* 'Her Majesty has expressed a desire to take a permanent residence in this part of the Highlands, and a lease of forest, to which the Court might make a pilgrimage every year, in order to afford Prince Albert the opportunity of enjoying the noble sport of deer stalking. Her Majesty, it is said, has also directed her physician to collect statistical details and make inquiries respecting the diseases that are most prevalent in the Highlands. Sir James Clark has, we believe, drawn up his report, by which it appears that the Highlands have obtained a clean bill of health, with the exception of a fever, arising from too copious libations of whisky. This is the only known prevailing epidemic; and there is reason to hope that Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and even the Royal children, might escape the infection, notwithstanding Her Majesty's avowed *penchant* for Athole brose—a very pleasant composition, which consists of honey, whisky, and two teaspoonfuls of water.'—*Morning Post*.

proceeded up the glen to witness the death of the deer. The poor creatures were soon slaughtered by His Royal Highness, their carcasses being deposited on the backs of horses and borne in triumph to the Castle.

Pass of Killiecrankie—Highland Funeral—Alarming Incident.

Thursday, Sept. 26.

Early in the afternoon, the Queen and Prince Albert drove in a pony phaeton to the famous Pass of Killiecrankie. Her Majesty was accompanied by Lord Glenlyon and Lord Wellesley on horseback. As the Royal party were driving to the Pass, they met a funeral procession on its way to the Church of Blair, the coffin, as usual with the country people there, being covered with a tartan plaid, and carried by the mourners. Prince Albert, on noticing the melancholy *cortège*, immediately drew his phaeton to the side of the road, halted, and uncovered his head; while the Queen also looked on the sad procession with much interest.*

A remarkable accident occurred in the Pass, on Her Majesty returning from viewing that romantic defile and the Falls of the Tummel, which looked rather serious at the time, and by which the Queen and Prince Albert were exposed to considerable personal danger. At a very critical part of the Pass, near a narrow bridge, and where an abrupt bend of the road took place, the leader horses in the carriage immediately behind that which contained the Royal pair, got restive, plunged tremendously, and were nearly running in contact with the Queen's carriage.

* This incident, trifling in itself, was much talked of among the Highlanders, as evincing the kindness of heart and consideration for the feelings of others that have so often been manifested by Her Majesty and her Royal Consort.

At length the animals threw their legs over the traces, and got so entangled as to arrest their progress. Her Majesty's equerries immediately rode forward to assure their Royal Mistress that nothing serious had occurred, when the Queen said, 'This is a pretty job, certainly,' and inquired which of the horses had been at fault. The answer was: 'It was Wasp.' 'I thought as much,' said Her Majesty; 'it was like him.'

The Queen, on returning from the Pass of Killiecrankie, visited the grounds of Mr Butter, of Faskally, whose house was romantically situated at the southern entrance to the Pass. The Royal party were met by Mr Butter, who conducted them through the grounds, and presented the Queen with a beautiful bouquet, which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept. On returning, Her Majesty directed the carriage to be sent back by the high road, while the Royal party, accompanied by Mr Butter, proceeded by a path which had been recently opened along the verge of the stream, where a better view of the beauties of this defile could be obtained than from the high road. Her Majesty proceeded along this path on her grey Highland pony, which had been brought down for that purpose by Sandy Macara, who had officiated as the Royal guide during all Her Majesty's mountain excursions. After enjoying the beauties of the scene for some time, the Queen dismounted from her pony, and began to ascend the bank on foot, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, by a beautiful winding path that had recently been opened by Mr Butter. Midway on this path there was a rustic seat commanding a view of the whole Pass, and particularly affording a fine view of the two celebrated points, the Soldier's Leap and the Trooper's Den—so called from incidents connected with the well known Battle of Killie-

crankie. Here Her Majesty rested for some time. On reaching the high road, where the carriage was waiting, the Royal party were respectfully greeted by a considerable number of persons, who had assembled there to see the Sovereign, and Her Majesty graciously acknowledged the greeting. The Queen remained on the road for about ten minutes, conversing familiarly with the party. Her Majesty expressed her thanks to Mr Butter for the gratification which the visit had afforded her; and then, requesting Prince Albert to enter the carriage, the Queen was handed in by Mr Butter. The Royal carriage then drove off and the party reached the Castle about 6 o'clock.

Fire at Blair Castle—Highland Dancing.

Friday, Sept. 27.

Early in the morning, a fire broke out in the stables of Lord Glenlyon, adjoining the Lodge, where his Lordship was then residing. The fire was so threatening, that Lord and Lady Glenlyon were aroused about 2 o'clock; and his Lordship, half dressed, was soon on the spot directing operations. The difficulty was to get out the horses; but this was at last accomplished, the only life lost being that of a poor dog, which was blind and cripple from age. The fire was got out without much damage, through the exertions of the Highland Guard and of the inhabitants of the village of Old Blair. The place was about five minutes' walk from the Castle, but care was taken that Her Majesty's rest was not disturbed. The fire was the principal subject of conversation at the Royal breakfast table; and after partaking of the morning meal, the Queen and Prince Albert visited the scene of the conflagration, and spent some time in examining the ruins.

In the afternoon, the Royal party proceeded up Glen

Tilt as far as the extent of the carriage drive, but there was no attempt at deer stalking.

In the evening, there was the first attempt at in-door amusements which had been made since the Queen's arrival at Blair Athole. A wish having been expressed that Her Majesty might witness the national dances of the Highlanders, it was resolved that a party of the Highland Guard should be selected for the purpose; and the splendid baronial hall in the Castle, immediately below the grand staircase, and generally known as the Horn Hall, from the number of the antlered trophies of the chase which adorn it, was selected for the scene. A little before 10 p.m., Her Majesty and suite entered the hall, when dancing began. A party of the Highland Guard kept watch at the entrance, and the space between them and the Queen was reserved for the dancers. Her Majesty entered into the amusements of the evening with great zest, laughing heartily at the agility shown by the Highlanders and the wild cries with which they accompanied their movements.

An Otter Hunt.

Saturday, Sept. 28.

After a good deal of trouble, success was at length found in catching a live otter about the pools of the Tweed, near Kelso; and Lord John Scott arrived at Faskally on the previous (Friday) night with the animal in a box. Early this morning, the otter was driven to a valley a short distance above the Castle, just below the Hill of Tulloch; and the box was placed at the edge of the river, that the otter might be let out as soon as the Queen should come down to witness the sport. Accordingly, about 10 a.m. Her Majesty and Prince Albert drove down in their pony phaeton to the public road; and then

leaving the carriage, the Queen mounted her Highland pony, which was led by Lord Glenlyon, and proceeded up the bridle road through a plantation to the river side, Prince Albert accompanying her on foot. Meanwhile, Lord Aberdeen's Otter Hounds were uncoupled, and taken near the spot, while one of the huntsmen posted himself in the middle of the stream down the river, and another took up a similar position above, that the chase might not go beyond Her Majesty's view. The morning was wet and uncomfortable, the rain falling thick and incessant; but the Queen kept her seat in the saddle without flinching, covered with a large plaiden shawl, and the Hon. James Murray holding an umbrella above her, to witness the sport that had been prepared for her. Prince Albert moved about the ground on foot, protected by an umbrella; Lady Canning, Lady Glenlyon, and others were on foot, and without umbrellas. All were in eager expectation of the sport to be afforded by the far-fetched otter.

In a few minutes, the animal took the water, followed by the dogs in full cry, their deep baying, as he breasted the stream (for he went upward), giving a striking effect to the scene. Upon the whole, the interest appeared to fall short of the general expectation, as the otter did not show the sport that was anticipated. The cause of this was probably to be found in the fact that the poor animal was more than half dead with fright before he was put into the water, from having been so long confined in the wooden box; and being a stranger to the stream, and unacquainted with its rocks and hiding places, he fell an almost unresisting prey. He was, however, rescued by one of the huntsmen, who seized him by the tail, and threw him into a deep pool, where, after swimming a

short time, he again took the land, and crept up the opposite bank. He was again brought back; and a few minutes' breathing space being allowed him, the hounds were again let loose. Even these, however, did not seem to show much stomach in the affair; as if the poor, timid, half dead animal was altogether unworthy of their notice. Cheered on by the cries of the huntsmen, however, they again followed the otter, until the panting creature took the land not far from Her Majesty's position, scarcely able to drag its limbs along, and painfully crawled over the loose shingle. Satisfied that no more sport was to be had from the animal, the hounds were allowed to run into him and kill him. The Queen was observed to turn away her head, as if sickened with the sight. The Royal party then prepared to return to the Castle. Her Majesty rode to the high road, where her carriage was in waiting for her.

Return from Scotland.

Blair Athole to Dundee—Embarkation.

Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The Queen and Prince Albert took their departure from Blair Athole, on their return to England. The Royal party left about 7.45 a.m., the route being the same as had been taken in journeying from Dundee. At Dunkeld, Her Majesty alighted and inspected the house which the late Duke of Athole had commenced, but which was left unfinished. The Queen also visited the ruins of the old Cathedral, and that part which the late Duke had fitted up for service. Her Majesty was most enthusiastically greeted on the whole of the route from Blair Athole to Dundee.

Before embarking, the Queen was pleased to express

her satisfaction with the reception she had everywhere experienced, and thanked the Provost and Magistrates of Dundee for their attention. Her Majesty then embarked in the *Victoria and Albert*, which left her moorings about 4.30, and was soon followed by the *Black Eagle*, the *Blazer*, and the *Princess Royal*; and in a short time afterwards by the *Volcano* and the *Eclair*, the *Stromboli* remaining to take the luggage left behind. The Royal squadron then proceeded down the river, and on its voyage southwards.

Return to Windsor.

Thursday, Oct. 3.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal arrived at Windsor Castle on their return from Scotland.

Royal Presents.

Monday, Oct. 7.

The ponies ridden by the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal during their sojourn at Blair Athole, arrived at the Royal Mews, Windsor, with the other ponies of Her Majesty, having been presented to their Royal riders by Lord Glenlyon. Five roe deer were also brought from Scotland, presents from the same nobleman to his Royal and illustrious visitors.

VISIT OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Arrival at Portsmouth—Speech by His Majesty—
Welcome by the Queen.

Tuesday, Oct. 8.

Louis Philippe, King of the French, arrived at Portsmouth, His Majesty having come on a visit to the Queen. This visit was remarkable as being the first occasion on which a French Sovereign had visited England in peace ;

and much public interest was consequently taken in so auspicious an occurrence. The French King was accompanied by his son, the Duke de Montpensier, and M. Guizot. Before landing, an address was presented to His Majesty from the Mayor and Corporation of Plymouth, to which the King graciously replied as follows:—

‘I have not forgotten the many kindnesses I received from your countrymen during my residence among you many years since. At that period, I was frequently pained at the existence of differences and feuds between our countries. I assure you, gentlemen, I shall endeavour at all times to prevent a repetition of those feelings and conduct, believing, as I do most sincerely, that the happiness and prosperity of a nation depend quite as much on the peace of those nations by which she is surrounded, as on quiet within her own dominions.’

His Majesty was received on board the *Gomer*, in which vessel the King had sailed from Tréport, by Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington, who accompanied him in his journey to Windsor Castle, to the Queen. The King had a most enthusiastic reception along the whole route from Portsmouth to Windsor, with which His Majesty seemed to be very deeply touched. Windsor Castle was reached at 2.15 p.m., and Her Majesty most cordially welcomed the French King, who embraced the Queen most warmly, and expressed the pleasure he had in meeting her.*

* ‘A ROYAL ALBUM.—The album which King Louis Philippe proposed to offer to Queen Victoria, in commemoration of her visit to the Château d’Eu, is finished; and His Majesty carries it over with him to be presented at Windsor. It is of unusually large size, being 32 inches by 24, and proportionately thick. It contains 32 drawings by the first French artists, representing the different departments of the Château d’Eu, and scenes and events connected with Her Britannic Majesty’s visit. To prevent friction, the drawings are laid in, as it were, framed by thick sheets of Bristol paper. It is splendidly bound in scarlet morocco, by Givain, bearing the arms of England, with a rich border of the most delicate tooling. The case or box in which it is enclosed is covered with rich purple velvet, on which is also impressed the Queen’s arms.’—*Galignani*.

Louis Philippe at Windsor.

Wednesday, Oct. 9.

The King of the French rose at an early hour, and walked for some time on the slopes, enjoying the magnificent scenery with which his previous residence in this country had rendered him familiar. His Majesty breakfasted in his private apartment, and was visited almost immediately afterwards by the Queen and Prince Albert.

The splendid char-a-banc presented by the King to Her Majesty was ordered to be in readiness after breakfast, to convey the Queen and her illustrious guests to Frogmore and some of the rides and drives in the Great Park; but in consequence of the threatening aspect of the weather, the order was countermanded.

The King spent some time in examining the splendid collection of paintings with which the walls of the principal State apartments are profusely decorated. After lunch, the King, accompanied by Her Majesty and Prince Albert and the Duke de Montpensier, visited the garden in front of the Queen's private apartments. Subsequently the Royal party walked from the Castle to the Chapel of St George's, and proceeded through the cloisters, where they were received by the Dean (Dr Hobart). The King, after remaining for some minutes in the choir, proceeded into the nave; and after visiting the chapels and the cenotaph to the memory of Princess Charlotte, proceeded to the chapter room, which is ornamented with a full length portrait of Edward III., the founder of the most noble Order of the Garter. The two-handed sword of Edward III., which hung on one side of his portrait, excited the special attention and curiosity of Louis Philippe and his son. This singular weapon, which is

nearly seven feet in length, and of great weight, was taken down by the King's special desire, and placed in the hands of His Majesty. While the Queen and her illustrious visitors were in the chapel, some fine compositions were performed on the organ by Dr Elvy. The Royal party, on leaving St George's Chapel, visited Cardinal Wolsey's Hall, and proceeded thence to the Castle.

In the evening, Her Majesty gave a grand banquet in St George's Hall, in honour of her illustrious visitor.

The French King Revisits Former Scenes.

Thursday, Oct. 10.

Louis Philippe, in company with the Queen and Prince Albert, took a drive, in the course of which they visited a number of places with which the French King was quite familiar, from having at one period lived as an exile in England. They drove by Staines, and thence to Twickenham, to the house in which His Majesty formerly lived, and which was now occupied by Lord and Lady Mornington, who courteously received the Royal visitors. A heavy shower of rain was falling at the time, but this did not prevent the French King from walking all over the garden, which appeared to bring back many interesting recollections of the time when His Majesty earned a living as a teacher. The Royal party subsequently drove to Hampton Court, and spent some time in inspecting Wolsey's Hall and the various rooms. They then drove to Claremont, where they partook of luncheon, and returned to Windsor about 6 o'clock.

Addresses and Honours to Louis Philippe.

Friday, Oct. 11.

Louis Philippe received an address of congratulation upon his arrival in England from the Mayor and Corporation of the burgh of Windsor. His Majesty returned a most gracious answer to the address; and then, advancing, made a circuit of the circle, addressing the different members of the Corporation; after which the deputation retired from the Royal presence. After the reception of this address, the Queen and a number of distinguished visitors accompanied the King in a drive in an open carriage and four.

In the afternoon, Her Majesty invested the King of the French with the Order of the Garter. The Royal banquet in honour of the occasion was given by the Queen in St George's Hall, in the evening. The entertainment was served with unusual splendour to upwards of 100 distinguished guests.

Address to Louis Philippe from the Corporation of London—Visit to Eton College.

Saturday, Oct. 12.

Some difficulty existed about Louis Philippe visiting London, it being considered that offence might be taken by some of the more susceptible of His Majesty's French subjects, seeing that Queen Victoria had not gone to Paris when on a visit to the French King. The difficulty was so far got over, however, by the Corporation of the City agreeing to go from London to Windsor, and presenting His Majesty with a congratulatory address—this being, it was understood, an unprecedented departure from their usual custom. Accordingly, the Lord Mayor, accompanied

by several of the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and a numerous deputation, consisting of about 60 members of the Corporation, in full civic State, had an audience of the King of the French at Windsor Castle, and presented the address to His Majesty. In reply, the King said :

‘The union of France with England is of great importance to both nations, but not from any wish of aggrandisement on the part of either. Our view should be peace, while we leave every other country in possession of those blessings which it has pleased Divine Providence to bestow upon them. France has nothing to ask of England, and England has nothing to ask of France, but cordial union.’

The Lord Mayor having expressed a hope that the King would be graciously pleased to visit the citizens of London either at the Mansion House or the Guildhall before his departure, His Majesty replied that, if he had time, etiquette would not interfere with his hearty wish. The King desired very much to visit the Guildhall, the Mansion House, and the Fishmongers’ Hall ; but the limited time at His Majesty’s disposal prevented him from having this gratification.

After the departure of the Corporation, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by Louis Philippe and the Duke de Montpensier, paid a visit to Eton College, where preparations had been made to receive them. The boys, to the number of 700, were assembled in the quadrangle, forming a line on either side of the road along which the distinguished visitors were to pass up to the Clock Tower. The Royal party arrived a little after 1 o’clock, a shrill shout from the boys nearest to the entrance gate announcing the fact. The juvenile shouting was enthusiastic in the extreme, and Louis Philippe appeared much delighted with his reception. Arrived at the Clock

Tower, the Royal visitors alighted, and were received by the Provost (Dr Hodgson) and Vice-Provost (Dr Hawtrey), and the senior Fellow (Rev. J. Wilder). The Royal party were conducted to the Election Hall, and advanced to the Election Chamber, at the window in which, overlooking the quadrangle, they stood for some time, thus affording the whole of the boys and the visitors in the quadrangle an excellent opportunity of seeing them. The illustrious visitors were received with the most enthusiastic cheers, which the Queen, Prince Albert, and the King of the French acknowledged by repeated bows.

In the Library there is a book in which distinguished visitors are accustomed to write their names. Prince Albert's name was already in this book, and Her Majesty was requested to write hers. She wrote: 'VICTORIA R. October 12, 1844.' The Duke of Wellington wrote his name under the Queen's, and the King of the French also wrote his. His Majesty had expressed his delight at the enthusiastic reception given him by the boys; and with their shouts ringing in his ears, he wrote:

*'Louis Philippe, encore emu de l'accueil que lui ont fait les élèves de cette honorable college.'**

* This seems to be the occasion referred to in the following paragraph, which appeared many years afterwards in a society newspaper, and which certainly contained some inaccuracies in its statement of facts:—

'In visiting a public institution, the Queen, when asked to enrich a visitor's book with her autograph, always, from the day she went with Louis Philippe and the King of the Belgians [Duke de Montpensier?] to Chelsea Hospital [Eton College?], wrote on the top of a blank page. An Orleans Prince used to relate the following incident of that visit which I am now, *apropos* of Royal autographs, about to give you. Their three Majesties were asked to inscribe their names in a large tome. Louis Philippe, who was jealous of his new fledged dignity, and was not gallant, took the pen, and, instead of handing it to the Sovereign lady beside him, signed. He then passed it on to the Queen. Though very young, she, with great presence of mind, turned over the page, and wrote her name on the top of a blank sheet. Leopold [?] then added his, but at a distance from his Royal niece's. The members of the suite—among whom was

The Royal visitors were then shown into the Provost's Lodge, and into his drawing room, where there were some very fine pictures; and they then returned down through the cloisters to the entrance of the Clock Tower. From this point to the entrance to the chapel, across the quadrangle, in a diagonal direction, the boys had again formed in line along the pathway; and the Royal party walked across. The Queen leaned on the arm of Louis Philippe, and Prince Albert walked behind. The suite and visitors followed. Again Her Majesty and the King of the French were vociferously cheered by the boys. The Royal party entered the chapel, where they remained a few minutes, Prince Albert taking particular pains to point out to the King the names cut by boys in the walls. His Royal Highness mounted on a form the better to point them out. The Prince particularly drew His Majesty's attention to the 'autograph'—if the word may be allowed—of Charles James Fox. The illustrious visitors then took their departure. As the Royal carriage drove off, the cheers of the boys and visitors to the quadrangle were renewed with redoubled vigour; and the people, on the way back to Windsor Castle, also repeated their enthusiastic reception, which the King of the French most graciously acknowledged by repeatedly taking off his hat and bowing.

In the evening, dinner was served in St George's Hall in the usual style of magnificence and splendour, covers being laid for 88 persons.

the Duke of Wellington—wrote on the next page, he leading off. Visiting a Bible depository, Her Majesty would, perhaps, have laid aside Queenly rank, as St Louis of France did in the Holy Land. There are situations in which humility is becoming. The late Duchess of Orleans, whose judgment was excellent, insisted on Court etiquette being departed from when she went to chapel at the Oratoire.'—*Truth*.

Sunday at Windsor with Louis Philippe.

Sunday, Oct. 13.

Louis Philippe and several members of his suite attended divine service at the Roman Catholic Chapel of Clewer, about two miles from Windsor Castle. Although His Majesty's intention to visit the chapel was kept as private as possible, a large number of persons assembled at different points along the road, and the gardens and grounds of Clewer Chapel were crowded with strangers. The King returned to the Castle at 12.45. After luncheon, the Queen and Prince Albert and the King of the French, with their respective suites, walked for some time on the terrace in front of the Castle. The terrace was open to the public at 2 o'clock; and within an hour afterwards, between 15,000 and 16,000 persons had assembled on the terrace and in the gardens. A few minutes before 4, the expectant visitors were gratified by seeing the King of the French, with their beloved Sovereign leaning on his arm, leaving the Castle, proceeding down the steps from the private apartments on to the terrace below. This portion of the terrace was kept clear by sentries being placed at each end. The Queen appeared to be quite delighted at the gratifying manifestations of respect and attachment which were made, and bowed continually as the Royal party promenaded in front of the Royal apartments. Prince Albert walked arm in arm with the Duke de Montpensier.

Leave Taking of Louis Philippe.

Windsor to the Isle of Wight.

Monday, Oct. 14.

The visit of the King of the French terminated, and His Majesty took his departure for France. It had been

arranged that His Majesty should embark from Portsmouth on board his steam vessel, the *Gomer*, for Tréport, and that the Queen and Prince Albert, who intended to spend a short time at the Isle of Wight, should accompany the King on his way so far as St Helen's, where, after lunching on board the *Gomer* with His Majesty, they were to go on board the *Victoria and Albert*, and proceed at once to the Isle of Wight, where they were expected about 5 p.m. The unfavourable weather, however, led to a total change in plan. The Royal party quitted Windsor for Gosport, at noon, by special train. In consequence, however, of the heavy sea running, the strong contrary winds, and the difficulty in getting on board the *Gomer* at Spithead under such circumstances, His Majesty, with the advice of his officers, decided to return to London and proceed to France *viâ* Dover. The King, accordingly, took leave of the Queen and Prince Albert at Portsmouth, and proceeded by special train to Dover.

Soon after Louis Philippe, with the Duke de Montpensier, had taken an affectionate leave of the Queen and Prince Albert, Her Majesty and His Royal Highness proceeded in one of the Royal carriages to the place of embarkation, and went on board the *Victoria and Albert*, where they remained all night.

Before Louis Philippe left Windsor Castle, His Majesty presented six magnificent gold snuff-boxes, with his portrait set in brilliants, to the principal officers of the Household who had been appointed to attend him. He also presented a number of brilliant rings and brooches to the ladies and other attendants of Her Majesty, and a sum of £1000 to be distributed among the domestics generally. The King also presented to M. Gautier, the French Vice-Consul, who had waited upon him, on Saturday, the sum

of 10,000 francs, in aid of the French Charitable Institution for the Education of the Children of Frenchmen, of which His Majesty was the patron. He also left the sum of 4000 francs to be distributed to the poor of Windsor; and a number of other equally munificent donations.

Departure of the French King.

Breakfast in a French War-Ship—Visit to Osborne House.

Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Louis Philippe and the Duke de Montpensier arrived at Dover by special train about 2 a.m., and immediately drove to the Ship Hotel, where His Majesty slept previous to his embarkation at 11 o'clock.

Some disappointment was occasioned to Admiral La Susse and the officers of the French squadron lying at Portsmouth, by the unexpected change of Louis Philippe's plan in returning to France. To compensate them in some measure for this disappointment, the Queen very graciously resolved to honour the French Admiral with a visit on board his flag-ship, the *Gomer*. At 8 a.m., the *Victoria and Albert* cast off her moorings, and steamed out of Portsmouth Harbour, under a thunder of artillery from the vessels in the Harbour. All the ships were beautifully decorated with flags, both English and French ensigns waving in unison. The weather seemed to favour Her Majesty; for the sun shone, and the storm considerably subsided. At 9 o'clock, the Royal yacht neared the *Gomer*, and the Queen and Prince Albert went on board. Her Majesty honoured the Admiral by partaking of breakfast, and she caused great enthusiasm by proposing and drinking the health of Louis Philippe. The Queen and Prince Albert remained on board for nearly an hour. Her

Majesty then returned to the *Victoria and Albert*, and proceeded at a slow pace through the line of ships. The Queen then landed at Cowes, and immediately drove to Osborne House, about two miles distant.

A 'New Departure' in Naval Architecture.

The Experimental Brig Squadron.

Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The Queen and Prince Albert went for a cruise in the Royal yacht, and sailed to Spithead, visiting the Experimental Fleet of Brigs which were collected there. This fleet had been called into existence under the following circumstances:—Many complaints having arisen that the building of the British ships of war was confined principally to the department of the Surveyor of the Navy, a School of Naval Architecture was established for the purpose of educating young men to fill the office of Master Shipwright, &c., at our naval dockyards; and the result had been some clever pupils, who now filled these important stations. The Government, being anxious to encourage naval science, granted permission to certain persons (the Architectural School included) to compete with the Surveyor of the Navy in building 12-gun brigs on their own plans and specifications; and a number were so built. In the construction of these vessels there was considerable difference, except that the whole of the builders adopted much of the plan of Sir William Symonds, by giving great breadth of beam. They were appointed to sail together on a trial excursion, and that they might be tested with some of the old vessels. The whole were commissioned on Sept. 9, 1844, and assembled at Spithead, where they were now inspected by the Sovereign and her Royal Consort.

Cruising in the Royal Yacht.

Thursday, Oct. 17.

The Queen and Prince Albert again went out cruising in the Royal yacht, and again visited the Experimental Fleet of Brigs, which sailed on their experimental cruise on the 22d inst.

Friday, Oct. 18.

The Queen and Prince Albert again embarked at Mead Hole on board the Royal yacht, for a two hours' cruise, the weather still continuing fine. Just as the *Victoria and Albert* was getting under way, the *Black Eagle*, having the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on board, entered the roadstead from Portsmouth. She immediately put about, and accompanied Her Majesty's yacht to the place of embarkation. Here the Lords of the Admiralty disembarked to pay their respects to the Queen, and accompanied her on board the Royal yacht, where the Admiralty flag was hoisted at the fore and the Royal standard at the main. The yacht then pursued her course westwards towards the Needles, followed by the *Black Eagle*. The Royal yacht returned to Mead Hole about 4 o'clock, when the Royal party disembarked. Her Majesty declined the use of the Royal carriage, which was in waiting, and walked through the woods to Osborne House with Prince Albert. The landing place thus chosen by the Queen, for its secluded position, was close to the spot where King John landed when he fled to the Isle of Wight for concealment. Here he remained for three months, leading a solitary life, and passing sometimes as a merchant and sometimes as a fisherman, but generally supposed to be a pirate and a rover.

A Postman Lending the Queen an Umbrella.

Saturday, Oct. 19.

As the Queen and Prince Albert were taking a walk at Cowes, they were caught in a heavy shower of rain at a shelterless part of the hill commanding a view of the east. An aged postman, observing their predicament, and quite unaware of their rank, ran after them and tendered the use of his old gingham umbrella, which was graciously accepted, and the postman was invited to follow their footsteps to Osborne House. On his arrival at the portico, the postman was made aware that it was to his Royal Mistress he had thus the honour of offering this seasonable shelter, by having tendered to him Her Majesty's thanks and a £5 note, together with his old umbrella.

Although the strictest privacy and seclusion marked Her Majesty's retirement while at Osborne House, yet the greatest publicity was given to the Queen's intended excursions at sea. Her Majesty expressed the greatest satisfaction with her residence on the island, and the conduct of the inhabitants was calculated to deserve her Royal approval.

Visit to H.M.S. 'Victory'—Memorials of Lord Nelson.

Osborne to Windsor.

Monday, Oct. 21.

The Queen and Prince Albert embarked on board the *Victoria and Albert*, at East Cowes, on their return to Windsor. The *Victory*, at Portsmouth, being decorated in honour of its being the anniversary of the famous Battle of Trafalgar, Her Majesty expressed her intention of going on board. The Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended by Lady Gainsborough and

Lord Liverpool, ascended the companion ladder to the middle deck, and immediately proceeded to the quarter-deck to view the spot on which the gallant Nelson had met the messenger of death. The spot is marked by a brass plate, on which are inscribed the words, 'Here Nelson fell,' in the centre of a wreath of laurel. Her Majesty, while reading the inscription to the memory of Nelson, shed tears, and remained silent for several moments. The Queen then addressed a few words to Prince Albert; and plucking a couple of leaves from the wreath of laurel, expressed her desire to see the cabin in which Nelson had died. Lights were immediately ordered in the cockpit; and Her Majesty having inspected the poop of the *Victory*, and the inscription in front—'England expects every man to do his duty'—which she did with marked interest, she descended, followed by Prince Albert and the members of the Royal suite in attendance. The main deck was at this moment in great confusion, having just a few minutes previously discharged a salvo in honour of the Queen's arrival in the Harbour; and after descending the ladder, Her Majesty was run against by a powder monkey, who was bringing up a fresh supply to salute the Queen on her departure. Her Majesty was almost overthrown by the concussion, but bore it with the most gracious and condescending affability. Under the direction of Lieutenant Smith, every spot hallowed by the sufferings and death of the hero of Trafalgar was preserved sacred with the most patriotic piety. On entering the cabin, therefore, Her Majesty had no difficulty in descrying the identical spot where Nelson breathed his last. It is pointed out by the figure of a funereal urn emblazoned on one of the knees of the ship, surmounted by the words, 'Here Nelson died.' The Royal party stopped here for several minutes,

and appeared to feel the influence of the recollections which the scene awakened. The Queen inspected various parts of the vessel, observing to one of her conductors that the orlop deck was not so high in the *Victory* as in other men-of-war which she had visited.

Her Majesty subsequently landed at Gosport, and proceeded by train to Windsor Castle, which was reached at 7.12.

Inauguration of the London Royal Exchange.

Monday, Oct. 28.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, drove in State from Buckingham Palace to the New Royal Exchange, which Her Majesty formally inaugurated. The Royal procession reached Temple Bar at 11.45, where the Lord Mayor, unattended, proceeded up to the Royal carriage, on the south side, and handed to Her Majesty the City Sword of State, kneeling. The Queen having received it in a most gracious manner, returned it to the Lord Mayor, at the same time observing that she felt no one could be more worthy to have the custody of it than himself. At 12.30, Her Majesty entered the quadrangle of the Exchange, and was received with a loud and enthusiastic shout from the assembly in the area, which the Queen acknowledged by repeatedly bowing to the company. Leaning on the arm of her Royal Consort, Her Majesty proceeded round the area. The procession then moved across the area, where a handsome carpeting had been laid down, to the great staircase. During her progress round the area, the Lord Mayor and Prince Albert pointed out to Her Majesty the different portions of the building, and explained the uses to which they were to be appropriated. The Queen stopped repeatedly,

and appeared to examine with great interest the encaustic paintings and the other splendid decorations of the ambulatory. After passing down Lloyd's Commercial Room and the Banqueting Room, the Queen entered the Throne Room, and took her seat on the throne, with Prince Albert on her right, and surrounded by her Maids of Honour, Ladies-in-waiting, and the great Officers of State in attendance. The Lord Mayor, the architect (Mr Tite), and the other members of the Corporation appointed to wait upon Her Majesty with an address, advanced to the throne, and the Recorder read the address, to which the Queen was pleased to make a gracious answer. The company then adjourned to the Banqueting Room, where a choice banquet was served. The value of the plate in use on the occasion was stated to be upwards of £100,000; and among the wines placed upon the Royal table was some very choice sherry—some of the same butt from which Ferdinand VII., of Spain, on his visit to Xeres, in 1824, was entertained, and which was at that time one of the oldest and choicest wines of the country. The sum of £630 was paid for the butt from which this wine was selected.

After the banquet, there was a tremendous rush to the quadrangle, to witness the Queen's departure and the ceremony of the proclamation by the heralds. An open space having been formed in the centre of the area, the heralds advanced and made proclamation; and silence having been commanded, Her Majesty said: 'It is our Royal will and pleasure that this building be henceforth called The Royal Exchange.' This announcement was followed by a loud and deafening shout, the sounding of trumpets, and the performance of the National Anthem by military bands. The Queen then withdrew, preceded

by the Lord Mayor and other civic functionaries, to her carriage, and drove back to Buckingham Palace.

Sir Robert and Lady Sale.

Wednesday, Oct. 30.

Sir Robert and Lady Sale had an interview with the Queen at Windsor Castle; and Her Majesty heard from the lips of the heroic lady a narrative of the privations to which she and other captives had been exposed in Afghanistan.

Visit to Burleigh House.

Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace at 9 a.m., on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, at Burleigh House. The Royal train left Euston Square terminus for Weedon, from which the journey was performed in carriages. The whole route from Northampton to Stamford was one triumphal progress. The Royal party arrived at Burleigh House at 4.30. The most magnificent preparations had here been made to give a fitting reception to the Sovereign and her Royal Consort.

Wednesday, Nov. 13.

In consequence of rain falling without intermission until nearly 4 p.m., the Queen did not leave Burleigh House, but devoted the day to inspecting the splendid collection of pictures—one of the finest in the kingdom—belonging to her noble host.

Christening of the Marquis of Exeter's Daughter.

Thursday, Nov. 14.

The christening of the infant daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter took place by the Bishop of Peterborough, the Queen being present at the ceremony,

and Prince Albert being one of the sponsors. After the christening had been performed, His Royal Highness presented to his little god-daughter a gorgeous gold cup, with a suitable inscription. In the evening, there was a display of fireworks in the Park.

Return to Windsor.

Friday, Nov. 15.

The Queen and Prince Albert returned to Windsor from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter at Burleigh House.

Arrival of Royal Visitors.

Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Their Royal Highnesses the Reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and His Royal Highness the Duke Ernest of Würtemberg arrived at Windsor Castle, on a visit to the Queen and Prince Albert.

Death of Princess Sophia Matilda.

Thursday, Nov. 23.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester died at Blackheath.

Windsor to Claremont.

Saturday, Dec. 7.

The Queen and Court left Windsor for Claremont, returning on the Wednesday following.

Funeral of Princess Sophia Matilda.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The funeral of the late Princess Sophia Matilda took place in the vault of the Gloucester branch of the Royal Family at Windsor.

The Garter to Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg.

Thursday, Dec. 12.

Duke Ernest of Würtemberg was invested with the

Order of the Garter by the Queen. It was the intention of Her Majesty to have given a banquet in the evening in honour of the guest; but in consequence of the recent death of the Princess Sophia Matilda, this arrangement was abandoned.

Smithfield Club Cattle Show.

Saturday, Dec. 14.

The Queen and Prince Albert went to London, and visited the Smithfield Club Cattle Show, returning to Windsor to dinner.

Departure of Royal Visitors.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.

The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Duke Ernest of Würtemberg took leave of the Queen and Prince Albert at Windsor, on their return to the Continent.

1845.

Visit to the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham at Stowe. Her Majesty received a most cordial welcome on the whole of her journey thither.

Proceedings at Stowe.

Thursday, Jan. 16.

The Queen walked through the grounds at Stowe, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham and a party of nearly 20 distinguished visitors. After dinner, Her Majesty and the Prince received addresses from the Mayor and Corporation of Buckingham, presented by the High Sheriff.

Stowe to Windsor.

Saturday, Jan. 18.

The Queen and Prince Albert took leave of the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham at Stowe, and returned to Windsor Castle.

Visit to the Duke of Wellington at Strathfieldsaye.

Monday, Jan. 20.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle on a visit to the Duke of Wellington at Strathfieldsaye. Some amusement was afforded to the public from the manner in which the Iron Duke sought to obtain absolute

privacy for the Queen during her sojourn under his roof. In reply to a newspaper representative who applied for the facilities usually accorded on such occasions, his Grace curtly wrote: 'F. M. the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr —, and begs to say he does not see what his house at Strathfieldsaye has to do with the public press.' In a similar spirit, the veteran soldier had caused a characteristic notice to be conspicuously posted on the grounds, in which those who wished to see the house were desired to drive up to the hall door and ring the bell; but they were particularly requested not to walk on the flagstones or look in at the windows.

Visit to Bramshill.

Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The Queen and Prince Albert drove to Bramshill, an ancient mansion, the residence of Sir John Cope, about six miles from Strathfieldsaye. On reaching the mansion, it was found that Sir John Cope was unfortunately absent on a shooting excursion. An old housekeeper, however, acted as cicerone in conducting the Royal party through the house, which contained much that was curious, and appeared to greatly interest Her Majesty. Sir John Cope returned home just as the Queen was leaving Bramshill, and Lord Charles Wellesley expressed to the noble Baronet the gratification Her Majesty had experienced. The Queen reached Strathfieldsaye on her return about 5 o'clock.

Lawn Tennis at Strathfieldsaye.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The Queen and Prince Albert went to a spacious lawn tennis court at Strathfieldsaye, where a match was played in their presence.

Strathfieldsaye to Windsor.

Thursday, Jan. 23.

The Queen and Prince Albert arrived at Windsor Castle on their return from visiting the Duke of Wellington at Strathfieldsaye.

Windsor to London.

Monday, Feb. 3.

The Queen and Court removed from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace.

Opening of Parliament.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Queen drove in State to the House of Lords, to open Parliament in person. The contemporary chronicles of the event record, as something wonderful, that 'the newspaper copy of the Queen's Speech was transmitted from Vauxhall to Gosport, in from 3000 to 4000 signals, in less than two hours; and copies of the Royal Speech were expressed in Paris in less than 24 hours.'

Visit to Brighton.

Friday, Feb. 7.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace for Brighton, to make a short stay at the Pavilion, where all the Royal children, with the exception of the Prince of Wales, were also staying.

Rudeness of the Brightonians.

Saturday, Feb. 8.

The Queen and Prince Albert were exposed to much annoyance in their desire to have a private walk from the Pavilion to the Pier. Her Majesty was so displeased with the rude behaviour of the crowd that a communication was made to the Magistrates to have it prevented.

A Wintry Walk at Brighton.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The Queen and Prince Albert had a walk across the beach to the water's edge, notwithstanding that the ground was covered with snow.

Sleighing at Brighton.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The Queen and Prince Albert rode out upon a sleigh, which Her Majesty used for the first time.

Visit to Arundel Castle.

Thursday, Feb. 13.

The Queen and Prince Albert drove from Brighton to Arundel Castle, where they partook of luncheon with the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, returning to the Pavilion at Brighton in the afternoon. Both in going to and in returning from Arundel, Her Majesty was enthusiastically cheered by groups of spectators at various points all along the road.

Visit to Buxted Park.

Friday, Feb. 14.

The Queen and Prince Albert paid a visit to the Earl of Liverpool at Buxted Park. At Lewes, the county town of Sussex, where Her Majesty stopped to change horses, the whole town turned out, and all the windows commanding a view of the Royal *cortège* were crowded with well dressed persons. On arriving at Uckfield, the Queen was met by the Earl of Liverpool, who escorted Her Majesty to his seat, about three quarters of a mile from the village. The Queen remained at Buxted Park to luncheon, and immediately afterwards started on her return to Brighton.

Prince Albert as 'King Consort.'

Monday, Feb. 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr Peter Borthwick asked Sir Robert Peel whether there was any truth in the statement which had appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, that the title of 'King Consort' was about to be conferred upon Prince Albert, and in the further hint that this was preliminary to a demand for an increased grant. Mr Borthwick, in putting the question, expressed his own conviction that the rumour was sufficiently absurd to contradict itself. Sir Robert, in reply, said that if this were so, it was rather hard that he should be submitted to the ordeal of answering such a question. He added, however, that 'inferences were sometimes drawn from silence when, on the whole, silence would be the best possible course to observe; but to guard against the possibility of any erroneous inferences, he would state, for the information of the hon. gentleman, that the paragraph was wholly without foundation.'

Brighton to London.

Thursday, Feb. 20.

The Queen and Court left the Pavilion, at Brighton, and returned to Buckingham Palace.

Christ Church Hospital.

Sunday, March 9.

The Queen and Prince Albert visited Christ Church Hospital (Blue Coat Boys' School), and witnessed the public supper of the youths educated there. These suppers take place annually on eight successive Sundays prior to Easter Sunday. The fare is of the simplest kind, consisting of bread and butter—familiarily known in economic houses

as 'bread and scrape'—with an allowance of thin beer; and the boys on this occasion applied themselves to their meal with a heartiness which showed that their appetites at least were independent of the influence of Royalty. After supper, the boys walked two and two in procession past the chair of State where Her Majesty was seated; and each made a most respectful bow to the Queen in passing.

Order of the Thistle.

Wednesday, March 12.

The Queen conferred the Order of the Thistle upon the Duke of Montrose.

London to Windsor.

Wednesday, March 19.

The Queen and Court removed from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle.

Maundy Charities.

Thursday, March 20.

This being Maundy Thursday, the usual Royal Bounty was distributed in Whitechapel Chapel with the customary formalities. The recipients were granted, in addition to the usual bounties of money and Maundy pennies, a sum of 30s. in lieu of provisions, hitherto distributed in kind. One of the recipients had reached the age of 98 years; and being too feeble to attend, she was represented by deputy, as were several others who, from age and infirmity, could not attend this interesting ceremony.

Grand Duchess Stephanie.

Tuesday, March 25.

The Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen, leaving again on the Thursday following.

Sacred Music by Prince Albert.

Wednesday, March 26.

A new anthem, composed by Prince Albert, entitled, 'Out of the depths have I called thee,' was rehearsed for the first time in St George's Hall, Windsor. The Queen's private band and the choir of St George's were in attendance. Her Majesty and the Prince came into the hall; and His Royal Highness, after several trials, picked out a few errors in the instrumental departments. The anthem, on being tried over again, proved to be perfect. The Queen then commanded it to be played over once more, and was much delighted with the composition and the manner in which it was performed. This anthem was generally acknowledged to be a *chef d'oeuvre* of the Prince's composition.

Taking Possession at Osborne.

Saturday, March 29.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, left Windsor Castle for the Isle of Wight, there to take possession of Osborne House, Her Majesty's newly acquired marine residence. The park and grounds of the estate comprised upwards of 300 acres, gently sloping to the east, and well stocked with noble timber. The views from Osborne were extensive, commanding Portsmouth, Spithead, &c. The mansion possessed some historical interest, it having been in the occupation of Eustace Mann during the civil wars between Charles I. and his Parliament. An illustrated newspaper gave a detailed account of the circumstances under which the Queen acquired this marine residence, and of the improvements subsequently made upon it, of which the following is an abridgment:—

'It is understood that the Queen, having experienced considerable improvement in her health from her staying at Norris Castle during the seasons of 1831 and 1833, this fact subsequently suggested to her the choice of this healthful and quiet retreat from the cares and toils of State. The mansion of Osborne, its Park, and the adjoining estate of Barton, then the property of Lady Isabella Blachford, being for disposal, negotiations were entered into, and Her Majesty became the "lessee for a year," subject to her will and pleasure, after the termination, to become the purchaser. On May 1, 1845, the Queen became the proprietor. Subsequently to this, several small farms and houses in the immediate vicinity also came into Her Majesty's possession.

'From the situation of Osborne House, an eastern view only could be obtained, the promontory of Norris, or Old Castle Point, excluding the scenery of the New Forest, Cowes Roads, and all places to the westward of the estate. To improve this, Mr Thomas Cubitt, the eminent builder, received Her Majesty's commands to prepare the necessary designs for a commodious mansion, as much as possible in unison with Osborne House. Her Majesty having approved of the plan, on June 23 following the foundation stone of the new building was laid; and such was the rapidity with which the works were conducted, that scarcely three months had elapsed before the walls were ready to receive the roof; and in five months, the whole building was covered in, and a gigantic tower erected. Before the close of the summer of 1846, it is expected that the building will be in a fit state for occupation.

'The new edifice is in the palazzo style. The south front forms nearly a right angle with the old mansion, and extends in a north-easterly direction about 100 feet towards the sea. The entire building forms nearly a square of between 70 and 80 feet, presenting also a similar frontage to the eastward. The main building is about 60 feet high. It is entirely of brick and cement, and stuccoed so as to give it the appearance of a stone erection. The window cases and quoins of the ground floor are rusticated. The windows on the first floor are enriched with pediments, supported by Corinthian columns; and above the windows are dressed in proportion. Round the building is a massive cornice, supported by trusses, and a parapet above, the whole being crowned with a balustrade. The grand entrance to the building is

at the west front, under a handsome portico. The eastern front commands a view of the Solent. The tower is erected over the foundation stone, and for several miles round it forms a conspicuous object. From its summit, the panoramic view is indescribably beautiful. The new wing of the Palace is connected with a corridor or passage from the south-west corner to the north-east of the former mansion. In the centre of the building is a well staircase, lighted with a skylight from the roof. The latter is flat, paved with stone, and forms an agreeable promenade. For this purpose, the chimneys were with some difficulty all brought to the centre, round the staircase. Every room is fireproof, and very little timber was employed in the construction. The girders are of iron. The whole of the Park was enclosed, and several head of stock brought from Windsor. Carriage drives and walks lead down to the beach, which is situated in a bay called Mead Hole, and perfectly sheltered from all winds to the north. A splendid and capacious landing place has been constructed, so as to afford every facility to land at any time of tide.*

On the previous Wednesday, an express had reached Osborne House from Buckingham Palace, stating that the Queen would arrive on Saturday, and remain until the following Tuesday; and great preparations were at once commenced at Cowes to give Her Majesty a warm reception. During the day, the Harbour presented a very animated appearance, there being upwards of 30 foreign ships in the port, comprising Hamburgs, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Oldenburg, Saxon, Dutch, and Hanoverian. The various colours, both of signals and national ensigns, with which the respective vessels were decorated, had a very imposing effect; but it was a rather singular fact that, with the exception of two or three small craft, there were no British vessels in the Harbour to pay a similar token of respect.

When the Queen, with Prince Albert and the Princess

* *Illustrated London News*, vol. vii., p. 381.

Royal, arrived in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, an immense crowd of the inhabitants lined the wharf and quays; and a number of carriages, in which were the *élite* of the place, and ladies and gentlemen on horseback, were also drawn up on the Parade. The whole population appeared to vie with each other in their attempts to honour the arrival of their beloved Sovereign and her Royal Consort, under such auspicious circumstances, to take up what were expected to be periodical residences in the island; and throughout, as the Royal *cortège* passed, they were enthusiastically cheered.

Ruralising at Osborne.

Monday, March 31.

The Queen and Prince Albert rode out on their Highland ponies, which were now located at Osborne.

At 2.30 p.m., Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal embarked in the Royal barge, and were conveyed on board the *Victoria and Albert*, in which they cruised to Spithead and Portsmouth.

Osborne to London.

Tuesday, April 1.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal returned from Osborne to Buckingham Palace.

The New Royal Yacht 'Fairy.'

Wednesday, April 2.

On this and the previous day, the new iron steamer *Fairy*, intended as a tender to the Royal steam yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*, proceeded down the Thames to test her speed. The *Fairy* was built at the express desire of the Queen, by Messrs Ditchburn & Mare, of Blackwall, in order that Her Majesty might be enabled to sail up the numerous picturesque rivers round the coast, which the

draught of water of the Royal yacht would not admit. This beautiful vessel, which was worked by a screw propeller, was built of iron, was 145 feet in length, 21 feet breadth of beam, and 260 tons burden. It had two engines of 64 horse-power each, making 48 strokes per minute, and causing, by the aid of the cog-wheel attached to them, 240 revolutions of the screw propeller. Every improvement in naval architecture was introduced in her build, both as regards speed, form, and convenience. The cabins, though small, afforded excellent accommodation, their construction being so arranged as to secure comfort. After twelve trials at the measured mile in Longreach, the speed was found to be 15 miles per hour, being the greatest at which a vessel had ever then been propelled by a screw.

Zoological Gardens.

Thursday, April 17.

The Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal visited the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park. The visit was a private one; and the Royal party went leisurely over the grounds, and there was scarcely a beast or bird of any peculiarity which Her Majesty and the Prince did not particularly notice and explain the nature of to the Royal infants.

Christening of the Duke of Buccleuch's Daughter.

Thursday, April 17.

The christening of the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch took place in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace, the Queen being one of the sponsors. The child was named Victoria Alexandrina. Her Majesty and Prince Albert afterwards honoured the Duke and Duchess with their company at dinner at Montagu House, Whitehall Gardens.

Visit to the 'Great Britain' Steam-ship.

Tuesday, April 22.

The Queen and Prince Albert paid a visit to the *Great Britain* steam-ship at Blackwall. The Royal party drove from Buckingham Palace to Greenwich, and there embarked on board H.M.S. steam tender the *Dwarf*. The Queen and Prince Albert were conducted all over the gigantic vessel, and a working model of the engines, with the screw, was shown to Her Majesty, and Mr Brunel explained its mode of working. Mr T. P. Smith, the inventor and patentee of the screw propeller, was presented to Her Majesty and Prince Albert; and Mr Smith presented to the Queen a model, in gold, of the propeller that had just been applied to Her Majesty's new tender yacht, the *Fairy*, which had attained such a rapid speed as to surpass all other steamers on the river. Her Majesty graciously accepted the model. The Royal party were about three quarters of an hour on board the huge vessel, and then returned to Greenwich in the *Dwarf*—preceded, as in coming, by the Lord Mayor in the State barge.*

Drury Lane Theatre.

Thursday, April 24.

The Queen and Prince Albert visited Drury Lane Theatre in State, this being the first Royal visit under the

* 'THE "GREAT BRITAIN" A ROYAL YACHT.—Her Majesty, it is said, has expressed a strong desire that the *Great Britain* should be purchased and fitted up as an additional yacht for herself and her illustrious Consort; the latter suffering most especially from the rolling of the *Victoria and Albert* in the course of the Royal summer excursions. If secured for Her Majesty—and it is anticipated that no one will, by competition, presume to frustrate this truly national object—it will be fitted up with unrivalled splendour, in accordance with His Royal Highness Prince Albert's own peculiar notions of taste.'—*Plymouth Journal*, October 1847.

management of Mr Bunn. The opera of *Guillaume Tell* was performed.

John Wilson, the Scottish Vocalist.

Friday, April 25.

At a grand soirée, given by the Duchess of Kent, Mr John Wilson, the eminent Scottish vocalist, had the honour of giving a selection of his most admired songs. The Queen and Prince Albert were present, and Her Majesty was pleased to express to Mr Wilson the gratification she had received by his unique rendering of the songs of his country.

London to Claremont.

Monday, April 28.

The Queen and Court removed from Buckingham Palace to Claremont.

Claremont to London.

Visit to the National Gallery.

Thursday, May 1.

The Queen and Court removed from Claremont to Buckingham Palace.

In the course of the day, the Queen and Prince Albert visited the National Gallery.

London to Osborne.

Saturday, May 10.

The Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Prince Leiningen left Buckingham Palace for Osborne. The object of this visit was to inspect the arrangements being made, and to determine on such further alterations and improvements in the house and estates as were necessary and befitting the marine residence of the Sovereign.

Proposed Congratulatory Address.

Tuesday, May 13.

The Corporation of Newport, Isle of Wight, had agreed to present an address to the Queen, on the auspicious circumstance of Her Majesty making the island her future residence, and it was their intention to have presented the address in person; but they were informed that the address could not be received by Her Majesty except through the Secretary of State or at a levée.

Osborne to London.

Thursday, May 15.

The Queen and Court returned from Osborne House to Buckingham Palace.

An Irish Address.

Wednesday, May 21.

The Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, at which the Lord Mayor and a deputation from the Corporation of Dublin were introduced, and presented an address to Her Majesty, giving her an invitation to visit Ireland. The Queen returned a gracious answer, the substance of which was that she received the address with feelings of great gratification, and that she should at all times rely with confidence upon the loyalty and affection of her dutiful Irish subjects. She was unable then, however, to mention any date when she would be able to visit the Sister Isle.

Oratorio of 'St Paul.'

Monday, June 2.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, went to Exeter Hall and heard the performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio of *St Paul* by the Sacred Harmonic Society.

State Ball.

Friday, June 6.

The Queen gave a *bal costume* at Buckingham Palace, at which all the guests appeared in the costume of the period between 1740 and 1750. The company numbered about 1200, and included the Diplomatic Corps and the principal foreigners of distinction then in the Metropolis, all of whom adopted the foreign costumes of that date, appearing in the uniforms of their respective nations.

Return to Windsor.

Monday, June 9.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours and His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle.

Military Review at Windsor.

Wednesday, June 11.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal guests, witnessed an inspection and review of the troops at Windsor, in the Great Park. In the evening, a grand banquet was given by Her Majesty in St George's Hall.

Departure of Royal Visitors.

Monday, June 16.

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours left London on their return to the Continent.

London to Osborne.**The Experimental Squadron.**

Thursday, June 19.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Royal infants, removed from London to Osborne. In crossing from Gosport, in the Royal yacht, Her Majesty sailed between

the lines of the Experimental Squadron then lying at Spithead, the ships composing which manned their yards and fired a Royal salute. The fleet consisted of—the *St Vincent*, 120, Captain Rowley, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, Commander-in-chief of the squadron; the *Trafalgar*, 120, Captain Martin; the *Queen*, 110, Captain Sir B. Walker; the *Rodney*, 92, Captain Collier; the *Albion*, 90, Captain Lockyer; the *Canopus*, 80, Captain Moresby; the *Vanguard*, 80, Captain Willes; the *Superb*, 80, Captain Corry; and the *Rattler*, 9, screw steam sloop, Commander Smith. The squadron had a total of 781 guns, and nearly 7000 men, and was provisioned for five months. The object of the Admiralty in fitting out this large force was nominally to test the sailing qualities of the different ships, while exercising the officers and men, and making them fully acquainted with their duty.

The New Mansion at Osborne.

Inspection of the Experimental Squadron.

Monday, June 23.

The Queen, assisted by Prince Albert, laid the foundation stone of a new mansion to be erected at Osborne House, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lady Portman (the Lady-in-waiting), and several gentlemen of the Royal suite.

Subsequently, the Queen and Prince Albert inspected the Experimental Squadron at Spithead. Her Majesty embarked on board the *Victoria and Albert* at Osborne, and in the course of her inspection went on board the flag-ship *St Vincent*, the *Trafalgar*, and the *Albion*. Nearly an hour and a half was occupied in visiting these three vessels. Upon Her Majesty again entering the Royal yacht, a signal was made that all the captains of the fleet

should repair on board, and each was presented to the Queen and her Royal Consort in due form.

Such a naval exhibition as this had not been witnessed since the visit of the allied Sovereigns in 1814, when 24 sail of the line and 12 frigates went through a series of evolutions in the presence of their Majesties and the Royal Family. But gigantic as was the scale upon which these evolutions were performed, it was remarked by naval officers that they would bear no comparison with the manœuvres of the Experimental Squadron, although the former occurred at the termination of a long war, in the course of which both officers and men had had abundant opportunities of perfecting themselves, under every possible circumstance, in their respective duties.

Osborne to London.

Tuesday, June 24.

The Queen and Court removed from Osborne to Buckingham Palace.

King and Queen of the Belgians.

Thursday, June 26.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace, on a visit to Her Majesty.

Military Review in Hyde Park.

Order of the Bath.

Monday, June 30.

In the forenoon, a grand review of the Household troops took place in Hyde Park, in the presence of Prince Albert, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince George of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, and a brilliant staff.

Subsequently Sir Robert Peel was invested by Her Majesty with the Order of the Bath.

The Royal Yacht Fairy.

Tuesday, July 1.

The Lords of the Admiralty and a distinguished party inspected Her Majesty's new State yacht, the *Fairy*, then lying in the East India Dock, where it had been for some time completing its fittings preparatory to a Continental trip by the Queen.

Three Queens at Hampton Court.

Sunday, July 13.

The Palace and grounds at Hampton Court were to-day honoured with the novelty of the presence of three Queens at one time—namely, Queen Victoria, the Queen Dowager, and the Queen of the Belgians.

London to Osborne.**Departure of the Experimental Fleet.**

Tuesday, July 15.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and the King and Queen of the Belgians left Buckingham Palace for Osborne. Along with the Queen Dowager, they witnessed the departure of the Experimental Fleet from Spithead for a month's cruise.

Osborne to London.**Death of Earl Grey.**

Thursday, July 17.

The Queen and Court removed from Osborne to Buckingham Palace.

Earl Grey died to-day.

King and Queen of the Belgians.**Present to Her Majesty.**

Friday, July 18.

The King and Queen of the Belgians took leave of Her Majesty and Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace, and returned to the Continent.

Four splendid thorough bred horses arrived in London to-day, they being a present from the Imaum of Muscat to Her Majesty.*

London to Osborne.

Saturday, July 19.

The Queen and Court removed from Buckingham Palace to Osborne.

King of Holland.

Friday, July 25.

The King of Holland arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen, and took up his residence at Norris Castle, kindly placed at his disposal for this purpose by Mr Robert Hall.†

First Regatta of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club.

Honour to the King of Holland.

Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The Queen and the King of Holland witnessed the first regatta of the recently formed Royal Victoria Yacht Club, at Ryde.

Her Majesty appointed the King of Holland a Field Marshal in the British Army, His Majesty having, in his younger days, fought and bled under our national flag against a powerful and common enemy.‡

* A similar gift was made from Muscat to William IV., and the horses thus presented were disposed of at the sale which took place at Hampton Court a short time subsequent to the demise of His Majesty.

† The Queen subsequently presented Mr Hall with a magnificent vase, in acknowledgment of the promptitude with which he loyally surrendered his splendid seat to the use of the King of Holland. The presentation of the vase was accompanied with an expression of feeling most gratifying to Mr Hall, while it evinced the pleasure Her Majesty felt in testifying to the politeness of one of her subjects.

‡ Commenting upon the probability that Her Majesty would mark the occasion of her birthday in 1883 by creating her son-in-law, the Prince Imperial of Germany, a Field Marshal, a Society journal observed: 'There is, be it noted, precedent for the addition of a foreign Prince to the list of our Field Marshals. In 1816, a bâton was given to the late King of the Belgians, at that time Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg; and in 1845, a

Osborne to London.**Absence of the Sovereign from the Kingdom.**

Thursday, Aug. 7.

The Queen and Court removed from Osborne to Buckingham Palace.

In view of Her Majesty's approaching departure on a visit to Germany, Lord Campbell, in the House of Lords, asked whether it was not the Queen's intention, before leaving the United Kingdom, to appoint Lords Justices for the administration of the Royal functions during Her Majesty's absence abroad; such a measure, his Lordship contending, being required by constitutional precedent. The Lord Chancellor (Lord Lyndhurst), in reply, denied that any such procedure was enjoined by the Constitution or required by precedent.

Departure of the King of Holland.

Friday, Aug. 8.

The King of the Netherlands took leave of Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, and left for Rotterdam.

Prorogation of Parliament.**Accident to the Crown.**

Saturday, Aug. 9.

The Queen drove in State from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament to close the session in person. Immediately after Her Majesty had delivered her speech, and was about to quit the House of Lords, the Duke of Argyle, whose office was to bear the velvet cushion on

similar honour was conferred on the then King of the Netherlands, who, as Prince of Orange, had commanded the Dutch contingent at Waterloo. The late King of the Belgians was, it may be remembered, honorary colonel of the 5th Dragoon Guards from 1816 to 1831. He was gazetted to the appointment within a few weeks of his marriage to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, whose honoured name the "Green Horse" still bears.—*Whitehall Review*, March 15, 1883.

which the Crown was placed when the Queen was retiring, stumbled, causing the Crown to fall off the cushion to the floor. A number of the jewels fell out of it, and it was otherwise injured. The jewels were all picked up and handed to the noble Duke.

VISIT TO GERMANY.

Embarkation at Woolwich.

Saturday, Aug. 9.

After the prorogation of Parliament, the Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace, and embarked at Woolwich in the *Fairy*, for an excursion upon the Continent. Her Majesty was attended by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool, Lady Gainsborough, Lady Canning, Mr Anson, and Sir James Clark. The Royal yacht remained in the river all night, ready to proceed on her voyage in the morning.

Voyage from the Thames to the Scheldt—Arrival at Antwerp.

Sunday, Aug. 10.

The Royal squadron sailed for Antwerp at an early hour in the morning. In all Her Majesty's previous excursions, both by sea and land, the weather had generally been most favourable; but such was not the case upon the present occasion. A strong wind from the south-west, with occasional squalls accompanied with rain, marked the progress of the Royal yacht on her passage from the Thames to the Scheldt.*

* 'THE QUEEN AND THE COURIER.—A somewhat singular case of wilful disregard to efforts to deliver an important despatch befell that very energetic and efficient French *Courier de Cabinet*, M. Perrier, a few days ago. That gentleman left Calais in a fishing boat on the afternoon of the 9th instant, having in charge a despatch from the King of the French to the

When the *Fairy*, with the British standard flying at the mast-head, arrived off Flushing, Royal salutes were fired from the fort, and by one of the frigates of the King of the Netherlands, anchored there. The passage from Flushing to Antwerp, up the Scheldt, did not exceed two hours; and when the Royal yacht approached Fort Lillo, a Royal salute was fired from it, and also from the forts on the opposite side of the river.

During the afternoon, the rain came down very heavily at Antwerp, and would have had the effect, upon ordinary occasions, of causing the streets and quays to be deserted by the busy mass of human beings who usually frequent them. In the desire, however, to witness the arrival, for the second time, of the Queen of England and her Royal Consort, in their far-famed city, the Antwerpians disregarded the 'pelting of the pitiless storm,' and congregated upon their quays a considerable time before the *Fairy*, conveying the Royal travellers, made its appearance

Queen of England. His object was to fall in with the Queen's squadron on its way to the Continent; and he managed the matter very cleverly so far as he was concerned, for he sighted the ships and made for them on Sunday morning. French fishing boats cannot be expected to be largely furnished with bunting; but what they had to hoist they did, and probably most sorely puzzled thereby the several signal midshipmen of the several ships. Certain it is, that not the slightest symptom of an understanding did they hang out; and therefore all that remained to do was to get as much sail on the boat as she could stagger under, and, if possible, come within hail. They did so, and finally contrived to get close to the Royal yacht; but not the most distant notice was paid to any effort that was made to obtain attention, and perhaps it was contrary to etiquette to do so on the part of officers having charge of Royalty. The same excuse, however, does not apply to the other three steamers, who most courtier-like servilely imitated the bearing of the leading ship; and it was all in vain that M. Perrier displayed himself in his uniform, and held up his despatch, and went alongside of the other three steamers. They steamed on their steady way, and rendered abortive all the management and contrivance for the accomplishing his arduous duty which M. Perrier had so ably displayed; and, greatly to his vexation, he had to return to Calais still the bearer of the despatch.'—*Morning Chronicle*.

in their waters. A few minutes before 6 o'clock in the evening, the saluting from the north fort gave notice that the Royal squadron was in sight; and, as it neared the city, the sloops and gun-boats of the Belgian marine also commenced to fire a salute.

It being Her Majesty's intention to remain on board all night, the Royal yacht was not brought alongside the quay, but was anchored in the middle of the stream, abreast of the city. The *Black Eagle* and the *Porcupine* anchored a short distance astern of the *Fairy*. As soon as the Royal yacht came to an anchor, Baron d'Arnim, Sir Hamilton Seymour, and Lieutenant-General Count D'Hahne de Steenhuyse, charged with the compliments of the King of the Belgians to the Queen and Prince Albert, went on board and had interviews with Her Majesty. The authorities of the city and the commandant of the port also went on board to receive Her Majesty's commands.

Disembarkation at Antwerp—Journey to Bruhl.

Monday, Aug. 11.

At an early hour in the morning, the Royal yacht was hauled alongside the quay at Antwerp; and about 7 o'clock the Queen and Prince Albert disembarked. Notwithstanding the early hour and the unfavourable state of the weather, a vast number of spectators had assembled on the quays to witness the disembarkation. A detachment of infantry formed the guard of honour to receive Her Majesty. Upon the landing of the Royal party, the troops presented arms, and the band performed the English National Anthem, while at the same time Her Majesty was saluted by the forts. Several carriages and four were in waiting to convey the Royal party to the railway station, where a special train, consisting of ten

carriages, was in readiness for their use. Her Majesty and the members of her suite having taken their places in this train, it was set in motion, and proceeded on its way towards Malines, amidst the hearty cheers of a large assemblage of spectators.

The King and Queen of the Belgians left the Palace at Laeken in a special train about the same time that Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Antwerp, and arrived at Malines a few minutes before them. On the arrival of the train at Malines, His Majesty alighted, and entered the receiving room, where he gave audience to the civil and military authorities of the town. The railway station was ornamented with drapery, and a triumphal arch had been erected, over which were the inscriptions, 'Malines Station' and 'Her Majesty Queen Victoria and her August Husband.' When the special train from Antwerp arrived, King Leopold and his Royal Consort, attended by the whole of their suite, went to the carriage containing Her Majesty and Prince Albert, to bid them welcome. After an interchange of cordial and affectionate greeting, their Belgian Majesties took their seats in the same carriage with the British Sovereign and her Royal Consort. During the time the train remained at the station, the Royal party were repeatedly cheered by the assembled multitude, and this the Belgian King and Prince Albert as repeatedly acknowledged by bowing. Shortly after 8 o'clock, the train again started for Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle.

At the Louvain station, there was a repetition of the same tasteful welcome that had been offered at Malines. The quiet courtesy of the people, however, seemed not enough for a travelling Englishman who happened to be among them; for he set up at once the national 'hurrah!'—or rather, in his fashion, the 'hooray!'—and tried, by

acting as fugleman, to induce the rest to join him. But the chorus was very faint. The train stopped, however, for a few moments; and when it was once more in motion, the Englishman again set up his 'hooray!' waving his hat most energetically. By this time, the people had entered into the humour of the thing; and they joined him with a cheer as hearty as could be produced by any given number of John Bulls.

The train reached Liege, one of the great manufacturing towns of Belgium, about 10.30; and here thousands of the inhabitants were assembled to greet the Royal party. After a short stay, the train again proceeded, and passed some of the most delightful scenery in Belgium, through the valley of the Ourthe, over which the line of railway passed. The frontier town of Verviers was reached at 11.30; and here, as at all the other places at which the illustrious travellers halted, vast crowds were assembled, and the houses were gaily decorated with flags and streamers, triumphal arches being extended across the line at several points. Here the King and Queen of the Belgians took leave of Her Majesty; and the Prince of Prussia, who had been some time in waiting to receive her, having welcomed Her Majesty to Prussia, entered the Royal carriage, and the train then proceeded at a rapid rate to Aix-la-Chapelle. The view from the summit of the inclined plane at the entrance of the town was highly picturesque and animated. Below, the city, delightfully situated in a fertile valley, between the Meuse and the Rhine, shone out in all the glories of a bright summer day and the holiday attire of innumerable flags and streamers, which floated in the breeze, and peeped out here and there among the villas scattered on the hill sides; while the moving masses of people, in every variety of costume,

formed a brilliant foreground to the sunny plains and rich corn fields of the Duchy of Juliers, which stretched away in the distance.

The King of Prussia and a brilliant staff were in attendance at Aix-la-Chapelle railway station, and greeted Her Majesty and Prince Albert with affectionate cordiality. A detachment of Prussian infantry was drawn up on the platform, and presented arms on the approach of their Majesties; and after a struggle of a few minutes through the well-dressed and well-bred crowd, who thronged the station, the Royal carriages were entered, and the party, in full trot, drove down the principal streets of Aix, followed by a large body of inhabitants mounted on horseback, who did good service in keeping off the pressure of the crowd. The Royal *cortège*, after passing through the principal squares and streets, drew up at the Cathedral—a fine old Gothic edifice, in the centre of which is the tomb of the great Charlemagne, bearing merely the words, ‘Carolo Magno.’ After viewing the pictures, the ancient throne on which many of the Emperors were crowned, and the other curiosities of the place, their Majesties again entered the Royal carriages, and drove to the mansion of the Burgomaster (M. Nillesen), where a *recherché déjeuner à la fourchette* was prepared, of which the Royal party partook.

In a few minutes, the carriages were again in motion to the railway station; and Her Majesty and suite having entered the Prussian State carriage, which had been substituted for the Belgian carriage during the Royal visit to the town, the train was soon again in full speed for Cologne. At Duzen, a small manufacturing town, the Landwehr, or Prussian National Guard, turned out in good military style, *minus* the uniforms, and received the

Royal party with presented arms ; an amateur band was also in attendance, and performed the English National Anthem. The military character of the country was observable at every hamlet and village along the route, the peasantry standing up in a soldier-like attitude, and saluting the train as it passed. The arrangements at the various stations along the entire line were excellent ; and notwithstanding the anxiety of the people to obtain a passing glance at the Royal travellers, the utmost deference and respect were observed, and no inconvenient crowding or impertinent intrusion took place.

At Cologne, preparations for the reception of the Royal visitors had been made upon the most extensive scale. The railway station was tastefully decorated with flags and streamers, and the reception rooms fitted up for the temporary accommodation of their Majesties were festooned with laurel and myrtle and bouquets of flowers. All the civil and military authorities of the town, *en grand tenue*, were assembled at the station as early as 5 o'clock, and several hundred ladies lined both sides of the platform. Five carriages and four, belonging to the King of Prussia, were in attendance to convey the Royal party to the Bonn Railway, at the other extremity of the town ; and along the whole of the route, the streets—which presented a continuous succession of flags, triumphal arches, and other decorations—were lined with military in double file, a guard of honour of the Royal Regiment of Chasseurs being in readiness to accompany the *cortège*. At 6.30, the pilot engine, which had been despatched in advance of the train, reached the station, to announce the approach of their Majesties ; and all was immediately bustle and excitement. Generals and commandants, ministers and ambassadors, burgomasters and clergymen hurried to and

fro ; railway officials shouted and vociferated ; troops marched and countermarched ; trumpets sounded ; the vast crowd on both sides of the line pushing, jostling, and screaming, mingled with the execrations of the droschy and omnibus drivers outside ; the climax being capped by the thunder of the artillery, which, as the train appeared in sight, pealed forth a double Royal salute from the batteries. In a few minutes, the Royal party had alighted, and were absorbed in the cloud of functionaries and attendants in waiting ; another minute, and they had entered the Royal carriages, and were proceeding as rapidly as the dense masses, with which the streets were thronged, would permit, over the narrow causeways of Cologne. Windows, doors, and even housetops were thickly tenanted by the fair daughters of Köln ; and, amidst smiles, bows, waving of scarfs and handkerchiefs, and the warm and hearty cheers of honest hearts, the Royal *cortège* arrived at the terminus of the Cologne and Bonn Railway. In about 15 minutes more, the train reached the Palace of Brühl, where the Queen and Prince Albert halted for the night.

In the evening, Her Majesty was welcomed by a magnificent serenade of military music, in which 700 performers were engaged, including 150 drums.

Festivities at Bonn.

Complimentary Speech by the King of Prussia.

Tuesday, Aug. 12.

After breakfast, Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King and Queen of Prussia, the Archduke, and the Prince of Prussia, went by railway to Bonn, where they drove to the house of Prince Fürstenburg, and there met a number of distinguished gentlemen con-

nected with the University. The Royal party afterwards witnessed the inauguration of a statue to Beethoven, in honour of which there were great festivities. They subsequently drove to the house in which Prince Albert had lived during his student days, Her Majesty being much interested in the inspection which she made of it. The Royal party returned to the Palace at Brühl in the afternoon. At a dinner which was given afterwards, the King of Prussia proposed the health of Queen Victoria in a highly complimentary speech. His Majesty said :

‘Gentlemen,—Fill your glasses to the brim! There is a word [*un cri*] of inexpressible sweetness to British as well as to German hearts. Thirty years ago, it echoed on the heights of Waterloo from British and German tongues, after days of hot and desperate fighting, to mark the glorious triumph of our brotherhood in arms. This day, after a peace of 30 years’ duration—the fruit of those arduous days—it resounds in the lands of Germany, on the banks of our noble Rhine. That word is—VICTORIA! Gentlemen, empty your glasses to the bottom! The toast is, Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. Long live Queen Victoria and her illustrious Consort!’

The toast was received with the liveliest enthusiasm by the august guests, and Her Majesty was visibly overcome by the feeling manner in which the King proposed it.

In the evening, the Royal party went to Cologne by rail to witness the splendid illuminations which had been arranged to take place. The weather, unfortunately, was wet; but this did not prevent the display taking place. The Royal party embarked in a steamer on the river, in order to obtain a good view of the brilliant spectacle; and the return to Brühl Palace did not take place until after midnight.

Visits in Cologne.

Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Shortly before 10 a.m., the Royal party set out by railway for Bonn, and were present at a grand concert held in connection with the Beethoven celebration. They then drove to the University, where the different Professors—under some of whom Prince Albert had studied—were presented to the Queen. Subsequently the Royal party visited Cologne Cathedral, and were received by Archbishop Geisel in full canonicals. Her Majesty then returned to Brühl, where the King and Queen of the Belgians had just arrived. In the evening, there was a grand concert, at which Meyerbeer conducted in person, and a cantata, composed by him in honour of Her Majesty's visit, was sung. Among the performers were Jenny Lind, Viardot, and Liszt.

Up the Rhine.

From Bonn to Coblenz and Stolzenfels.

Thursday, Aug. 14.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Brühl for Bonn by railway at 11 a.m., and thence embarked on the Rhine in the King of Prussia's steam yacht, the *König*. The pier at which the Royal party embarked was decorated with flags and banners, and their Majesties stepped on board amidst the loud acclamations of the multitude. The King of Prussia had proposed that the Queen should ascend the Rhine in her own yacht, the *Fairy*; but Her Majesty expressed a wish to perform the voyage in the *König*—a graceful compliment, which appeared to be fully appreciated by the Prussian King. The *Fairy*, accordingly, remained at her moorings at Cologne, and the *König*

steamed up the Rhine with a nobler freight than ever before floated in one ship. Her Majesty's impression on first viewing this splendid river seemed to be one of disappointment, and the scenery appeared to strike her as being inferior in grandeur to what she had seen in the previous autumn during her sojourn at Blair Athole. But as the vessel moved majestically along, breasting the current of the exulting and bounding stream, the Sieben-gebirge, with the 'castled crag of Drachenfels,' and the 'wild rocks shaped as they had turrets been,' crowning the grey summits of the Stronberg, and Wolherberg, and Hemmerich, burst upon the view; and Her Majesty expressed her admiration and delight at the glorious spectacle in glowing terms.

As the *König* steamed up the Rhine (down the river would be better, as regards many of the effects), the Queen was favoured with a few hours of sunshine, and scarcely any rain; so that Her Majesty had the best possible opportunity of seeing all that the banks of the river presented to view on both sides. At different points some attempts were made to welcome Her Majesty. Here and there flags were displayed, and groups of people were assembled; but the breadth of the river would have rendered any attempt at demonstration quite useless. At the various towns and villages on the banks of the river—particularly at Königswinter, Lintz, Andernach, and Neuwied—there were considerable crowds of people, and the houses and pier-heads were hung with flags. At all these places Her Majesty had a most enthusiastic reception as the Royal yacht passed along.

The magnificent picture which is spread before the eye on approaching Coblenz was now invested with new features, having unusual life and animation infused into it

by the Queen's visit. The river becomes land-locked till it seems one large lake, enclosed in hills of great height and rich verdure, and bearing on its bosom a town which looks in the distance like a fairy palace emerging from the water. A perfect picture presents itself, formed by the natural position at this point of Coblenz and the Rhine. On the left, Ehrenbreitstein rises from a hill, its summit and slope covered with fortifications. On the right is Coblenz, picturesque in form and position. The two are united by a bridge of boats; and the whole picture is thrown into clear relief, in the transparent atmosphere, by the dark purple masses of mountain in the distance. It seems held suspended between the air and the bright water of the Rhine.

The people of Coblenz had made every preparation to greet the Royal travellers. When Her Majesty landed, Ehrenbreitstein pealed forth her welcome from 400 brazen throats, which saluted our Sovereign with 2500 discharges, whilst 5000 muskets from the opposite shore at Coblenz poured their deafening volleys through the loopholes in the walls. Their Majesties were received by the authorities of the town, and proceeded immediately to Stolzenfels, where the Prince and Princess Metternich, the Duke of Nassau, the Duke of Hesse, and several other potentates, had already arrived on a visit. Stolzenfels, the Summer Palace of the Queen of Prussia, is situated about three German miles above Coblenz. Its position is highly picturesque, perched on the top of a hill, almost a crag, on the left bank of the Rhine, and overlooking one of the finest prospects the river affords. The Rhine again becomes land-locked here, so that all the features are those of lake scenery.

In the evening, the Rhine opposite Stolzenfels was

partially illuminated, and there was a grand display of fireworks. Unfortunately, the weather was unfavourable, which interfered much with the brilliance of the scene; and the general effect was weakened by the display being too prolonged and unconnected. Still, it was one of the most beautiful *fêtes* of the kind that had ever been witnessed on the Rhine. The scenery afforded such admirable facilities—the bank of the Rhine opposite Stolzenfels was studded with small villages of exquisite picturesqueness; each had its church or tower of quaint architecture; and as they lay silent, nestling at the foot of the mountains, the effect of these little white specks, peeping out through the shadow upon the bosom of the Rhine, was calm, peaceful, and full of beauty. They were soon to assume a very different aspect. At a signal from the opposite bank, they were suddenly, one by one, illuminated, until they shone with an unearthly brilliancy, coming out in exquisite relief from the dark mountain behind, and mirrored under its shadow, like the *fata morgana*, in the calm water of the river, under the soft bright light of the moon, which shone forth for a few moments. The places illuminated were the Church of St John, at Oberlahnstein, Niederlanstein, the Castle of Lachnech, and the Palace of the Elector of Mayence. Rockets were also let off from all these places, and from Nassau; and there were fireworks behind the Palace of Stolzenfels; but the rain came on, and this part of the display was not equal to the other. Thousands of people witnessed the beautiful spectacle from all parts of the hills around, and also from the decks of steamers, which went from Coblenz and other places for the purpose. The fireworks were over about 11.30, soon after which Her Majesty retired to rest.

A Wet Day.

Friday, Aug. 15.

It had been intended that the Queen and Prince Albert should have left Stolzenfels to-day for Mayence; but the rain poured in such ceaseless torrents throughout the whole day, that it was quite impossible for the Royal party to quit the Castle. Her Majesty, therefore, accepted the hospitality of her illustrious host until Saturday morning; and the King of Prussia availed himself of this delay in the departure of his guests to give another magnificent entertainment. Ehrenbreitstein was to have been again illuminated in the evening; but the boisterous state of the weather precluded the possibility of fire making any show against the deluge which poured ceaselessly down. Instead of the projected illumination, therefore, a concert was given at the Castle.

Stolzenfels to Mayence.

Saturday, Aug. 16.

The weather was somewhat more propitious this morning, and orders were received on board the *Fairy* to have the steam up at an early hour, in order that the vessel might be in readiness to proceed up the Rhine. Before leaving Stolzenfels, Her Majesty expressed to the King and Queen of Prussia her gratification at the magnificent entertainments and splendid spectacles which had been provided for her, and appeared to feel sincere regret at leaving a place where she had been received with such sumptuous hospitality. Her Majesty cordially embraced the Queen of Prussia at parting; and shortly after 11 o'clock, the Royal carriages were seen winding down the steep and rocky road which leads to Stolzenfels. In a few minutes, they arrived at the embarkation pier of the

picturesque little village of Kappellen; and the King of Prussia, who had accompanied his illustrious guests to the banks of the Rhine, handed Her Majesty into the *Fairy*, which was placed alongside the floating pier; and the Queen and Prince Albert embarked under a salute from the Castle, after Her Majesty had reiterated to the King her thanks for the kindness, attention, and magnificent hospitality which she had received.

The sharp bows of the *Fairy* held on their way glibly and rapidly through the swirling current of the majestic Rhine, until the vessel arrived off Braubach, when Her Majesty went on deck to look at the fine old Marksburg Schloss, which is almost the only castle on the banks of the Rhine which has been spared by time and the other still more ruthless invaders. Unfortunately, another heavy shower compelled the Queen once more to retreat to the cabin. Her Majesty had received a pressing invitation from Prince Metternich to honour him with a brief visit, at Johannisberg, in her passage up the Rhine; but this, as well as many other invitations, the Queen was compelled to decline, on account of her limited stay on the Continent. The Duke of Nassau had also solicited Her Majesty to stop at his splendid Palace at Biberich; and the Royal yacht hove to off the town for the Queen to go ashore; but the ceaseless rain compelled her, very reluctantly, to abandon her intention of visiting the Duke; and the *Fairy* was ordered to proceed on its course. This brief stoppage was the only delay on the voyage up the Rhine, except when the yacht arrived off the Lurleiberg. Here it was again hove to for a few minutes, to afford the party on board an opportunity of hearing the remarkable echo, which is repeated fifteen times by the surrounding crags. The Lurleifelsen were in a most responsive mood,

and replied to the shot which was fired from the shore with thrilling effect.

The Queen arrived at her destination at Mayence at 5 o'clock, and was received by a guard of honour, consisting of detachments from the Austrian and Prussian troops quartered in the town. Her Majesty was welcomed on landing by the Governor of the town (the Prince Wilhelm of Prussia) and the other civil and military authorities, who conducted the Royal travellers to the Hôtel de l'Europe, which had been previously engaged, the Queen having declined the use of the Palace, which had been placed at her disposal by the Duke of Hesse Darmstadt. At 7 o'clock, Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the members of their respective suites, left the Hôtel de l'Europe to be present at a banquet given by the Prince Wilhelm in honour of Her Majesty's visit. The entertainment, which was of the most sumptuous description, was given in the Palace of the Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, then occupied by the Prince Wilhelm in his official capacity as Governor of the town. Her Majesty returned to the Hotel at 9 o'clock, and was greeted by serenades alternately played by the Austrian and Prussian bands under the balcony of the grand Reception Room. The Queen was so well pleased with the serenade, that she appeared upon the balcony, accompanied by Prince Albert, and was received with deafening cheers by the assembled multitude, to whom she bowed her acknowledgments. Her Majesty retired to her apartments at 11 o'clock.

Sunday at Mayence.

Sunday, Aug. 17.

While Her Majesty was at breakfast, the Rev. Mr Durehns, the clergyman who performed divine service

gratuitously to the English residents at Mayence, wrote to the Earl of Aberdeen to say that he would alter the usual hour of service to any time that would suit the Queen, in case Her Majesty should wish to attend at the English Protestant Chapel. Her Majesty, although much fatigued with her exertions for several days previously, at once accepted Mr Durehns' proposal, and appointed 12 o'clock. At that hour, accordingly, the Queen, with her accustomed punctuality, was at the church door. Prince Albert accompanied Her Majesty, who was attended by Lady Gainsborough, Lady Canning, and several members of the suite. The English residents were admitted by tickets only, in order to prevent the indiscriminate and promiscuous rush of strangers. Very few foreigners were present. Divine service was performed according to the forms of the Church of England; and at the conclusion of the service, Her Majesty returned to the Hôtel de l'Europe.

At 2 o'clock, the Duchess of Cambridge and attendants arrived at the Hotel, in two carriages and four, from Frankfort. Her Royal Highness remained to dinner with the Queen and Prince Albert, and returned to Frankfort in the evening. The Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, Prince Wilhelm of Prussia, and the members of Her Majesty's suite also joined the Royal dinner party, covers being laid for 24. The Queen did not leave the Hotel again during the day, although the Duke of Biberich had sent a pressing invitation for Her Majesty to dine at his fine Château at Biberich.

Mayence to Wurzburg.

Monday, Aug. 18.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Mayence at 8 a.m. for Frankfort. The weather was now beautiful, with

every prospect of its continuance. Notwithstanding the early hour at which Her Majesty started, the square in front of the Hôtel de l'Europe and the streets along the quays through which she passed were crowded.

The Queen arrived at Frankfort at 10.30; but as Her Majesty required no refreshment, she did not alight, nor make any stay in the town. Whilst post-horses were being put to the carriage, the Queen received the congratulations of the Austrian and other Ambassadors, who were in attendance to receive Her Majesty; but there was no reception of the municipal or military authorities as had been expected. The people came flocking down in great numbers as soon as they heard of the arrival of the Queen and Prince Albert; and a feeling of disappointment pervaded all classes when the carriage drove on through the town, and it became known that the Royal visitors were gone. Her Majesty did not remain more than ten minutes in the town; and as soon as the change of horses had been effected, the Royal carriage drove on towards Würzburg, which was reached about 9 o'clock in the evening. In honour of Her Majesty's arrival, the artillery were drawn out, salutes were fired, and music was performed. The Queen was so fatigued with the journey, that she retired early to rest.

Würzburg to Coburg—Arrival at Rosenau.

Tuesday, Aug. 19.

At 6 a.m., the Royal travellers resumed their journey from Würzburg *en route* for Coburg. Bamberg, through which the road passed, was full of the inhabitants of the surrounding country, who gave Her Majesty a hearty reception during the few minutes she remained in the

town. The distance from Bamberg to Coburg is about 28 miles, through a fertile and populous country.

On arriving at the frontier of Bavaria, the Royal party were met by the King and Queen of the Belgians, who had preceded them to Coburg, and now returned thither with them. There was a very pretty triumphal arch at the boundary; and the Royal *cortège*, as it passed on towards Coburg—preceded by postilions, in their gay and characteristic blue dress, and with plumes of white feathers in their hats—looked picturesque enough. Carriages belonging to Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and other members of the family also swelled the procession, which was assisted by a large body of huntsmen of the House of Coburg, dressed in their uniform of green and gold, and with their carbines slung over their shoulders. The Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg was also at the frontier to receive his Royal brother and sister-in-law, and he rode by the side of the Royal carriage.

The reception at Coburg was of a very gratifying nature. At the entrance of the town, the Burgomaster and Town Councillors were stationed to receive the Royal party; and from this point through the city the eye saw but one long festoon. At the boundary, a splendid triumphal arch stretched across the road, from which hung flags; and every house in the long line of street through which the Royal *cortège* passed was gaily decorated with garlands, festoons, flags, and flowers. Better and prettier still to see were the smiling faces of the inhabitants, lining the streets and clustering in all the windows. The great buildings of the city were also profusely ornamented. The Town House and the Palace of the Prince Fürstenburg were specially decorated with garlands, festoons, and flags. When Her Majesty arrived at Coburg, the whole

population turned out to meet her. There were dense masses all along the road between the frontiers and the town. The people of the surrounding country, in a circle of many miles, poured in crowds into Coburg. Some came as many as 20 German miles to see the British Sovereign, and some came all the way from Leipsic.

Arrived at the Palace of the Duke—a fine building in the modern Gothic style, forming three sides of an immense quadrangle, with a turreted entrance—the Royal party alighted and partook of a slight refreshment. A guard of gendarmes were drawn up here. After a short delay, the Royal party left the Palace, which was the town residence of the Duke, and proceeded to the Summer Palace, Rosenau, about four miles from Coburg. The road to this place passed through a vale, in which were crowded, in picturesque variety, all the most charming features of English rural scenery. A little further on, and an avenue of trees, about two miles in length, led up to the Palace, through a country which had all the charm and beauty, and the richness and massiveness of forest and verdure, that are seen in an English nobleman's park, without the exclusiveness which is so common in this country. One could not say where the public road ended and where the domain of the Prince began—so entirely open was the place to all comers. Rosenau itself was the very beau idéal of a summer residence; and although built on a princely scale, it looked like an enormous cottage *orné*, embosomed in trees and flowers. Her Majesty and Prince Albert occupied the Palace of Rosenau, sleeping in the room in which His Royal Highness was born.

The Fortress of Coburg.

Wednesday, Aug. 20.

To-day Her Majesty and Prince Albert drove from Rosenau to the fortress of Coburg. In the evening, they visited the Theatre in Coburg, which bore a high character for musical and dramatic excellence. The opera was that of the *Huguenots*, and the Theatre was densely filled.

Reception at the Residenz.

Thursday, Aug. 21.

The Queen and Prince Albert paid a visit to the Kalenberg, another of the Duke's seats, beautifully situated on a charming rising ground, about three miles from Coburg. In the evening, Her Majesty and His Royal Highness drove to the Residenz, as the Palace at Coburg was named, and there held a reception, which resembled rather a presentation of friends to the hostess at a private party than a Court drawing room. Although there was not an entire absence of Court etiquette, yet the *traineurs de sabre* did not muster in such large numbers, nor was there so much enforced ceremony, as is usual upon such occasions. Her Majesty was surrounded by a brilliant assembly, consisting of the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Grand Duke of Baden and his son Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Dowager Duchess of Coburg, the Princess Reuss, the Count Mensdorff with his three sons, the Duchess of Kent, the Prince Leiningen, the Princes Ferdinand and Leopold of Coburg; and those persons who had the privilege of *entrée* were successively presented.

Fete of School Children in Coburg.

Friday, Aug. 22.

The Queen rose at an early hour this morning, as usual, and walked in the grounds about Rosenau for some time before breakfast. The air was so soft and balmy, that Her Majesty expressed a wish to breakfast on the lawn, and the morning meal was accordingly served *al fresco*; after which the Queen again walked in the grounds with Lady Canning, who, at Her Majesty's request, sketched some of the most picturesque spots in the surrounding scenery.

The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha arrived at Rosenau in the course of the morning from the cottage Schweitzerei; and at 1 p.m. the whole party proceeded to Coburg, and alighted at the Residenz, where they remained while the Sunday School children of the town, according to annual custom, celebrated the Feast of St Gregorius by promenading through the principal streets, attired in white dresses with green ribbons, the young boys being decked out in all sorts of fancy costumes. The Queen and Court witnessed the procession from the balcony of the Palace. After the procession, the children were regaled with cakes and wine, and each received a present of 12 kreutzers (about 3d. in English money). In a meadow in the outskirts of the city, known as the Anger, two tents were erected, and a large piece of ground was partitioned off with gracefully festooned bands of flowers and evergreens. In this piece of ground the children assembled after they had paraded the town; and at 3 o'clock they arrived, preceded by bands of music. In the first tent, a dinner of 36 covers was laid out for Her Majesty and the Royal and illustrious personages by

whom she was surrounded ; and in the second tent, another table of similar size was spread for the officers and ladies of the respective Royal Households. The Queen and the whole of the Royal party arrived on the ground at 3.45, and walked round the enclosure, admiring the neatness and cleanliness of the children, of whom nearly 500 were assembled on the ground. Her Majesty then returned to the tent, where dinner was served. During dinner, the children danced before the tent, and afterwards sung the National Anthem and some of the English airs. The Queen caused several of the children to be brought to her, and addressed them in their own language, much to their astonishment and delight. At 5.45, this pretty scene was brought to a close, and the Royal party retired.

In the evening, a ball was given at the Palace.

Visiting in Coburg.

Saturday, Aug. 23.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg drove into Coburg and visited the Museum and Picture Gallery, while the rest of the Royal party dispersed on pedestrian excursions to view the surrounding scenery. In the evening, Her Majesty and the chief visitors at the Rosenau attended a ball at the Palace, and did not return to Rosenau until after 2 a.m. on the following morning.

Sunday in Coburg.

Sunday, Aug. 24.

The Queen and Prince Albert attended divine service in the Church of St Maurice, in Coburg. The Royal party arrived at the church at 10.45, and were received by the clergymen in their robes, and conducted over a carpeted area to the Royal pew. A military band was stationed

in the church, and accompanied with their music the chanting of a *Te Deum*. The service lasted until 12 o'clock, and the Royal party then left the church and returned to Rosenau.

Among the Wild Boars.

Monday, Aug. 25.

The Royal party again breakfasted on the lawn, in the open air.

In the afternoon, the Queen and Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal party went to see the wild boars at Munnechareden, near the Rosenau. They drove to the edge of the forest, and then walked under the shade of its trees to the fetterung, which lay deep in the wood. The fetterung was a large area, strongly pallisaded round, with occasional openings in the sides. In the midst was a rude hut, perched high, and looking much like the Duke of Athole's bothies in Glen Tilt. The Royal party ascended into the hut, and the keeper spread around oats and potatoes, and then concealed himself. This feeding process, it was stated, was repeated daily in all the wild boar preserves in Germany; and the appetites of the porkers kept such good time that they never failed to congregate at the usual feeding places at the dinner hour, which was 5.30. It seemed, also, that these erratic specimens of the porcine species were so very tenacious of their freedom, that they would forego their dinner rather than have their wild beauties investigated, if they knew it; so that the anxious visitor was compelled to hold his breath, on pain of losing his sport. A whisper was too much noise for these delicate swine. Her Majesty had not long to wait before troops of these swinish rangers of the forest scampered into the enclosure, and munched

at the potatoes with considerable gusto. They came in by twos and threes, and sometimes in a throng, but always gently, friskingly, like good farmyard pigs, completely dissipating all the romance which the imagination had so long associated with the habits of the wild boar. A witness of this very curious scene described it as follows :—

Out of more than 100 of these 'wild' boars who found their way into the enclosure and gobbled up the potatoes, there was not one who had a tusk, or who, rather than run upon a boar spear, would not have turned tail and scampered away at the sight of a toasting fork. They were a very plump, clean, gentlemanly-looking race of half-civilised pigs, with a strong smell certainly, which suggested the idea of a gridiron and fresh eggs, but not one spark of the ferocious or the romantic. And those who spent their hour in the hut, spying through little holes while the brutes were munching their dinner, might as well have spent it in a farmyard peeping into a pig-stye.

Meantime, the Royal party remained in perfect silence in the hut while the swinish multitude were over their evening meal. But at length the sun's declining rays warned the party to withdraw, and Her Majesty drove to the Palace.

In the evening, the Royal party went to the Theatre in Coburg. The entertainment consisted of Gutzkow's historical comedy entitled *Der Zopf und der Schwert* (the Cue and the Sword). After the play, the orchestra performed the English National Anthem, and some complimentary additional stanzas were handed to Her Majesty and the ladies of the Court. While the English National Anthem was being played, the audience joined in the chorus, singing the German words, during which Her Majesty stood up in the centre of the box ; and when the orchestra ceased playing, she bowed several times, and was handed

out of the Theatre by her illustrious host, amidst loud cries of 'Long live the Queen!'

Birthday Celebration.

Tuesday, Aug. 26.

This being the anniversary of Prince Albert's birthday, it was ushered in by a salute from some of the few guns that could be found in these beautiful dominions. The Prince received the congratulations of his friends as soon as he appeared in the morning, and a larger party than usual was assembled at breakfast, which was again served in the open air. After breakfast, the peasantry, decked out in holiday attire, came tripping on to the lawn, and presented a garland to the Queen and a bouquet to Prince Albert. They were accompanied by a rustic band of musicians, and the village dance was forthwith commenced, and carried on with untiring spirit. Her Majesty and her illustrious friends looked on at these simple sports with pleasure and interest. The Queen afterwards walked with her host and hostess to the Schweitzerei Cottage, which the Duke and Duchess had been occupying during the sojourn of their Royal guests at Rosenau. Her Majesty and the Prince returned to Rosenau to lunch unattended. The Duke afterwards drove out Her Majesty with his beautiful team of chestnuts, and returned to the Palace at 6 p.m. There was a dinner party at the Palace in the evening, at which there was a large and distinguished company, including several noble and illustrious persons who were friends of Prince Albert when he resided at Rosenau. Besides these Royal festivities, the Duke of Coburg gave a ball in the open air to all the people of Coburg who chose to attend it. The scene of this amusement was the Anger meadow, where the children's festival

had been held on the Friday previous. This meadow, at night, once more presented the aspect of a fair, with a dash of the gipsy encampment infused into it by the *sausage-friers*.

Rosenau to Reinhardtsbrunn.

Wednesday, Aug. 27.

At 8 a.m.; the Queen and Prince Albert left Rosenau *en route* for Gotha. The route traversed was in many respects very interesting. The first place of any size after leaving Coburg was Rodach, where a very pretty triumphal arch was prepared, and the recesses were tastefully festooned. Large crowds of people assembled to see the Queen. A few miles further on, the territory of Saxe-Meiningen intersected that of Saxe-Coburg; and there, within a short distance of Hildburghausen, on the top of a hill commanding a fine view, the authorities of Meiningen were drawn up to receive Her Majesty on her entrance into the duchy. Hildburghausen itself exhibited a scene of great animation. The houses were all festooned, and in the principal part of the town the children were all drawn up by the roadside, the girls dressed in white with ivy leaves; and these, together with a body of the Burgher Guard, and an immense crowd of people, greeted the Royal party as they passed through. At other places on the road, a great part of which runs among the Thuringian Forest, and commands some very fine mountain and pine forest scenery, there were similar preparations; and particularly at Saxe-Meiningen, where the Royal party stopped and partook of luncheon with the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen. Reinhardtsbrunn was reached at 8.30 p.m.; and shortly afterwards, the near neighbourhood of the forest afforded an oppor-

tunity for a very striking and picturesque effect. A large body of miners issued from the recesses of the hills soon after dark, and formed themselves into a sort of procession by torch-light, threading their way round the Palace, in and among the woods, and along the lawns, and drawing a tortuous chain of lurid light through the gloom.

**Drive to the Thuringian Forest—Reinhardtsbrunn
to Gotha.**

Thursday, Aug. 28.

In the morning, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg drove Her Majesty and Prince Albert to the old Thuringian Forest, which contained many places rich in historical associations. The phaeton was driven by the Duke himself, his servant sitting by his side on the box; and only those who happened to be familiar with the features of the Royal driver, or could guess at the rank of those within the carriage, would have been able to discover that they were more entitled than private persons would be to that profuse courtesy which is the graceful habit of the people in most parts of Germany, and particularly in this duchy, where the rich and the poor alike salute each other as they pass.

The forest also afforded sport in the shape of deer stalking. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Mr Anson went out early in the morning to enjoy it, and a fine buck was brought home, which had been shot by the Duke.

The Royal party left Reinhardtsbrunn between 3 and 4 p.m. for Gotha, where very general preparations had been made to welcome them. Almost every house was festooned or garlanded in a very tasteful way. As the hour at which the Royal visitors were expected approached, the population of Gotha and the neighbourhood began to

through the streets in multitudes ; and a most picturesque crowd they made. The peasant girls from the surrounding villages mingled in the throng, with their antique and picturesque costumes, long previously abandoned in the town, and clung to by the villagers with rustic tenacity. When the Queen's carriage came opposite the tribune, the Chief Magistrate stepped forward and delivered a speech of welcome, to which Her Majesty bowed very graciously, and the Royal *cortège* then passed on, amidst deafening cheers from the people, to the Palace of the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg. After alighting, Her Majesty came forward and bowed repeatedly to the people, who remained outside the Palace gates until nightfall. In the evening, there was a reception, to which there were a great many presentations.

Festival of the Rifle Society.

Friday, Aug. 29.

In the morning, the Royal party were present at the festival of the Rifle Society, held annually at the distance of about a mile from Gotha. It was called the 'Vogel-Schiessen,' because from time immemorial it had been the custom of the Reigning Duke, or the Prince of the house of Saxe-Coburg who might happen to be in Gotha at the time, to open the sport by firing the first shot at the figure of a bird, which was the principal target for the marksmen. There were three crowns on its head, all of which it was the special privilege of the Duke to shoot away, and then the sport began. On arriving at the ground, the Royal party took their stations in a spacious gallery overlooking the scene ; and a singular scene it was to most of them. There was first the din of a fair—showmen puffing their exhibitions, brazen trumpets, cym-

bals, gonga, automaton bands, in short, all the uproar, the mingled sounds of Bartlemy Fair crowded into half the space once allotted to that neglected festival. Add to these elements of gleeful discord, crowds of people of all ranks, some in the oddest possible costumes, smoking, beer drinking, laughing, shouting, and some idea may be had of the scene that assailed the Queen's eyes when she mounted her high post of observation—if, indeed, it was to be seen at all through the clouds of dust. With the arrival of the Royal party came the novel part of the festival—the procession of peasants. The procession was headed by a large body of peasants, farmers, and small proprietors on horseback, dressed in close-fitting coats of green, black, or blue, the real German cap, with its long front, stuck on their heads. These ambled along, two abreast, most of them puffing a pipe, as they defiled before the Royal party, saluting them as they passed. After this came the lumbering wagon peculiar to the country, consisting generally of a few boards nailed together rudely into a form resembling a boat. These were sometimes decorated with garlands, and were filled with the peasant women in their national costume, and especially the towering head-dress with its hearse-like plumes. The village bands followed, playing the National Anthem. This part of the festival over, the Royal party returned to Reinhardtbrunn to dinner; and in the evening there was a grand reception at Friedenstein Palace, at which a great many of the chief people of Gotha attended.

Deer Hunt in the Thuringian Forest.

Saturday, Aug. 30.

The Royal party made an excursion to the Thuringian Forest to witness a grand deer hunt. They left Gotha in

six carriages and four, and galloped rapidly through the beautiful little village of Schnepfenthal to the Duke's Palace of Reinhardtsbrunn, and on through the little town of Friedrichroda, winding slowly up the steep ascent which led to the Duke's hunting lodge of Tanzbuch. This lodge was a small place, of modest pretensions, but it was situated in one of the loveliest spots in the world. It lay embosomed among lofty trees in the heart of the forest, and was surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. All was on a small scale, however; for even the highest hill which Her Majesty had yet seen in Germany—the Niederstromberg, one of the Siebengebirge—was only 1460 feet high; whereas the mountain opposite to her bedroom at Blair Athole—Bey-y-Gloe—was nearly four times as high. This portion of the forest, however, was beautiful. The pine trees rose to a height of nearly 300 feet, and the produce of the building timber alone yielded a revenue of £100,000 to the Duke.

The 'deer hunt' little accorded with an Englishman's preconceived notions of such a sport. The deer were driven by the keepers within a fence, or netting, from which they had no chance of escape. They were there shot by the Royal sportsmen. The carriages drew up at the netting, a portion of which was propped up; and Her Majesty and the whole of the Royal party were ushered into the lodge. Three small tables were also erected in various parts of the grounds, and here the sportsmen were placed; but Prince Albert killed several stags from the house in which the Queen and the ladies were seated. The King of the Belgians killed the largest stag shot in the course of the day. Parties of soldiers were also placed in the enclosure, and the carnage was enlivened by a military band. The slaughter was carried on for two

hours without intermission, after which Her Majesty and the ladies withdrew. When the signal to cease firing was given, the servants went round with long stout poles, to which netting was suspended; and in these they bore off the bodies of 48 noble animals, of which 25 were stags and two roe deer.

The Royal party returned to Gotha to dinner, and in the evening there was a display of fireworks in the town.

Sunday at Gotha.

Sunday, Aug. 31.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with several members of the suite, attended divine service at the Church of St Augustina, which was conducted according to the Lutheran mode. In the afternoon, before dinner, Her Majesty and Prince Albert, together with the Queen of the Belgians and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, drove out to the two ruined castles in the neighbourhood—Tentershausen and Melsdorff. The rest of the day was passed in quiet and retirement.

Concert at Gotha.

Monday, Sept. 1.

To-day there was great excitement in Gotha, owing to the celebration of the festival of the Leiderfest. Her Majesty and Prince Albert witnessed the grand procession from the Palace windows; and they afterwards attended a grand concert given in the open air, at which nearly 900 singers assisted. The Royal party occupied a beautifully decorated pavilion erected for their accommodation in the Park, nearly opposite the orchestra. In the evening, there was a State dinner and ball at the Palace.

Excursion to Obershoff.

Tuesday, Sept. 2.

To-day was occupied in an excursion to Obershoff, one of the Duke's hunting seats, finely situated in one of the gorges of the Thuringian mountains, upon the high road between Gotha and Coburg. From Obershoff, the Royal party made a detour to Reinhardtsbrunn. In the evening, the Royal party returned to Gotha, and were present at a ball given by the Duke at the Theatre. About 2000 of the principal inhabitants of Gotha received invitations.

Gotha to Fulda—Wartburg Castle.

Wednesday, Sept. 3.

At 8 a.m., the Queen and Prince Albert left Gotha upon their homeward route. The Duke and Duchess of Gotha accompanied Her Majesty for a short way out of Gotha towards the frontier of Weimar; on approaching which they took leave of their Royal visitors, and returned to Frederickstahl. At Eisenach, Her Majesty breakfasted at the Government House, in the Market Place. The Queen was received by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

On a height above Eisenach stands the Castle of Wartburg, one of the many rock-perched fortresses to be met with in Germany—as grey and hoary-looking as the cliff it stands on. In Wartburg Castle was Martin Luther's prison, after he was surprised returning from the Diet of Worms, and within its walls he executed the German translation of the Bible. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, visited this interesting Castle.

Her Majesty reached Fulda in the evening. It is a considerable place, lying on an inconsiderable stream of

the same name. The Queen and her suite slept at the principal hotel—the Kurfurst—within which the Grand Duke of Hesse-Cassel was waiting to receive the Royal travellers. Her Majesty alighted amidst general cheering.

Fulda to Frankfort.

Thursday, Sept. 4.

The Queen resumed her journey from Fulda, and arrived in Frankfort about 3 p.m. Her Majesty entered the town without the slightest parade. Apartments had been taken for Her Majesty at the Hôtel d'Angleterre, a huge and handsome building, commanding one of the principal streets of the town. The Royal party remained quietly at the hotel in the evening. The King of Bavaria and Prince Metternich were guests at dinner.

Frankfort to Wiesbaden and Biberich—Down the Rhine to Cologne.

Friday, Sept. 5.

Early in the morning, the Royal party departed from Frankfort by special train to Wiesbaden, proceeding thence to Biberich by carriage. The Royal movements were conducted with as much privacy as possible.

It had been intended to perform the homeward river voyage on the Rhine in the *Fairy*; but, light as her draught of water was, the Rhine, in consequence of previous very dry weather, had fallen so considerably, that it was deemed most prudent to hire a boat specially adapted for the river. The *Fairy* was, therefore, ordered to drop down the stream to Bingen, and Her Majesty embarked in one of the Rhenish steamers. At Bingen, the Royal travellers embarked on board the *Fairy*, which carried them down to Deutz, opposite Cologne. Here they dis-

embarked at 6.30 p.m., and stayed for the night at the Hôtel de Bellevue.

Cologne to Antwerp.

Saturday, Sept. 6.

The Royal party left Cologne shortly after 9 a.m., and travelled by railway to Antwerp. The train stopped at every important station until it arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle, where Her Majesty alighted, while the baggage and carriages were being transferred from the Prussian to the Belgian train. The station was gaily decorated; and all the civil and military authorities were present to receive the Queen, who immediately recognised M. Millesen, the cloth merchant, who had offered a magnificent entertainment to Her Majesty when she passed through the town three weeks previously on her way to Cologne. After a delay of a quarter of an hour, the Queen again set forth on her journey; and the train proceeded with an increase of speed through Herbesthal, the boundary of the Prussian and Belgian territory, to Verviers, where Sir Hamilton Seymour, the English Minister at Brussels, and General D'Hahne, one of King Leopold's aides-de-camp, received Her Majesty, and travelled by the special train to Antwerp. At the several stations on the road—Tirlemont, Louvain, Malines, and other places—guards of honour presented arms as the train passed, and military bands played the English National Anthem with more or less precision. At Louvain, a woman stepped forward from the gazing crowd and threw a letter into the Royal carriage. Prince Albert immediately handed it to the Queen, who was somewhat startled by this unexpected petition.

The Royal party arrived at Antwerp at 5.15, and were conducted by the King and Queen of the Belgians to the

Palace, where a sumptuous entertainment was prepared. At 9 o'clock, Her Majesty and Prince Albert embarked on board the *Victoria and Albert*, which remained at anchor all night. There was a grand illumination in the town, and fireworks were let off on the quays during the Queen's embarkation.

Departure from Antwerp.

Sunday, Sept. 7.

The Royal yacht got under way at 7 a.m. A Royal salute was fired from the Citadel, and the vessels on the river were dressed out with flags. Accompanied by the *Black Eagle*, the *Lightning*, and the *Porcupine*, the *Victoria and Albert* proceeded rapidly down the Scheldt. The squadron reached Flushing at 1 p.m., and then hove to. The Earl of Aberdeen and two other members of Her Majesty's suite went on shore, and made an excursion to Middleburgh; and at 4.30 the squadron again got under way, and proceeded down the Channel with a fair wind.

Arrival at Treport—Reception by the King and Queen of the French.

Monday, Sept. 8.

The Royal yacht reached Tréport in the morning, and King Louis Philippe went on board to welcome Her Majesty. The Queen and Prince Albert landed at 9.15; and, it being then low water, a curious but simple expedient was resorted to. The French King ordered that a horse should be attached to one of the numerous large bathing machines on the strand, and by means of it Her Majesty was enabled to reach the shore from the Royal barge. This unusual means of landing very much amused the Royal visitors. Her Majesty, on reaching the shore,

was received by the Queen of the French, the Prince and Princess de Salerno, &c. The Royal party entered their carriages amidst deafening cheers, and the still more deafening thunder of the guns of the battery close by, and of all the ships of war in the offing. The carriages drove direct to the Château d'Eu. M. Guizot and some other persons of distinction were at the grand entrance, and were the first to hail the Queen's arrival at Eu. After a moment or two, Her Majesty, accompanied by her illustrious friends, appeared on the balcony over the entrance, and again, with much apparent warmth, expressed her sense of the hearty goodwill with which all around had cheered her. The King conducted his Royal visitors into the Galerie Victoria, an apartment which His Majesty had caused to be expressly fitted up in commemoration of the Queen's former visit to France and the King's visit to Windsor, with pictorial representations of these memorable reunions. A tent had been erected in the grounds of the Château by His Majesty's commands, in which, at a subsequent period of the evening, theatrical performances were given by the Opéra Comique Company, 91 in number, who had been specially brought from Paris for the purpose.

Departure from Treport.

Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The Queen and Prince Albert left the Château d'Eu, and shortly after 6 p.m. embarked at Tréport for England. Her Majesty took an affectionate farewell of the Royal Family of France, and was handed into the French barge by the King, who accompanied the Queen to the *Victoria and Albert* yacht; and the roar of the artillery from the batteries, re-echoed from the cliffs, had a most overpowering effect. The King of the French saw Her Majesty

safely on board, and then returned to the shore. The Royal yacht remained at anchor off Tréport during the night.

Arrival at Osborne.

Wednesday, Sept. 10.

At 3 a.m., the Royal yacht got up steam, and sailed from Tréport for the Isle of Wight. The passage was very pleasant, the weather being beautifully fine, though a little hazy, and the surface of the water quite smooth.

Osborne to Windsor.

Thursday, Sept. 25.

The Queen and Court removed from Osborne to Windsor Castle.

Statue of Her Majesty at the London Royal Exchange.

Tuesday, Oct. 28.

The inauguration of the statue of the Queen, at the London Royal Exchange, took place, this being the anniversary of the opening of the edifice. The statue was chosen by the Gresham Committee. The choice of the artist was left to Her Majesty, who appointed Mr Lusk to the task. The statue was executed out of a block of pure white Carrara marble, and weighed $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons. It measured nearly 8 feet from the basement to the crown. Her Majesty is represented attired in the robes of the Garter. The statue faces the grand entrance, and is placed on a pedestal of Portland stone, 6 feet high.*

* 'It is well known that the London atmosphere has had a very injurious effect upon the stone work of the Houses of Parliament; but one is surprised to hear that it is also playing tricks with the statue of Her Majesty which stands opposite the Royal Exchange. It has just been deprived of an arm through the decaying influence of the climate. The stone out of which the statue is cut is of a soft nature, which rendered it more liable to decay than the hard limestone of which St Paul's Cathedral and many

Opening of the New Hall of Lincoln's Inn.

Thursday, Oct. 30.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle for London, to open the new Hall and Library at Lincoln's Inn. Her Majesty, attended by her Ladies-in-waiting and the high officers of her Household, with a military escort, arrived at Lincoln's Inn about 1.30 p.m., and was received by the Treasurers and Benchers of the Inn, and by the Cabinet Ministers. The Treasurer (Mr John Augustus Simkinson, Q.C.), kneeling, presented an address to the Queen; and to this Her Majesty returned a gracious answer, in the course of which she said:

'I gladly testify my respect for the profession of the law, by which I am guided in administering justice, and in maintaining the prerogative of the Crown and the rights of my people. . . . I sincerely hope that learning will long flourish, and that virtue and talent may rise to eminence within these walls.'

The Queen then conferred the honour of Knighthood on the Treasurer; and Prince Albert was invited to become a member of the Society, to which His Royal Highness at once assented. The ancient book recording the names of illustrious visitors to the Inn was then presented to Her Majesty, who inscribed her name in it. Prince Albert also signed the Admittance Book, to which were likewise added the autographs of the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, and a great company of noblemen and statesmen. The Queen then proceeded to a grand banquet in the Hall, at which covers were laid

other public buildings are constructed. As the stone work of the House of Commons peels away, it is replaced by new blocks; so I suppose another and more durable will in time be affixed to the statue in front of the Royal Exchange.'—*London Correspondent of the Manchester Courier*, October 23, 1882.

for 500 guests. Sir J. A. Simkinson sat at Her Majesty's right hand. Prince Albert wore a legal gown over his Field Marshal's uniform. The health of the Queen and her illustrious Husband was proposed by the Treasurer; and, after returning thanks, the Prince, by Her Majesty's command, proposed 'Prosperity to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.' At the conclusion of the banquet, as Her Majesty quitted the Hall, a barrister threw his gown in the Royal path, and another learned gentleman threw a white handkerchief. The Queen paused for a moment, and smiled, as she passed over the impromptu carpet. Her Majesty then returned to Windsor.

Windsor to Osborne.

Tuesday, Nov. 25.

The Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal removed from Windsor Castle to Osborne. On this occasion, Her Majesty for the first time alighted at the new landing place which had been erected at East Cowes by the Corporation of the Trinity House.

Resignation of Sir Robert Peel and Resumption of Office.

Friday, Dec. 5.

The Queen accepted the resignation of the Government of Sir Robert Peel; but after a Ministerial crisis of 14 days' duration, Sir Robert was induced to resume office.

Osborne to Windsor.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The Queen and Court removed from Osborne to Windsor Castle.

1846.

New Year Gifts.

The State Apartments at Windsor Castle.

Thursday, Jan. 1.

Her Majesty's New Year gifts to the poor and needy families residing within the burgh of Windsor were distributed in the new Riding School at the Royal Mews, to upwards of 400 persons.

A new arrangement for showing the State apartments in Windsor Castle to visitors came into operation. By the Queen's command, the exaction of fees from visitors was abolished from this date, and tickets, authorising visitors to view the State apartments, were issued. At first, these tickets were only obtainable in London; but considerable disappointment and inconvenience being occasioned in consequence of their not being obtainable in Windsor, an arrangement of this nature was subsequently made.

Windsor to London.

Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The Queen and Court removed from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace.

Opening of Parliament.

Thursday, Jan. 15.

The Queen drove in State to the House of Lords, and opened the session of Parliament with a speech from the throne.

Australian Aborigines.

Monday, Jan. 26.

Two little boys, between 8 and 10 years of age, aborigines of South Australia, accompanied by Mr Eyre, the Australian traveller, were introduced to the Queen and Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace. Their names were Warrulan and Pangkerin.

London to Osborne.

Friday, Feb. 27.

The Queen and Court removed from Buckingham Palace to Osborne.

Victoria Yacht Club House.

Monday, March 2.

Prince Albert laid the first stone of the Victoria Yacht Club House, at Ryde.

Osborne to London.

Friday, March 13.

The Queen and Court removed from Osborne to Buckingham Palace.

Astley's Theatre.

Tuesday, March 24.

In the afternoon, the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, honoured Astley's Theatre with their presence.

Presents to the Queen.

Saturday, March 28.

Four high-bred Arabian horses, sent to this country as a present to the Queen by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Knight, of Bombay, were presented to Her Majesty and Prince Albert in the Riding School at Pimlico. A magnificent gold box, highly ornamented, containing several splendid dresses, the manufacture of the East, also from

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, sent home by the Governor of Bombay, were forwarded to Her Majesty.

London to Osborne.

Wednesday, April 8.

The Queen and Court removed from Buckingham Palace to Osborne.

Attempt to Shoot Louis Philippe.

Thursday, April 16.

An attempt was made by a man named Lecomte to shoot Louis Philippe, King of France, at Fontainebleau. The Queen, on receiving intelligence of the event, wrote an autograph letter to His Majesty, congratulating him on his escape. This letter was despatched by a special messenger to Paris.

Osborne to London.

Monday, April 20.

The Queen and Court removed from Osborne to Buckingham Palace.

Three Highland Dwarfs.

Thursday, May 21.

The three Highland dwarfs—Finlay, John, and Mary Mackinlay—had the honour of performing their national songs and dances at Buckingham Palace, in the presence of the Queen, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and a select circle. Her Majesty was pleased to express her approbation of the performance.

Birth of Princess Helena.

Monday, May 25.

At 2.55 p.m., the Queen gave birth to a daughter (Princess Helena, afterwards Princess Christian) in Buckingham Palace.

Grand Duke Constantine.**Tuesday, June 9.**

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia arrived at Portsmouth on a visit which extended over several days.

Churching the Queen.**Wednesday, June 17.**

The Queen was churched in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace.

London to Osborne.**Friday, June 19.**

The Queen and Court removed from Buckingham Palace to Osborne.

Osborne to London.**Thursday, July 2.**

The Queen and Court returned from Osborne House to Buckingham Palace.

Resignation of Sir Robert Peel.**Monday, July 6.**

In the House of Commons, on June 29, Sir Robert Peel had announced that, in consequence of the rejection of the Irish Coercion Bill, in the House, on June 26, by a majority of 78, the Government only held office until the appointment of their successors. To-day Sir Robert and the Earl of Aberdeen waited upon the Queen at Buckingham Palace and tendered their resignations. Lord John Russell was entrusted by Her Majesty with the formation of a new Cabinet.

Ibrahim Pacha.**Tuesday, July 7.**

His Highness Ibrahim Pacha, second son and heir apparent of Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, who had arrived in

England on a visit on June 5, had an audience of the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and afterwards had the honour of dining with Her Majesty.

London to Osborne.

Monday, July 13.

The Queen and Court left Buckingham Palace for Osborne.

Salmon Fishing.

Tuesday, July 14.

The Queen and Prince Albert embarked in the *Fairy*, at Osborne, and sailed up the Southampton Water and Itchen rivers as far as Wortham Bridge, whence the Royal party was rowed in the State barge to Wood Mill, South Stoneham, the property of Mr John Fleming, and where some of the finest salmon in England was got. During Her Majesty's visit, 28 fish were taken in the weirs, and landed in her presence.

Osborne to London.

Saturday, July 18.

The Queen and Court removed from Osborne to Buckingham Palace.

Christening of the Princess Helena.

Saturday, July 25.

The christening of the Princess Helena took place in the Royal Chapel at Buckingham Palace by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The sponsors were the Duchess of Orleans, represented by the Duchess of Kent; the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; and the Duchess of Cambridge—the two latter being present in person. The Princess was named Helena Augusta Victoria.

The Royal Academy.**King and Queen of the Belgians.**

Monday, July 27.

The Queen and Prince Albert honoured the Exhibition of the Royal Academy with their presence.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace, on a visit to Her Majesty.

Another Attempt to Shoot Louis Philippe.

Wednesday, July 29.

Another attempt was made to shoot the King of the French at the Tuileries; and again Queen Victoria sent His Majesty a letter congratulating him upon his escape from assassination.

Prince Albert at Liverpool.

Thursday, July 30.

Prince Albert went to Liverpool, and formally opened the Albert Dock there; and on the following day, His Royal Highness laid the foundation stone of the Sailors' Home.

London to Osborne.

Friday, Aug. 7.

The Queen and Court, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, removed from Buckingham Palace to Osborne.

King and Queen of the Belgians.

Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The King and Queen of the Belgians took their departure from Osborne, on their return to the Continent.

Presentation of Colours.

Thursday, Aug. 13.

Prince Albert presented new colours to the 13th Light Infantry at Southsea Common.

MARINE EXCURSION.

Embarkation at Mede—Sailing of the Royal Squadron.

Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The Queen having resolved on an excursion down the Channel, along with Prince Albert and several members of the Royal Family, embarked on board the *Victoria and Albert* at Mede, at 9 a.m.; and, accompanied by the *Fairy* and the *Black Eagle*, put to sea, the Royal yacht leading down the Solent. The weather was very severe in Portland Roads.

Weymouth.

Drive to Abbotsbury Castle.

Wednesday, Aug. 19.

The weather being still very rough, Her Majesty landed at Weymouth, where she was received with great enthusiasm. The Queen's visit being unexpected, no preparations had been made to do her honour. Her Majesty, without attendants, was driven to Abbotsbury Castle, the seat of the Earl of Ilchester, who unfortunately happened at the time to be at sea in his yacht, the *Petrel*. The Royal party, however, visited the gardens, over which they were conducted by Mr Nicholson, his Lordship's gardener. After visiting the other objects of attraction, the illustrious visitors returned to Weymouth, and again went on board the Royal yacht.

Weymouth to Dartmouth.

Thursday, Aug. 20.

At 6 a.m., the wind having moderated, the Royal squadron put to sea for Plymouth, where great preparations had been made to receive Her Majesty. The Royal yacht remained for an hour at Babbicombe, and the Queen had intended to disembark here and ascend the hill; but

rain coming on, prevented this intention from being carried out. On continuing the course towards Plymouth, Torquay was visible from the Royal yacht. In consequence of the very rough weather, however, and the pouring rain, the idea of reaching Plymouth was again abandoned, and the *Victoria and Albert* was anchored for the night at Dartmouth.

Plymouth.

Up the Tamar to Cothele.

Friday, Aug. 21.

The Royal yacht got under way at 6.30 a.m., and in three hours had reached the harbour of Plymouth, and anchored below Mount Edgecumbe. In the afternoon, the Queen and Prince Albert went on board the *Fairy*, leaving the Royal children on board the *Victoria and Albert*, and steamed up the Tamar, landing at Cothele, and driving to the curious old House of Cothele. The Royal party drove back to the river by another route, embarked, and proceeded down the river. They were just too late to witness the launch of the frigate *Thetis*.*

* 'A CORPORATION HOAXED.—A hoax was played off at Totnes on Friday last, the day of the Queen's arrival at Plymouth. A person entered the town in great haste, made instant inquiries for the Mayor's residence, and proceeded thither with a letter purporting to be a communication from one of Her Majesty's attendants, stating that it was the Queen's intention, upon going down channel from Torbay, to proceed up the river Dart and view the town of Totnes and neighbourhood. Immediately upon the receipt of this communication, his Worship proceeded to summon the Town Council, to adopt the necessary preliminaries for the Royal reception, and to show the loyalty of the good folks of the place. The bells sent forth their merry peals; and all the townspeople were soon in active bustle, and all the artillery that could be mustered soon sent forth their reports. Flags were suspended from various parts, and every one emulated his neighbour to put forth their best display for the occasion. After being thus engaged for several hours, and some time being allowed for reflection, many began to think the steamer was a very long time in coming from so short a distance as Torbay to the river Dart; and upon mature reflection

Plymouth.

Visits to Mount Edgcumbe.

Saturday, Aug. 22.

About 10 a.m., the Queen, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, disembarked from the Royal yacht under a salute from Mount Wise, and proceeded in the State barge to the shore at Mount Edgcumbe, where the noble proprietor and the Countess were waiting to receive Her Majesty. The Queen remained at Mount Edgcumbe until about 12 o'clock, when she returned to the Royal yacht, and stayed on board until the arrival of Prince Albert, who had been to Dartmouth. About 2 o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert again landed at Mount Edgcumbe, and remained on shore about two and a half hours, viewing the delightful scenery of the park and grounds, returning to the Royal yacht about 6.30.

Plymouth Sound to Guernsey.

Sunday, Aug. 23.

At 9.30 a.m., the *Victoria and Albert*, with Her Majesty on board, and the *Fairy*, *Black Eagle*, and *Garland* steamers composing the Royal squadron, slipped their moorings, and sailed from Plymouth Sound. About 7 p.m., they reached the Island of Guernsey, and approached the town of St Pierre. Her Majesty's visit being quite unexpected, no preparations had been made for her reception; and the servants of the Lieutenant-Governor (General Napier) were surprised at being sent for during divine service at St James's Church. On being apprised of Her Majesty's arrival, the Lieutenant-Governor immediately embarked

and inquiry, it was ascertained that Her Majesty's flotilla had proceeded down channel for Plymouth, and that his Worship, with the other authorities of Totnes, had been hoaxed.'—*Plymouth Journal*.

in a boat to receive the Queen's commands. Notwithstanding the suddenness of the visit, within an hour's time the town was splendidly illuminated in honour of the Royal visitors.

Guernsey.

Landing at St Pierre—Drive through the Island.

Return to Osborne.

Monday, Aug. 24.

The Queen and Prince Albert landed at St Pierre, in Guernsey, at 9 a.m., and, preceded by the Lieutenant-Governor, drove in an open carriage and four through the principal parts of the island. The procession passed from the Pier up High Street, along the Grange Road and Colborne Road to Fort George—the principal fortification in the island. Having stopped to admire the view to be had here, and Her Majesty having been presented with the keys, the Royal party returned down the Grange Road to the Harbour. Within an hour and a half, Her Majesty proceeded to the Pier, where she embarked on board the Royal barge, and soon reached the Royal yacht. The squadron then, a little before 1 p.m., sailed for the Isle of Wight, which was reached the same evening; and Her Majesty resumed her residence at Osborne.

Prorogation of Parliament.

Friday, Aug. 28.

Parliament was prorogued by Royal Commission.

Birthday Celebration.

Saturday, Aug. 29.

Her Majesty gave a grand *fête* to the labourers and workmen, with their wives and families, on the Osborne estate, to celebrate the birthday of Prince Albert. A large tent was erected in the park, in front of the house, orna

mented with flags, and the band of the 74th Regiment played. At 3 p.m., 270 persons sat down to a substantial dinner; and after having well regaled themselves, amusements of various kinds were carried on for some hours. A match of cricket was played, for which Her Majesty gave the prizes. Boys and men ran in sacks, and prizes were also awarded for running matches, hurdle races, quoits, 'catch the man with the bells,' and other sports, which afforded equal enjoyment to those who took part in them and to those who were spectators. The Queen, Prince Albert, and the juvenile members of the Royal Family were present throughout, and seemed thoroughly to enter into the games.

ANOTHER MARINE EXCURSION.

Osborne to Jersey.

The Prince of Wales in Nautical Costume.

Wednesday, Sept. 2.

At 7.15 a.m., the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal children again embarked in the *Victoria and Albert* for a cruise. The Royal yacht was accompanied by the *Fairy*, the *Black Eagle*, and the *Garland*. The squadron proceeded across the Channel to Jersey, the coast of which was reached about 6.45 p.m.

In the course of this trip, the Prince of Wales appeared for the first time in his sailor's dress, which had been made for him by the tailor on board the Royal yacht; and the youthful Prince was loudly cheered by the officers and sailors when he made his appearance in nautical costume.

Jersey.

Thursday, Sept. 3.

The Queen and Prince Albert landed at Jersey, the Royal children remaining on board the yacht during their

parents' excursion on shore. Her Majesty greatly admired the scenery of the island, and frequently expressed herself pleased with the loyal demonstrations of the inhabitants.

Jersey to Falmouth.

Friday, Sept. 4.

The Royal squadron sailed from Jersey for Falmouth at 8 a.m., under a parting salute from the battery, the inhabitants crowding the hills to pay their last tribute of respect and homage to the Sovereign. The squadron reached Falmouth about 7 p.m.

Falmouth.

**Excursion to the Land's End—Mount's Bay—Sail round
St Michael's Mount.**

Saturday, Sept. 5.

At an early hour in the morning, the Royal yacht left Falmouth, and sailed along the coast of Cornwall as far as Land's End. On returning, the vessel anchored in Mount's Bay, the view from which was much admired. The Queen and Prince Albert then left the *Victoria and Albert* for the *Fairy*, in which they sailed round the beautiful St Michael's Mount. Her Majesty returned to the *Victoria and Albert*, but Prince Albert went on shore at Penzance, and inspected the smelting works of Mr Bolitho and the works in serpentine stone at Penzance.

Mount's Bay.

Visit to St Michael's Mount—Divine Service at Sea.

Mount's Bay to Falmouth.

Sunday, Sept. 6.

In the morning, the Queen and Prince Albert privately landed, and walked over St Michael's Mount, inspecting the old castle. At 11.30, Her Majesty and the Prince having returned to the Royal yacht, the short sea service

was read by Lord Spencer, at which the Queen and His Royal Highness were present, as well as all the officers and crew of the Royal yacht. About 2 o'clock, the *Victoria and Albert* sailed from Mount's Bay, Her Majesty, the Prince, and the Royal children rowing in the barge to see the curious caves in the serpentine rocks. Falmouth was reached about 7 o'clock, and here anchor was cast for the night.

Falmouth.

Deputation from Penryn—Up the Truro and Tregony to Malpas.

Monday, Sept. 7.

The Mayor and Corporation of Penryn went on board the Royal yacht at 8 a.m., and presented an address of congratulation to the Queen and Prince Albert. At the request of the deputation, they were presented to the Prince of Wales, as the Duke of Cornwall.

In the afternoon, the Royal party went on board the *Fairy*, and steamed up the rivers Truro and Tregony, going up the Truro to Malpas, where a view was had of the town of Truro, the capital of Cornwall.

Fowey.

Restormel Castle and Mine—Lostwithiel—Place.

Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The Queen and Prince Albert landed at Fowey, and drove to the old Castle of Restormel and the mine of that name, both belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall. At the mine, the Royal pair got into one of the trucks, and were dragged in by miners. In honour of the occasion, the mine was lighted by means of candles, which the miners carried in their hands. The Royal party then drove through the small town of Lostwithiel, where an address was presented to Her Majesty. They afterwards

drove along above the river to Place, belonging to Mr Treffry, who showed them over the house; after which they returned to the place of embarkation, and thence on board the Royal yacht.

Return to Osborne.

Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Royal squadron sailed on its return to the Isle of Wight.

Thursday, Sept. 10.

The Queen and Prince Albert returned to Osborne on the completion of their yachting excursion. Her Majesty landed under a salute from the guns of the Castle at 8 a.m.

The New Mansion at Osborne.

Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The portion of the new House at Osborne, intended for occupation by the Queen and Prince Albert, being now completed, they slept in it this evening for the first time.

Princess William of Prussia.

Monday, Sept. 21.

The Princess William of Prussia arrived in England on a visit.

Osborne to Windsor.

Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The Queen and Court returned from Osborne to Windsor Castle.

Princess William of Prussia.

Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The Queen Dowager and the Princess William of Prussia visited Buckingham Palace, and made an inspection of the building.

Thursday, Nov. 1.

The Princess William took her departure for Rotterdam in the *Black Eagle* steamer.

Visit to Cassiobury Park.

Monday, Oct. 19.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen Dowager at Cassiobury Park, close to the Watford station of the London and Birmingham Railway. Queen Adelaide had taken this picturesque seat of the Earl of Essex for a term, and had only taken possession of it on Sept. 3 previously. The Queen and Prince Albert experienced a most enthusiastic reception all along the route from Windsor to Cassiobury Park.

Visits to the Earl of Clarendon and the Marquis of Abercorn.

Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The Queen and Prince Albert, after inspecting the grounds at Cassiobury Park, proceeded to The Grove, and honoured the Earl and Countess of Clarendon with a visit, remaining nearly an hour. The Earl received his illustrious visitors, and personally conducted them over the house.

The carriages were then ordered to the Priory at Stanmore, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn; and after viewing all the attractions of that beautiful retreat, Her Majesty, with the Queen Dowager and party, returned to Cassiobury Park.

Visit to Moor Park.

Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The Royal party drove across the Park to the Cassio gate; and thence, by picturesque lanes, to Moor Park, the seat of the Marchioness (Dowager) of Westminster. Here the Royal party alighted; and in the absence of the noble hostess, who was confined in town by indisposition, they

were conducted over the mansion by her Ladyship's agent, Mr Elliot. The Queen and Prince Albert, after inspecting the house, walked for some time in the gardens before returning to Cassiobury.

Cassiobury to Hatfield.

Thursday, Oct. 22.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Cassiobury immediately after lunch for Hatfield, on a visit to the Earl of Salisbury. In the evening, the town of Hatfield was illuminated in honour of the Royal visit.

Hatfield.

Drives about the Estate—Festivities.

Friday, Oct. 23.

In the afternoon, the Royal party drove to Queen Elizabeth's Oak, said to be the tree under which Queen Elizabeth was sitting when the news of Queen Mary's death was brought to her. The party then proceeded to the curious garden known as The Vineyard, then round the Park, and visited the existing portion of the ancient Palace. Adjoining the rooms of the old Palace is the Priory Garden, a solitary memorial of the horticultural taste of the Elizabethan period, which was much admired by Her Majesty.

Meanwhile, a scene of rustic festivity was enacted before the north front of the mansion, in presence of some 2000 or 3000 persons. An ox was roasted whole, and cut up at tables where between 400 and 500 persons were seated; and portions of the beef and ale were served out to each, and appeared to be highly relished.

In the evening, a banquet and ball were given in the house to a distinguished company of invited guests.

Historical Treasures—Planting Memorial Trees.**Return to Windsor.**

Saturday, Oct. 24

The Queen passed a portion of the forenoon in inspecting the valuable collection of historical documents contained in the library of her noble host. Her Majesty also inspected several manuscript letters of Queen Elizabeth and the Cecil papers. The cradle of Queen Elizabeth was also pointed out to Her Majesty. It is of oak, surmounted with carving, and decidedly Elizabethan. Her Majesty also examined with much interest the splendid collection of portraits which the Jacobean mansion contained, among them being five likenesses of Queen Elizabeth, including a remarkable half-length by Zuccherò.

In the afternoon, Her Majesty proceeded to the eastern garden, overlooking the Maze, for the purpose of planting two oak saplings in memory of her visit.

At 2.45, the Queen and Prince Albert took leave of their noble host and hostess, and returned to Windsor.

Windsor to Osborne.**Planting of Trees at Osborne.**

Wednesday, Nov. 18.

The Queen and Court removed from Windsor Castle to Osborne.

Upon the arrival of the Court in the Isle of Wight, the planting of several thousands of trees, consisting of oak, elm, and chestnut took place upon the grounds around Osborne House and at Barton, under the immediate superintendence of Her Majesty and Prince Albert. Various additions were also made to the ornamental shrubberies in the immediate vicinity of Her Majesty's marine residence.

Arundel Castle.

Visit to the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk.

Tuesday, Dec. 1.

The Queen and Prince Albert and the Royal suite left Osborne for Arundel Castle, Sussex, on a visit to the Duke of Norfolk. The Royal party embarked on board the *Fairy* at Osborne Pier, and landed at Portsmouth under Royal salutes from the batteries and men-of-war. The Royal *cortège* departed on the route to Arundel, which is 29 miles distant from Portsmouth. Along the whole distance from Havant to Chichester, Her Majesty was most cordially welcomed. A distinguished company had been invited to meet Her Majesty during her stay at Arundel Castle. The town was illuminated in the evening, and there was a grand display of fireworks in the Meadow at the foot of the Castle Hill.

Proceedings at Arundel Castle.

Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, as usual on their visits to the aristocracy, breakfasted alone. In the forenoon, attended by the Duke of Norfolk, they promenaded the gardens within the walls of the old Castle. They subsequently inspected the keep and the ancient remains of the old Castle.

Petworth House.

Planting Memorial Trees at Hatfield.

Thursday, Dec. 3.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Arundel Castle at 10.30 a.m., and drove to Petworth House, distant about ten miles, returning to lunch at 2 p.m.

Her Majesty and the Prince subsequently proceeded to the Small Park, at Hatfield, where each planted a small oak as a memorial of their visit.

Return to Windsor.**Friday, Dec. 4.**

The Queen and Prince Albert took leave of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, and drove to Windsor Castle.

The Queen's Bounty.**Monday, Dec. 21.**

On this and the following day, Her Majesty's Royal bounty was distributed to upwards of 1000 poor and aged persons, each receiving a crown, according to ancient usage, at this inclement season of the year. Upon this occasion, the applications for relief were more than usually numerous, and the venerable Archbishop of York, assisted by the sub-almoner (the Rev. Dr Jelf) extended the bounty to meet the emergency.

Changes in the Royal Household.**Tuesday, Dec. 22.**

Several important changes in the Royal Household were announced as impending. Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley had been permitted, at his advanced age, to retire from the office of Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, on a liberal pension and the dignity of a Baronet. The office of Keeper of the Privy Purse and that of Treasurer of Prince Albert's Household, it was stated, were to be united in the person of Mr Anson.

INDEX.

- Abbotsbury visited, 398.
ABERCORN, Marquis of, visited at the Priory at Stanmore, 406.
 Absence of the Sovereign from the kingdom, 237, 351.
 Academy, Royal, 137, 272, 397.
 Accession of the Princess Victoria, 40.
ADELAIDE, Queen—birthday gift to her from Queen Victoria, 55; visited by Queen Victoria, 272, 406.
 Afghanistan, 222.
 Aix-la-Chapelle visited, 357, 386.
ALBERT, Prince—his first meeting with Princess Victoria, 36; visits the Queen at Windsor Castle, 114; betrothed to her, 114; honours to him, 119; his naturalisation, 120; Parliamentary grant to him, 120; his marriage, 122; more honours to him, 135, 136; created a Privy Councillor, 146; narrow escape, 152; at Oxford, 155; presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, 215; chair for him in the House of Lords, 232; degree to him at Cambridge, 254; sacred music by him, 263, 338; inspects Osborne House, 266; departs for Germany, 268; returns to Windsor, 270; lays foundation stone of the new buildings at Eton, 286; again inspects Osborne House, 286; title of 'King Consort' suggested, 336; at Liverpool, 397.
ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales—his birth, 161; christening, 167; in his nautical costume, 402.
ALEXANDER, Grand Duke, of Russia, visits England, 110; munificent act by him, 111.
ALFRED, Prince, born, 286; christened, 287.
ALICE, Princess, born, 224; christening, 225.
 Alton Towers visited, 29.
 Antwerp visited, 251, 252, 352, 354, 386, 387.
 Arundel Castle visited, 335, 408.
 Ascot Races visited, 140, 174, 281.
 Astley's Theatre, 393.
 Attempts on the Queen's life by
 Bean, John William, 177.
 Francis, John, 173, 176.
 Oxford, Edward, 138, 142.
 Special legislation on the subject, 178.
 Auchmore visited, 211.
AUGUSTA, Princess, died, 146.
AUGUSTA, Princess, of Cambridge, confirmed, 110; annuity to her, 226; her marriage, 227.
 Australian aborigines, 393.
BAIRD, Lady, visited, 212.
 Bakewell visited, 258.
 Ball, first State, 72; other balls, 172, 173, 346.
 Bamberg passed, 369.
 Bannockburn passed, 214.
 Baptism of the Princess Victoria, 9.
BARNUM, P. T., 266, 269, 271.
BEAN, John William, fires a pistol at the Queen, 177; his trial, 183.
 Beaumaris visited, 29.
 Bedchamber Plot, 111.
BELGIANS, King and Queen of the, 56, 107, 108, 113, 228, 268, 269, 272, 348, 349, 355, 370, 397.
 Belgium visited, 244.
 Belvoir visited, 33, 259.
 Ben-y-Gloe ascended, 302.
BENNET, Gordon—his description of the Queen, 69.
 Betrothal of the Queen, 114.
 Biberich passed, 366, 385.
 Bingen visited, 385.
 Birth of the Princess Victoria, 7.
BIRTHS—
 ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, 161.
 ALFRED, Prince, 286.
 ALICE, Princess, 224.
 ELIZABETH, Princess, 13.
 HELENA, Princess, 394.
 ROYAL, Princess, 147.
 Birthday celebrations, 29, 35, 72, 112, 232, 273, 377, 401.
 Blair Athole visited, 292.
 Bonn visited, 359.
 Bounty, the Queen's, 66, 261, 410.

- Bourne visited, 254.
 Bramahill visited, 333.
 Braubach visited, 366.
 BREADALBANE, Marquis and Marchioness of, entertain the Queen at Taymouth Castle, 208.
 Brighton—triumphal progress to, 56; address presented, 57; return to London, 59; again visited, 108; return to London, 109; arrival from France, 242; embarkation for Belgium, 244; again visited, 334; departure, 336.
 Brocket Hall visited, 158.
 Bruar Falls visited, 299.
 Bruges visited, 246.
 Brühl visited, 359.
 BRUNOW, Baron, attends the Emperor Nicholas in England, 274.
 Brussels visited, 250.
 BUCOLEUCH, Duke and Duchess of—give a *fête* to the Queen at Whitehall, 177; entertain Her Majesty at Dalkeith Palace on her first visit to Scotland, 189; christening of their daughter, 342.
 Buckhounds, Her Majesty's, 137.
 Buckhurst Park visited, 33.
 BUCKINGHAM, Duke of, visited at Stowe, 332.
 Buckingham Palace—first State ball given in it, 72; the new Chapel Royal, 224.
 Burleigh House visited, 329.
 BUTTER, Mr. of Faskally, 307.
 Buxted Park visited, 35, 336.

 Cambridge visited, 253.
 CAMPBELL, Thomas, the poet, at the Coronation, 101.
 Canterbury passed, 219.
 CANTERBURY, Archbishop of, visited at Lambeth Palace, 172.
 Capercailzie shot by Prince Albert, 209.
 Cartoon Exhibition, 227, 286.
 Cassiobury Park visited, 406.
 Chatham visited, 219.
 Chatsworth visited, 29, 258.
 Chelsea Hospital visited, 142.
 Chester visited, 29.
 Childhood of the Princess Victoria, 13, 16, 18, 19, 21.
 China, 222.
 Chiswick, *fête* at, to the Emperor Nicholas, 282.
 Christ Church Hospital visited, 336.
 Christening, the Queen at a, 105.
 Christmas fare, 260.
 Civil List granted, 65.
 CLARENDON, Earl of, visited at The Grove, 406.
 Coblenz visited, 362.
 Coburg visited, 370.
 Coinage, 106, 263.
 Cologne visited, 358, 385.
 Colours presented to the 89th foot, 32 to the 72d Highlanders, 168; to the 13th foot, 397.
 Comrie passed, 211.
 Confirmation of the Princess Victoria, 35.
 Consort, Prince. See ALBERT, Prince.
 CONSTANTINE, Grand Duke, 395.
 COPE, Sir John, visited at Bramahill, 333.
 Coronation of Her Majesty, 71, 75.
 Cothele visited, 399.
 Coupar Angus passed, 291.
 Courier and the Queen, 352.
 Court, Princess Victoria first presented at, 24.
 Coventry visited, 29.
 Cowes—demonstration in honour of the Queen, 340.
 Crieff visited, 211, 212.
 Crown, 73; accident to it, 351.
 D'ERESBY, Lord and Lady Willoughby entertain the Queen at Drummond Castle, 212.
 Dalkeith Palace—the Queen at, 194; reception at, 200; Dalkeith to Scoon, 202.
 Dalmeny visited, 194.
 Dartmouth visited, 399.
 Deal—Royal bounty to boatmen, 221.
 DEATHS—
 AUGUSTA, Princess, 146.
 ELIZABETH, Princess, 13.
 GEORGE III., 12.
 GEORGE IV., 22.
 GREY, Earl, 349.
 HANOVER, Queen of, 156.
 KENT, Duke of, 11.
 MENDSORFF, Princess, 35.
 ORLEANS, Duke of, 178.
 SAKE-COBURG-GOTHA, Duke of, 263.
 SOPHIA MATILDA, Princess, 330.
 SUSSEX, Duke of, 224.
 WILLIAM IV., 40.
 YORK, Duke of, 19.
 Debts—those of the Duchess of Kent paid by the Queen, 70; the Duke's paid, 72; acknowledgment by the creditors, 114.
 Deer hunting, 304, 305.
 DELAWARE, Earl of, visited at Bourne, 254.
 Derby, The, 138.
 Derbyshire visited, 26.
 Deutz visited, 385.
 Devonport visited, 31.
 DEVONSHIRE, Duke of, visited at Chiswick, 156.
 Disturbances in the manufacturing districts, 183.

- Doncaster Races visited, 33.
Dover visited, 221.
Drayton Manor visited, 256.
DRUMMOND, Mr., assassinated, 223.
Drummond Castle visited, 211.
Drury Lane Theatre, 226, 343.
DUHRENS, Rev. Mr., 367.
Dundee vessel welcomes the Queen on her first visit to Scotland, 186; landing at, 288; embarkation at, 311.
Dunkeld visited, 206, 292, 311.
Dupplin Castle visited, 202.
DURHAM, Earl of, receives the first honour bestowed by the Queen, 48.
Duzen passed, 357.
- Early rising, 299.
Earn, Loch, visited, 211.
Eddystone Lighthouse visited, 31.
Edinburgh entered by surprise, 188; State procession through the city, 194; first public statue of the Queen erected, 262.
Education of the Princess Victoria, 24, 28.
Ehrenbreitstein passed, 363.
Eisenach visited, 384.
Eistedfodd at Beaumaris visited, 29.
Electric telegraph first used, 270.
Eridge visited, 33.
ERNEST, Duke, of Württemberg, 330.
ERNEST, Prince, visits the Queen with his brother, 114.
Escapes from danger—from being accidentally shot by a boy, 11; from the upsetting of a pony carriage, 14; sudden squall while yachting, 31; threat to shoot her, 58.
Eton College visited with Louis Philippe, 316.
Eu visited, 237; *flies* in the forest, 239, 241; again visited, 387.
Exchange, Royal, inaugurated, 327; statue of the Queen inaugurated, 389.
EXETER, Marquis and Marchioness of, visited at Bursleigh House, 329.
Experimental brig squadron, 323, 324.
Experimental squadron, 346, 347, 349.
- Fairy*, Royal yacht, tests her speed, 341; inspected by the Lords of the Admiralty, 349.
Falkirk passed, 214.
Falmouth visited, 403.
Fowey visited, 404.
Fox-hunting at Croxton Park, 259.
France visited, 236, 387.
FRANCIS, John, attempts to shoot the Queen, 173; his trial, 176; commutation of sentence, 177.
Frankfort passed, 369, 385.
FREDERICK, Archduke, of Austria, visits the Queen, 218.
- FREDERICK WILLIAM IV., King of Prussia, visits the Queen, 167; his departure, 170; present from Her Majesty, 182; complimentary speech at Brühl Palace, 360.
French Royal visitors, 143, 231, 256.
French war-ships visited, 230, 322.
Fulda visited, 384.
- Garry, Falls of, visited, 295.
Garter, Order of the, 172.
Genealogy of the Queen, 8.
GEORGE III.—his death, 12; funeral, 13.
GEORGE IV.—death and funeral, 22.
Germany visited, 342.
Ghent visited, 249.
Glen Ogle passed, 211.
Glen Tilt visited, 294, 300, 301, 304, 305.
GLENLYON, Lord and Lady, entertain the Queen at Blair Athole, 292; present to Her Majesty, 312.
GLOUCESTER, Duchess of, visited, 113.
Gotha visited, 379.
Gravesend passed, 219.
Great Britain steam-ship visited, 343.
Greenwich Hospital visited, 140.
GREY, Earl, death of, 349.
Grouse shooting, 304.
Guernsey visited, 400.
- Haddon Hall visited, 258.
HANOVER, King of—his departure from England, 47; return to St James's Palace, 225; departure, 238.
HANOVER, Queen of—her death, 156.
HARCOURT, Colonel, visited, 235.
HARDWICKE, Earl of, visited at Wimpole, 254.
Hardwicke Hall visited, 29.
Hatfield visited, 407.
Hawthornden visited, 215.
Health of the Princess Victoria, 25.
HELENA, Princess, born, 394; christened, 396.
HIGHLAND—
Dancing, 308.
Dwarfs, 394.
Funeral, 306.
Pipers, 157.
Residence, proposed, 305.
Hildburghausen passed, 378.
HOLLAND, King of, 350.
Household—appointments, 47; charitable economy, 265; changes, 410.
- IBRAHIM PACHA, 395.
Indians at Windsor Castle, 260.
Insult to the Queen, 59.
Ireland, Invitation to visit, 345.
Irish State Trials—deputations to the Queen, 264, 285.

- Jersey visited, 402.
 JONES, the boy intruder into Buckingham Palace, 116,
 Kalenberg visited, 372.
 Kensington left for Buckingham Palace, 49.
 KENT, Duchess of—her marriage, 7; increased Parliamentary allowance to her, 26; acknowledgment of congratulatory addresses, 38; Parliamentary provision for her, 66; her debts paid by the Queen, 70; removal to Ingestre House, 136.
 KENT, Duke of—his marriage, 7; his death, 11; memorial by the Queen, 12; his funeral, 13; his debts paid by the Queen, 72, 114.
Kestrel yacht, 235.
 Killiecrankie, Pass of, visited, 292, 300, 306.
 Killin passed, 209, 211.
 Knoke visited, 33.
 Land's End visited, 403.
 LANSDOWNE, Marquis of, entertains the Queen, 110, 136.
 Leith visited, 194.
 LEOPOLD, King. See BELGIANS, King of the.
 Lewes passed, 335.
 Lichfield visited, 30, 257.
 Liege passed, 356.
 Lincoln's Inn—Opening of the Hall and Library, 390.
 Linlithgow Castle passed, 214.
 LIVERPOOL, Earl of, visited at Buxted Park, 335.
 London, State visit to, 60.
 Lostwithiel passed, 404.
 LOUIS PHILIPPE receives the Queen at Tréport, 237; visits England, 312; again welcomes Her Majesty at Tréport, 387; attempts to shoot him, 394, 397.
 Louvain passed, 355, 386.
 Lurleiberg passed, 368.
 MACARA, Sandy, 300.
 MACLEOD, Rev. Norman, first preaches before the Queen, 303.
 Majority of the Princess Victoria, 37.
 Malines passed, 355, 386.
 MANSFIELD, Earl of, receives the Order of the Thistle, 226.
 Marine Excursions, 31, 398, 402.
 Marksburg Schloss, 366.
 Marriage, the Queen's—declaration to the Privy Council, 115; announcement to Parliament, 119; wedding gifts, 121; the Royal marriage, 122.
 MARTINEAU, Harriet, at the Coronation, 97.
 Maundy Charities, 270, 337.
 Mayence visited, 366.
 Medical Appointments, 143.
 MELBOURNE, Lord—his Ministry resign, 110; Bedchamber Plot, 111; his recall, 112; visited at Brocket Hall, 158; his resignation, 160.
 Menagerie—Van Amburgh's, 109.
 MENDELSSOHN at Buckingham Palace, 176, 178.
 MENSDOFF, Princess, death of, 35.
 METTERNICH, Prince, invites a visit from Her Majesty, 366.
 MICHAEL, Grand Duke, 253, 255.
 Midland visits, 22.
 MONTROSE, Duke of, receives the Order of the Thistle, 337.
 Mount Edgcumb visited, 400.
 Mount's Bay visited, 403.
 MURRAY, Major, of Abercairney, visited, 212.
 Name of the Queen—how it came to be given, 9.
 NAPIER, Sir Charles, honoured, 155.
 National Gallery visited, 344.
 NEMOURS, Duke and Duchess of, 346.
 New Year Gifts, 392.
 Newport (Isle of Wight)—proposed congratulatory address, 345.
 NICHOLAS, Emperor of Russia, visits England, 274.
 Niddry Castle passed, 214.
 NORFOLK, Duke and Duchess of, visited at Arundel Castle, 335, 408.
 Norris Castle visited, 31, 235.
 Nottingham visited, 259.
 Nursery, Royal, 150, 165.
 Obershoff, Excursion to, 384.
 Ojibeway Indians at Windsor, 260.
 ORLEANS, Duke of—his death, 178.
 Osborne House inspected by Prince Albert, 266, 286; visited, 323; taken possession of, 338; foundation stone of the new mansion laid, 347; the new house occupied, 405; planting trees, 408.
 Ostend visited, 245.
 Otter Hunt, 309.
 OXFORD, Edward, attempts to shoot the Queen, 138; his trial, 142.
 Oxford visited, 30.
 Panahanger passed, 158.
 PARLIAMENT—
 Chair for Prince Albert, 232.
 Declaration by Her Majesty, 65.
 Dissolution, 154.
 First appearance in, 51.
 Opening, 64, 151, 223, 264, 334, 392.
 Prorogation, 144, 177, 232, 287, 351.
 New Parliament, 158.

- State visit, 67.
 Visit to the Houses, 230.
 PAXTON, Joseph, 259.
 PEEL, Sir Robert—Bedchamber Plot, 111; assumes Government, 160; visited by the Queen at Drayton Manor, 256; invested with the Order of the Bath, 348; resignation and resumption of office, 391; resignation, 395.
 Peers at the Coronation, 97; Royal rebuke to them, 113.
 Penryn, Deputation from, 404.
 Penhurst visited, 33.
 Perth visited, 202.
 Petitions—by a French soldier, 54; forcible presentation of one, 107.
 Petworth House visited, 409.
 PIRIE, Mr, Lord Mayor of London, receives a baronetcy, 172.
 Pitlochrie passed, 292.
 Plymouth visited, 31; departure for France, 236; again visited, 399.
 Postman lending the Queen an old umbrella, 326.
 Portsmouth visited, 31.
 Powis Castle visited, 29.
 Presents to the Queen—a curious one, 53; two Arabian ponies, 114; two Arabian mares, 115; pair of marmozets, 147; four Arabian horses, 175; a diminutive horse, 182; domestic fowl, 262; ponies and roe deer, 312; an album, 313; horses, 350; Arabian horses, gold box, and dresses, 393.
 Presented at Court, 24.
 Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 44.
 PRUSSIA, King of. See **FREDERICK WILLIAM IV.**
 PRUSSIA, Prince Royal of, 287.
 Public appearances of the Queen, early, 68.
 Queens, three, at Hampton Court, 349.
 Queensferry passed, 202.
 Railways—the Queen's first journey, 175; from Windsor to London, 146.
 Ramsgate visited, 34, 222.
 Regency Acts, 22, 143.
 Reinhardtstrunn visited, 378.
 Restormel Castle and Mine, 404.
 REVIEWS, military, at—
 Hyde Park, 106, 348.
 Ostend, 246.
 Wimbledon, 172.
 Windsor, 56, 107, 115, 170, 278, 346.
 Wormwood Scrubs, 174.
 Rhine, Sail up the, from Cologne, 361.
 Rochester passed, 219.
 Rodach passed, 378.
 ROLLE, Lord, at the Coronation, 97.
 Roman Catholic Chapel, Her Majesty's first visit to a, 239.
 Rosenau Palace visited, 371.
 Roslin Castle visited, 215.
 ROYAL, Princess, born, 147; vaccination, 150; christening, 152; present to her, 153.
Royal Albert war-ship—her keel laid, 183.
 RUSSELL, Sir John, forms a Cabinet, 395.
 SALE, Sir Robert and Lady, 329.
 SALISBURY, Earl of, visited at Hatfield, 407.
 Salmon Fishing, 396.
 Savoy, Royal Chapel of the, 255.
 SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, Death of the Duke of, 263; funeral, 265.
 SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, Reigning Duke of, at Windsor, 330.
 SAXONY, King of, arrives in England, 273; takes his departure, 286.
 Scoone Palace visited, 205.
 Scotland, first visit to, 184; second visit, 287.
 Scotch Church, first Sunday in a, 296; second, 303.
 'Shearing' in Scotland, 294.
 Shillings, issue of, 107.
 Shrewsbury visited, 29.
 Shugborough Hall visited, 29.
 Sidmouth, residence at, 10.
 SIMKINSON, John Augustus, Q.C., is knighted, 390.
 Sittingbourne passed, 219.
 Sleighing at Brighton, 335.
 Smithfield Club Cattle Show, 331.
 SOMERSET, Duke of, visited, 113.
 SOPHIA MATILDA, Princess, of Gloucester—her death, 330.
 SOULT, Marahal, at the Coronation, 84; at a military review in Hyde Park, 106.
 Southampton visited, 31, 233.
 Sovereigns, first issue of, 72.
 St Fillans passed, 211.
 St Michael's Mount visited, 403.
St Paul oratorio, 345.
 St Pierre visited, 401.
St Vincent war-ship visited, 171.
 Stafford House. See **SUTHERLAND**, Duke of.
 Statues of Her Majesty—the first, at Edinburgh, 68, 262; at the Royal Exchange, London, 389.
 STEPHANIE, Grand Duchess, of Baden, visits the Queen, 337.
 Stirling passed, 213.
 Stolzenfels visited, 363.
 Stowe visited, 332.
 Strathearn visited, 213.
 Strathfieldsaye visited, 332.

- Suitors of the Queen, 49, 114.
 Sunday, first, in a Scotch church, 296;
 second, 303.
 SUSSEX, Duke of, Parliamentary grant
 to, 106; his death, 224; funeral, 225.
 SUTHERLAND, Duke of, visited at Staf-
 ford House, 157, 230.
- Tamar visited, 399.
 Tamworth visited, 256.
 Tay, Loch, sail on, 211.
 Taymouth Castle visited, 208.
 Thames Tunnel visited, 228.
 Thistle, Order of the, 226.
 Threats to shoot the Queen, 58; insult
 and threat, 59.
 Throne, new, 53.
 THUMB, General Tom, 266, 269, 271.
 Thuringian Forest, drive to the, 379;
 deer hunt, 381.
 Torquay visited, 63, 399.
 Totnes Corporation hoaxed, 399.
Trafalgar war-ship launched, 156.
 Tregony river, 404.
 Treport visited, 237, 242, 387, 388.
 Truro river, 404.
 Tulloch Hill visited, 300.
 Tummel, Falls of, visited, 300.
 Tunbridge Wells visited, 33.
- Vaccination of Princess Victoria, 10.
 Van Amburgh's exhibition of wild
 animals, 109.
 Verviers passed, 356, 386.
 VICTORIA, the name, 9, 43.
Victoria and Albert, Royal steam yacht,
 launched, 224; inspected by Her
 Majesty, 230; first excursion in it,
 233.
Victory, war-ship, visited, 325.
- WALES, Prince of. See ALBERT
 EDWARD.
 Wales, visits in, 29.
 Walmer Castle visited, 34, 219.
 Wartburg Castle visited, 384.
- WELLINGTON, Duke of, visited at
 Walmer Castle, 219; the Queen and
 the Duke, 233; visit from him, 244;
 visited at Strathfieldsaye, 332.
 Welsh Harpers, 229.
 WESTMINSTER, Dowager Duchess of—
 her seat at Moor Park visited, 406.
 Weymouth visited, 31, 398.
 Wiesbaden passed, 385.
 Wild Boars at Munneohareden, 375.
 WILHELM, Prince, of Prussia, gives a
 banquet to Her Majesty, 367.
 WILLIAM, Princess, of Prussia, 405.
 WILLIAM HENRY, Prince, of the Neth-
 erlands, visits England, 110.
 WILLIAM IV.—his accession, 22; coro-
 nation, 27; death, 40; funeral, 49.
 WILSON, John, the Scottish vocalist,
 sings before the Queen, 210, 344.
 Wimpole visited, 254.
 Winchburgh passed, 214.
 Windsor—taking possession at, 55;
 railway to London, 146; fire at the
 Castle, 223; renovations at St
 George's Chapel, 231; reopening of
 St George's Chapel, 246; consecra-
 tion of the private chapel, 260; re-
 gulations for showing the State
 apartments, 392. (See also REVIEWS,
 Military.)
 Woburn Abbey visited, 157.
 Working classes and the Queen, 224.
 WURTEMBERG, King of, 55.
 WURTEMBERG, Prince Royal of, 224.
 Würzburg visited, 369.
 Wynnstay visited, 29.
 Wytham Abbey visited, 30.
- Yacht Club, Royal Victoria, 350, 393.
 YARBOROUGH, Earl of, 235.
 York visited, 33.
 YORK, Archbishop of, visited, 155.
 YORK, Duke of—his death, 19.
- Zoological Gardens—gift to, 142; visit
 to them, 228, 342.

